Annual Report 2026

Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited

Community Bank
Edenhope & District

Annual Report

2026

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd.

ABN 68 103 869 227

Community Bank Edenhope

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Chair's Report

For year ending 30 June 2026

Dear Shareholders

On behalf of the Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited Board, I am pleased to present the Annual Report for the 2025-2026 Financial Year.

The Board has welcomed two new members. Michelle Kirwan has taken over as Secretary after the resignation of Georgina Campbell and Kellie Forster has been instated as Acting Treasurer to replace Sharon Hinch.

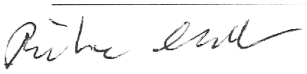
A huge thanks to Georgina and Sharon for your service to the Board over the years. As Board members we are very confident that Michelle and Kellie will be able to provide valuable input and be valuable members of the Board.

A huge thank you to our Manager, Skye and her staff, Kasey,, Sarah and Tahlia Cardinell. Thank you for providing a happy and helpful work environment and our staff are definitely our biggest asset.

The last 12 months have been challenging. Cost of living pressures, higher interest rates and the Federal Budget are factors that have contributed to a lack of confidence in the community. People are finding it harder to save money and therefore are less likely to borrow money to purchase a house, car or business.

As a board we will continue to make decisions to try and grow the business. We will increase sponsorship in the community to try and increase banking activity, and yet be prudent to manage our spending.

Finally a huge thank you to our shareholders, staff, Board and community members and remember our motto: The more our community supports Community Bank Edenhope & District, the more Community Bank Edenhope & District will support our community.



Richie Middleton
Chairman
Edenhope & Districts Financial Services Limited

Manager's Report

For year ending 30 June 2026

COMMUNITY BANKING FOR COMMUNITY BENEFIT

The past year has been a good but challenging year for Edenhope & District Community Bank.

This past year we have had good stability with our staff members. We welcomed Tahlia in March 2026, who has fit into our team well. We celebrated Sarah's 12 months with us in February, Kasey's five years in September and my four years at the start of November. I am very proud of the team we have and the customer-centred work ethic we have adopted. The compliments we have received from customers about our welcoming and approachable atmosphere also proves the level of care we have for our community is genuine.

The unpredictable housing market and interest rate fluctuations have made the last year quite tough to attract housing loans; however, we still managed to hit our KPI and target for loan growth.

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

Community Bank Edenhope & District continues to support our local community by sponsoring many events and small businesses and we're proud to be able to continue with this support.

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

Report of Sponsorships & Contributions

Edenhope Bowling Club	$500.00
Edenhope P&A Show	$500.00
Edenhope Football Club	$1,500.00
Edenhope College Equestrian Team - Barrel Racing	$1,000.00
Edenhope Golf Club	$110.00
Buzz Brennan - playing Hockey for Australia	$550.00
Apsley Golf Club course mainentance	$50.00
Edenhope Real Care Baby Simulators	$1,000.00
Little Athletics - guernseys	$1,500.00
Uniting Church Ecumenical Christmas Carols	$860.00
Henley on Lake Wallace - dodgem cars	$1,000.00
Edenhope Football Club - Helmets for Junior teams	$1,500.00
Day of the Dackel - advertising and prizes	$500.00
Murray to Moyne	$1,500.00
Balmoral, Edenhope & Goroke Colleges Cluster School Formal	$1,000.00
Sanitary/Bathroom Kits for Edenhope College	$600.00

Community Bank Report 2026
BEN Message

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

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

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

In FY25, more than $50 million was invested back into local communities, adding to a total of $416 million since 1998. Our Scholarship Program remains one of the largest of its kind in Australia, with an incredible 70 Community Banks participating in 2026, and more than $1.6m in scholarships awarded.

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

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

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

Warmest regards,

Justine Minne
Head of Community Banking, Bendigo Bank

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178 AFSL/Australian Credit Licence 237879. BEN30MI025 (1363488) (03/20)

CBNC: Supporting Local Leadership and National Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

ABN: 68103869227

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

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Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Directors' report

30 June 2026

The directors present their report on Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

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.

Directors' Meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Board Meetings	
Director	**A**	**B**
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.

Directors' Benefits

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

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Directors' report
30 June 2026

Information on directors (continued)

Directors' Interests

	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
Director	Balance at 1 July 2024	Changes during the year	Balance at 30 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 $8,322 (2025: $61,941).

Dividends paid or recommended

No Dividends have been paid or declared during or since the end of the financial year.

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.

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.

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Directors' report

30 June 2026

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 for leave of court.

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.

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Directors' report

30 June 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2026 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

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



Richie Middleton
Chair

Dated: 23-9-26

Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Edenhope & 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 & District Financial Services Limited. As the lead auditor for the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026, 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
Associate Director

29 September 2026

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue	7	404,218	400,165
Finance income	8.a	3,197	1,850
Total income		407,415	402,015
Employee benefit expenses	9.a	(229,841)	(240,617)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(32,471)	(31,779)
Finance expenses	8	(1,292)	(735)
Administrative expenses		(59,845)	(39,696)
Occupancy expenses		(8,156)	(7,637)
IT expenses		(18,063)	(18,011)
ATM expenses		(8,392)	(8,468)
Other expenses		(30,650)	(28,800)
Total expenses		(388,710)	(375,743)
Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorship		18,705	26,272
Direct Sponsorship and grant payments	11	(8,024)	(5,900)
Profit before income tax		10,681	20,372
Income tax	12.b	(2,359)	(5,440)
Profit for the year after income tax		8,322	14,932
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		8,322	14,932
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company		8,322	14,932
Total comprehensive income attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company		8,322	14,932
- basic and diluted earnings per share	29	2	3

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	183,799	194,315
Trade and other receivables	14	22,395	17,626
Other assets	17	4,686	4,141
Total Current assets		210,880	216,082
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	70,217	61,072
Right-of-use assets	18	20,530	32,835
Intangible assets	16	27,879	41,819
Deferred tax assets	19	43,053	45,412
Total Non-current assets		161,679	181,138
Total Assets		372,559	397,220
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	30,121	28,996
Borrowings	21	(350)	853
Employee benefits	9.b	7,227	14,286
Lease liabilities	22	12,411	11,884
Total Current liabilities		49,409	56,019
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	-	13,940
Lease liabilities	22	8,680	21,113
Total Non-current liabilities		8,680	35,053
Total Liabilities		58,089	91,072
Net Assets		314,470	306,148
Equity			
Share capital	23	476,160	476,160
Retained earnings	24	(161,690)	(170,012)
Total Equity		314,470	306,148

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

2025	Ordinary shares $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Opening balance	476,160	(184,944)	291,216
Profit for the year	-	14,932	14,932
Closing balance	476,160	(170,012)	306,148

2026	Ordinary shares $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Opening balance	476,160	(170,012)	306,148
Profit for the year	-	8,322	8,322
Closing balance	476,160	(161,690)	314,470

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	410,972	430,154
Payments to suppliers and employees	(381,034)	(374,820)
Interest received	3,197	1,850
Interest paid	(1,233)	(735)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	31,902	56,449
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	10,992	-
Payments for intangible asset	(13,940)	(13,939)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(26,364)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(29,312)	(13,939)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of borrowings	(1,200)	(204)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(11,906)	(12,469)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(13,106)	(12,673)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(10,516)	29,837
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	194,315	164,478
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	183,799	194,315

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

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 September 2026.

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.

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.

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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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	Margin, commission profit share 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.

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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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 reversa 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.

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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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. 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.

f. 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. Intangible Assets

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

i. 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.

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.

h. 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

i. 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h. 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h. 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.

i. 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.).

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 2026.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Impairment (continued)

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.

j. 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.

k. 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.

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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Leases (continued)

i. As Lessee (continued)

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.

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.

l. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2026,

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued in June 2024 and replaces AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 for applicable entities. The directors have assessed the new standard and do not expect its adoption to have a material impact on the company’s financial position or financial performance, although it may result in changes to the presentation and disclosure of information in the financial statements.

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.

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

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 lease at inception by assessing whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all 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 (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 lease 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 lease term, economic environment, any other relevant factors.

b. Assumptions & Estimation Uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2026 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

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:

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
- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities
- Borrowings

Financial assets	2026 $	2025 $
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	183,799	194,315
Trade and other receivables	22,395	17,626
Total	206,194	211,941

Financial liabilities	2026 $	2025 $
Trade and other payables	30,121	42,936
Borrowings	(350)	853
Lease liabilities	21,091	32,997
Total	50,862	76,786

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.

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.

Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	2026 $
Lease liabilities	21,091

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 $183,799 at 30 June 2026 (2025: $194,315). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

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 2026 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.

7. Revenue and other income

Description	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	403,800	399,660
Other revenue	418	505
Total	404,218	400,165

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.

	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Margin Income	331,025	310,846
Fee Income	24,514	24,373
Commission Income	48,261	64,441
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	403,800	399,660

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.

	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue from other sources	418	505

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.

	2026 $	2025 $
Interest income	3,197	1,850

b. Finance expenses

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

8. Finance income and expenses (continued)

b. Finance expenses (continued)

	2026	2025
	$	$
Interest expense	1,292	735

9. Employee benefits

a. Employee benefits expenses

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

	2026	2025
	$	$
Employee benefit expenses		
Salary and wage expenses	195,913	204,410
Superannuation contributions	22,980	23,022
Other employee benefit expenses	10,948	13,185
Total	229,841	240,617

b. Provisions for employee benefits

Current	2026	2025
	$	$
Annual leave	4,012	1,399
Long service leave	3,215	12,887
Total	7,227	14,286

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.

10. Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Depreciation of Non-current Assets		
Plant and equipment	6,227	5,569
	6,227	5,569
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	12,305	12,271
	12,305	12,271
Total	32,471	31,779

The non-current tangible and intangible assets listed above are depreciated and amortised in accordance with the company's accounting policy (see Note 3(f) and 3(g) 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	2026 $	2025 $
Donations and Sponsorships		
Direct Sponsorship and grant payments	8,024	5,900

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.

12. Income tax expense

a. Accounting policy

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.

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.

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

Description	2026 $	2025 $
Current tax	984	5,405
Deferred tax	2,670	4,752
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	(984)	(5,405)
Under / (over) provision of prior years	(311)	688
Total	2,359	5,440

c. Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

	2026 $	2025 $
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 25% (2025: 25%)	2,670	5,093
Add tax effect of:		
Temporary differences	(1,686)	312
Movement in deferred tax	2,670	4,752
Under provision for income tax in prior year	(311)	688
Adjustment to account for tax loss	(984)	(5,405)
Income tax attributable to the entity	2,359	5,440
Weighted average effective tax rate (%)	22	27

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.

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash at bank	183,799	194,315
Short-term deposits	-	-
Total	183,799	194,315

14. Trade and other receivables

Current	2026 $	2025 $
Trade receivables		
Debtor - Bendigo Bank	22,191	17,441
Other receivables	204	185
Total	22,395	17,626

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. Accounting policy

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

b. Property, plant and equipment details

	2026 $			2025 $		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value
Plant & Equipment	150,292	(80,075)	70,217	143,928	(82,856)	61,072
Total	150,292	(80,075)	70,217	143,928	(82,856)	61,072

c. Movement in Carrying Amounts

2026	Plant and equipment $	Total $
Opening balance	61,072	61,072
Additions	26,364	26,364
Disposals	(10,992)	(10,992)
Depreciation	(6,227)	(6,227)
Closing balance	70,217	70,217

15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

c. Movement in Carrying Amounts (continued)

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

d. Capital Expenditure Commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2026 (2025: None).

e. 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

a. Accounting policy

i. Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

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

b. Intangible asset details

Intangible asset details:

	2026 $	2025 $
Franchise Fee - At Cost	69,698	69,698
Franchise Fee - Amortisation	(41,819)	(27,879)
	27,879	41,819

Movement in Carrying Amounts:

2026	Franchise fees $	Total $
Opening balance	41,819	41,819
Amortisation	(13,939)	(13,939)

16. Intangible assets (continued)

b. Intangible asset details (continued)

2026	Franchise fees $	Total $
Close carrying value	27,880	27,880

2025	Franchise fees $	Total $
Opening balance	55,758	55,758
Amortisation	(13,939)	(13,939)
Closing balance	41,819	41,819

17. Other assets

Current	2026 $	2025 $
Prepayments		
Prepayments - Insurance	4,686	4,141

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	2026 $	2025 $
Right-of-use - Cost	36,914	36,914
Accumulated Depreciation	(16,384)	(4,079)
Total Right-of-use assets	20,530	32,835

18. Right-of-use Assets (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts

Description	Leased Buildings - Cost $	Leased Buildings - Accumulated Depreciation $	Written Down Value $
Opening balance	36,914	(4,079)	32,835
Additions			
Depreciation Expense		(12,305)	(12,305)
Net carrying amount	36,914	(16,384)	20,530

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

Description	2026 $	2025 $
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12,305	12,271
Interest expense on lease liabilities	545	670

19. Tax assets and liabilities

a. Accounting policy

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.

b. Current Tax

Description	2026 $	2025 $
Income tax payable/(refundable)	43,053	45,412

19. Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

c. Deferred Tax

Movement in the Company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2026:

	2025 $	Recognised in P&L $	2026 $
Deferred Tax Assets			
- Expense accruals	2,420	116	2,536
- Right-of-use assets	41	99	140
- Employee provisions	3,572	(1,765)	1,807
- Unused tax losses	40,414	(673)	39,741
Total deferred tax assets	46,447	(2,223)	44,224
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Prepayments	(1,035)	(136)	(1,171)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,035)	(136)	(1,171)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	45,412	(2,359)	43,053

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)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	50,852	(5,440)	45,412

20. Trade and other payables

Current	2026 $	2025 $
Trade payables	2,239	2,035
Other creditors and accruals	27,882	26,961
Total	30,121	28,996

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	2026 $	2025 $
Trade payables	-	13,940

21. Borrowings

Current	2026 $	2025 $
Secured		
Bank overdraft	(350)	853

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.

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:

22. Lease Liabilities (continued)

a. Lease liabilities (continued)

Description	2026 $	2025 $
Current	12,411	11,884
Non-current	8,680	21,113

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2026 were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due			
	< 1 Year	1- 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	Total $
30 June 2026				
Lease payments	13,139	11,014	-	24,153
Finance charges	(728)	(2,334)	-	(3,062)
Total	12,411	8,680	-	21,091
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

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.

23. Issued capital

a. Accounting policy

i. Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options which vest immediately are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

b. Issued capital summary

	2026		2025	
	No.	$	No.	$

23. Issued capital (continued)

b. Issued capital summary (continued)

	2026		2025	
	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.

c. Share capital movements

	Ordinary shares $
Opening 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

	2026 $	2025 $
Opening balance	(170,012)	(184,944)
Profit for the year	8,322	14,932
Balance at the end of the reporting period	(161,690)	(170,012)

25. Cash flow information

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit for the year after income tax	8,322	14,932
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	32,471	31,779
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(increase) / decrease in receivables	(4,769)	1,979
(increase) / decrease in other assets	(547)	1,323
(increase) / decrease in deferred tax assets	2,359	5,440
increase / (decrease) in payables	1,125	1,616
increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	(7,059)	(620)
Cash flows from operations	31,902	56,449

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 2026 (2025: 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.

d. Transactions With Key Management Personnel & Related Parties

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

27. Related Parties (continued)

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 2026 is RSD Audit. Amounts paid or due and payable to the auditor are outlined below.

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit & Review Services		
Audit and review of financial statements (RSD Audit)	6,950	6,600
Total	6,950	6,600
Non-Audit Services		
Preparation of the financial statements	1,700	2,650
Other non-audit services	340	640
Total	2,040	3,290
Total auditor's remuneration	8,990	9,890

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.

	2026	2025
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders ($)	8,322	14,932
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Number)	476,160	476,160
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Cents)	2	3

30. 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.

31. Statutory information

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

31. Statutory information (continued)

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

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

30 June 2026

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.

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd

Directors' declaration

In the directors opinion:

1. the financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2026 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 2026 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.

Dated: 23-9-26

CHAIRMAN

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 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and other explanatory information and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and 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.

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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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





RSD Audit

Mahesh Silva
Associate Director

29 September 2026

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
Phone: 03 55851822 Fax: 03 5585 1720
Email: edfs.secretary@gmail.com

Share Registry:
AFS & Associates Pty Ltd
PO Box 454, Bendigo VIC 3552
Phone: 5443 0344
Fax: 5443 5304
Email: shareregistry@afsbendigo.com.au

communitybankedenhopeanddistrict

Bendigo Bank

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178, AFSL/Australian Credit Licence 237879 A1429506 OUT_46955622 07/09/2025