Annual Report 2026

Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited

Community Bank
Yea & District

ABN 55 141 660 086

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2026

The result for the year ended 30 June 2026 was an operating profit after tax of **$162,191,** compared with **$204,104** for the previous year.

We have been paying income tax over the past couple of years, which has enabled dividend payments to be fully franked. While the operating profit is lower than the previous year, which was itself lower than the year before, the Board recommends a further payment of a **fully franked dividend of five cents per share**, maintaining the dividend rate paid over the past three years.

As reported last year, shareholder equity remains above shareholder capital, supported by retained profits, and is in a stronger position following the recent buyback of shares from smaller shareholders. Shareholder equity as at 30 June 2026 was **$921,934**.

We continue to have a strong balance sheet, with significant current assets of **$958,290**, including **$800,000 in interest-bearing term deposits**.

The lower operating profit after tax reflects a decrease in income together with increases in operating costs. The reduction in income is primarily due to lower overall balances of loans and cash deposits, as well as a change in the mix of investment products towards areas such as term deposits, which generate lower income for the branch.

The major increase in costs has been employee remuneration, reflecting our increased operating hours and the employment of more experienced and senior staff. Our staff led by our Branch Manager have continued to provide a friendly, respectful and professional service to our customers and community. As you are aware we are the only bank with a physical presence in the Murrindindi Shire.

Highlights of the Past Year

Some of the highlights of the past year include:

- Completion of the electronic share register system.
- Payment of dividends of five cents per share for three consecutive years, with a further dividend of five cents per share proposed this year.
- Extension of the five-year franchise agreement through to 2030.
- Extension of our branch lease for the same period as the franchise agreement.
- Continued donations, sponsorships and community grants.
- A significant increase in our community grants program this year to support local groups, including donations and grants to relief programs following the January 2026 Longwood fires.

As in previous years, we face challenges ahead from factors outside our control, including economic conditions both locally and worldwide. We are well positioned to meet these challenges, knowing that we are in a stronger financial and operational position.

Finally, I would like to thank our Board of Directors for their valuable voluntary contribution. I also thank our staff and all our suppliers for their ongoing support and commitment.

Thank you to all our shareholders for your continued support of Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited.

John Agostinelli
Chair

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2026

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warmest regards,

Justine Minne
Head of Community Banking, Bendigo Bank

Community Bank National Council

CBNC: Supporting Local Leadership and National Strategy

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

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

Supporting BEN's 2030 Strategy

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

Gathering in our nation's capital

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

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

Social enterprise leadership

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

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

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

New 'Community Link' feature returns profits to communities

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

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

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

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

Directors' report

30 June 2026

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

Directors
The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Name:	John Agostinelli
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	John has a Bachelor of Commerce. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Australia and New Zealand. John has many years of experience in public practice as a Principal since 1987. He is currently a part-time Consultant and the Chair of the Yea Wetlands Discovery Centre Inc.
Special responsibilities:	Chairperson
Name:	James Gregory Osborne
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	James is retired Grazier, and a Fellow of CPA Australia (previously Australian Society of Accountants).Prior to retiring he was Finance Director of International Companies.
Special responsibilities:	Corporate Secretary
Name:	Terry John Hubbard OAM
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Terry is a Farmer (retired business owner) at Flowerdale for over 30 years, member of Strath Creek Landcare Group, the Strath Creek CFA, the Rotary Club of Yea and part President of Strath Creek Landcare Group, the Upper Goulburn Landcare Network, Landcare Victoria and the National Landcare Network. Also a past President of the Strath Creek Progress Association.
Special responsibilities:	Chair publicity sub-committee.
Name:	Ray Ian Arthur Marshman AM
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Ian Marshman is now a part-time Farmer. Over a forty year career Ian has held senior executive roles in the Australian Public Service in Canberra, in the Victorian Health Department and the University of Melbourne where he served as Chief Operating Officer for 15 years. Ian has held a number of board appointments including Melbourne Theatre Company, Queen's College Melbourne, Melbourne Teaching Health Clinics, headspace Ltd, The Grattan Institute and the Australian National Academy of Music. Locally, Deputy Chair of the Yea Wetlands Discovery Centre and an active member of the Limestone Fire Brigade. Ian holds Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws degrees.
Special responsibilities:	Deputy Chairman.
Name:	David Andrew Stares
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	David has a Bachelor of Economics from Monash University (Major in Accounting). A qualified Certified Practicing Accountant (CPA), Fellow of the National Tax & Accountants Association (NTAA) and many years as a Principal in Public Practice. A current Executive, Treasurer and Life Member of the Yea Football Netball Club Inc, current secretary and 3rd Lieutenant of the Homewood CFA, and a life member of the Yea Tennis Club.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer

Name:	Damien Charles Gallagher
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Damien is a professional Chief Technology Officer for a global Australian software company. He brings experience in strategy formulation and development of efficient practices. He is a founding director of Alexandra Events Corporation Limited being thoroughly connected to his community and is working to assure a future for the district. As recent chair of the Hume Region Local Governance Network he has helped facilitate a powerful advocacy agenda and is welcoming the opportunity to work with MCEL to advance positive outcomes, primarily in complete realisation of foundation shareholder investments. Damiens core proposition is inclusion, opportunity and vision. These values translate seamlessly to community enterprise representation. He has always sought to bring a moderate, considered voice to discussions. Completion of the AICD Company Directors Course has further enhanced his capabilities to practice sound governance. Damien is the current Mayor of Murrindindi Shire Council since 2023 and a member of the Audit and Risk Committee from 2020 to 2024.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Lily Clare Cox
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Lily studied at the Australian National University and completed her Bachelor of Laws (Honours) and Bachelor of Arts in 2021. She now works as a lawyer servicing client in North East Victoria and beyond. She volunteers on a number of community boards and groups and loves country life, living on her farm with her husband, Lachlan.

Name:	Philip Gregory Webb OAM
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Philip is a licenced Real Estate Agent, running an operating business in Victoria for over 50 years. He is the past president of Real Estate Institute of Victoria.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Company secretary
The Company secretary is James Gregory Osborne. James was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 15 February 2022.

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

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

Review of operations
The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $162,191 (2025: $204,104).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2025: Nil cents)	40,001	-
Unfranked dividend of x cents per share (2025: 5 cents)	-	41,005
	40,001	41,005

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

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Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
On 18 August 2026, APRA imposed licence conditions on Bendigo Bank relating to its non-financial risk management framework. Bendigo Bank subsequently announced a multi-year rectification program in response to those conditions.

Whilst neither APRA's announcement nor Bendigo Bank's public announcement specifically refer to Community Bank companies, the directors acknowledge that remediation and review activities may extend across BEN's broader branch network, which may include Community Bank branches. At the date of this report, the outcome of those activities, and any resulting impacts on the company, if any, are not known and cannot presently be determined.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

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

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

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

	Board	
	Eligible	Attended
James Gregory Osborne	10	10
Terry John Hubbard OAM	10	9
Ray Ian Arthur Marshman AM	10	9
David Andrew Stares	10	9
John Agostinelli	10	8
Damien Charles Gallagher	10	9
Lily Clare Cox	10	6
Philip Gregory Webb OAM	10	7

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.

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

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
James Gregory Osborne	63,500	-	63,500
Terry John Hubbard OAM	20,000	-	20,000
Ray Ian Arthur Marshman AM	4,500	-	4,500
David Andrew Stares	-	-	-
John Agostinelli	-	-	-
Damien Charles Gallagher	-	-	-
Lily Clare Cox	-	-	-
Philip Gregory Webb OAM	9,500	-	9,500

Shares under option
There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options
There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2026 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers
The company has indemnified all directors and management in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or management of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct involving the lack of good faith.

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

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

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

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

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

Non-audit services
The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 23 to the accounts.

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

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

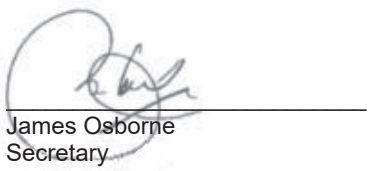
Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

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

On behalf of the directors



John Agostenill
Chair



James Osborne
Secretary

28 September 2026

Auditor's independence declaration

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

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the members of Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 28 September 2026

Jessica Ritchie
Lead Auditor

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Financial statements

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

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	714,952	746,133
Other revenue		5,073	30,498
Finance revenue		27,777	15,432
Total revenue		747,802	792,063
Employee benefits expense	7	(298,057)	(274,711)
Advertising and marketing costs		(4,124)	(6,027)
Occupancy and associated costs		(27,181)	(26,623)
System costs		(29,338)	(28,562)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(55,542)	(43,818)
Finance costs	7	(18,722)	(1,581)
General administration expenses		(92,583)	(132,302)
Total expenses		(525,547)	(513,624)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		222,255	278,439
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(6,000)	(6,300)
Profit before income tax expense		216,255	272,139
Income tax expense	8	(54,064)	(68,035)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		162,191	204,104
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		162,191	204,104
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	25	20.27	25.04
Diluted earnings per share	25	20.27	25.04

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

Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	79,571	209,623
Trade and other receivables	10	78,719	65,821
Investments	11	800,000	602,636
Total current assets		958,290	878,080
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	62,767	64,151
Right-of-use assets	13	241,206	1,336
Intangible assets	14	59,580	788
Deferred tax assets	8	11,092	8,927
Total non-current assets		374,645	75,202
Total assets		1,332,935	953,282
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	61,943	47,560
Lease liabilities	16	31,791	2,436
Current tax liabilities	8	7,479	67,746
Employee benefits		21,881	18,721
Total current liabilities		123,094	136,463
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	48,150	-
Lease liabilities	16	226,081	-
Employee benefits		5,636	2,140
Provisions		8,040	14,935
Total non-current liabilities		287,907	17,075
Total liabilities		411,001	153,538
Net assets		921,934	799,744
Equity			
Issued capital	17	773,735	773,735
Retained earnings		148,199	26,009
Total equity		921,934	799,744

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

Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024		792,829	(137,090)	655,739
Profit after income tax expense		-	204,104	204,104
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	204,104	204,104
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for	19	-	(41,005)	(41,005)
Share buy back		(19,094)	-	(19,094)
Balance at 30 June 2025		773,735	26,009	799,744
Balance at 1 July 2025		773,735	26,009	799,744
Profit after income tax expense		-	162,191	162,191
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	162,191	162,191
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for	19	-	(40,001)	(40,001)
Balance at 30 June 2026		773,735	148,199	921,934

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

Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		786,751	861,618
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(517,761)	(546,296)
Interest received		22,205	15,881
Income taxes paid		(116,496)	(3,177)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	174,699	328,026
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(197,364)	(352,636)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	12	(16,390)	(6,033)
Payments for intangible assets		(14,591)	(14,071)
Net cash used in investing activities		(228,345)	(372,740)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest and other finance costs paid		(18,197)	(817)
Payments for share buy-backs	17	-	(19,094)
Dividends paid	19	(40,001)	(41,155)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(18,208)	(28,446)
Net cash used in financing activities		(76,406)	(89,512)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(130,052)	(134,226)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		209,623	343,849
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	79,571	209,623

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

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2026

Note 1. Reporting entity

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

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is 66 High Street, Yea VIC 3717.

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

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 28 September 2026. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 3. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out either in the respective notes or below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards
The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The company has assessed and concluded there are no material impacts.

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

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

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

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

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

Note 3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investments
Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the company has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

Judgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank. The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry in August 2030.

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 Bendigo Bank to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2026 $	2025 $
Margin income	640,498	662,250
Fee income	22,216	28,441
Commission income	52,238	55,442
	714,952	746,133

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

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

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

Revenue calculation
The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company which are margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo Bank decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services. The revenue earned by the company is dependent on the business that it generates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 7. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Wages and salaries	249,444	237,279
Superannuation contributions	30,096	24,962
Expenses related to long service leave	4,978	(207)
Other expenses	13,539	12,677
	298,057	274,711

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	11,800	6,710
Plant and equipment	3,225	4,923
	15,025	11,633
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	26,354	15,731
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,361	2,742
Franchise renewal fee	11,802	13,712
	14,163	16,454
	55,542	43,818

Finance costs

	2026 $	2025 $
Lease interest expense	18,197	817
Unwinding of make-good provision	525	764
	18,722	1,581

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants

	2026 $	2025 $
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments	6,000	6,300

Note 8. Income tax

	2026 $	2025 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	56,229	67,745
Movement in deferred tax	(2,165)	290
Aggregate income tax expense	54,064	68,035
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax expense	216,255	272,139
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	54,064	68,035
Income tax expense	54,064	68,035

	2026 $	2025 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Employee benefits	6,880	5,215
Make-good provision	2,010	3,734
Accrued expenses	901	1,175
Income accruals	(2,865)	(1,472)
Lease liabilities	64,468	609
Right-of-use assets	(60,302)	(334)
Deferred tax asset	11,092	8,927

	2026 $	2025 $
Provision for income tax	7,479	67,746

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

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

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

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash at bank and on hand	79,571	209,623

Note 10. Trade and other receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade receivables	62,598	55,080
Other receivables	11,458	5,886
Prepayments	4,663	4,855
	16,121	10,741
	78,719	65,821

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets at amortised cost classified as trade and other receivables		
Total trade and other receivables	78,719	65,821
Less prepayments, included in trade and other receivables	(4,663)	(4,855)
	74,056	60,966

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

Note 11. Investments

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Term deposits	800,000	602,636

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	100,649	103,851
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(56,830)	(55,740)
	43,819	48,111
Plant and equipment - at cost	111,187	114,853
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(92,239)	(98,813)
	18,948	16,040
	62,767	64,151

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	Leasehold improvements $	Plant and equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	54,821	14,930	69,751
Additions	-	6,033	6,033
Depreciation	(6,710)	(4,923)	(11,633)
Balance at 30 June 2025	48,111	16,040	64,151
Additions	10,127	6,263	16,390
Disposals	(2,619)	(130)	(2,749)
Depreciation	(11,800)	(3,225)	(15,025)
Balance at 30 June 2026	43,819	18,948	62,767

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

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

Leasehold improvements	2 to 25 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 25 years

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Note 13. Right-of-use assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	369,521	103,296
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(128,315)	(101,960)
	241,206	1,336

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

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

	Land and buildings $
Balance at 1 July 2024	17,067
Depreciation expense	(15,731)
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,336
Additions	266,224
Depreciation expense	(26,354)
Balance at 30 June 2026	241,206

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

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

Refer to note 16 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 14. Intangible assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Franchise fee	144,265	132,106
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(134,335)	(131,975)
	9,930	131
Franchise renewal fee	171,326	110,531
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(121,676)	(109,874)
	49,650	657
	59,580	788

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

	Franchise fee $	Franchise renewal fee $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	2,873	14,369	17,242
Amortisation expense	(2,742)	(13,712)	(16,454)
Balance at 30 June 2025	131	657	788
Additions	12,160	60,795	72,955
Amortisation expense	(2,361)	(11,802)	(14,163)
Balance at 30 June 2026	9,930	49,650	59,580

Note 14. Intangible assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	August 2030
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	August 2030

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

Note 15. Trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	5,704	1,093
Other payables and accruals	56,239	46,467
	61,943	47,560
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	48,150	-
	110,093	47,560

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Total trade and other payables	110,093	47,560
less GST payable to the ATO, included with other payables and accruals	(15,348)	(13,473)
	94,745	34,087

Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	31,791	2,436
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	226,081	-
	257,872	2,436

Note 16. Lease liabilities (continued)

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Opening balance	2,436	30,882
Remeasurement adjustments	273,644	-
Lease interest expense	18,197	817
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(36,405)	(29,263)
	257,872	2,436

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available	Reasonably certain to exercise options	Lease term end date used in calculations
Yea Branch	7.05%	5 years	2 x 5 Years	1st option - Yes & 2nd option - No	August 2035

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

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

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

Note 17. Issued capital

	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 $	2025 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	800,010	820,109	801,015	820,109
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(27,280)	(27,280)
Share buy back	-	(20,099)	-	(19,094)
	800,010	800,010	773,735	773,735

During the previous financial year the company completed a share buy back where 42 shareholders applied to participate. The company bought back and cancelled 20,099 ordinary shares at 95 cents each following the offer made to the company's shareholders.

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

Rights attached to issued capital

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

Note 17. Issued capital (continued)

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

The purpose of giving each member only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, is to reflect the nature of the company as a community based company, by providing that all members of the community who have contributed to the establishment and ongoing operation of the Community Bank branch have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

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

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

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

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").

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

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

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

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

Note 18. Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The board monitor the return on capital and the level of distributions to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the statement of financial position.

Note 18. Capital management (continued)

In accordance with the franchise agreement, in any 12 month period the funds distributed to shareholders shall not exceed the distribution limit.

The distribution limit is the greater of:
- 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the company over that 12 month period where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the financial year can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the year.

Note 19. Dividends

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2025: Nil cents)	40,001	-
Unfranked dividend of x cents per share (2025: 5 cents)	-	41,005
	40,001	41,005

At 30 June 2026 the company had unpaid dividends of $6,896 (2025: $9,933). This remaining liability is recorded in other payables and accruals.

Franking credits

	2026 $	2025 $
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	3,178	3,178
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	116,496	-
	119,674	3,178
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	119,674	3,178
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	7,479	67,746
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	127,153	70,924

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

Note 20. Financial risk management

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

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

Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

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

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

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	79,571	209,623
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments (note 10)	74,056	60,966
Investments (note 11)	800,000	602,636
	953,627	873,225
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 15)	94,745	34,087
Lease liabilities (note 16)	257,872	2,436
	352,617	36,523

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

Accounting policy for financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification
The company measures its financial assets at amortised cost.

The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments in term deposits.

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

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

Financial liabilities

Classification
The company measures its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The company's financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other payables and lease liabilities.

Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

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

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.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are subject to movements in market interest rates. The company held cash and cash equivalents of $79,571 and investments of $800,000 at 30 June 2026 (2025: $209,623 and $602,636).

Price risk
The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

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

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

2026	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	46,595	48,150	-	94,745
Lease liabilities	35,253	149,177	167,795	352,225
Total non-derivatives	81,848	197,327	167,795	446,970

2025	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	34,087	-	-	34,087
Lease liabilities	2,439	-	-	2,439
Total non-derivatives	36,526	-	-	36,526

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

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

James Gregory Osborne
Lily Clare Cox
Ray Ian Arthur Marshman AM
John Agostinelli
Terry John Hubbard OAM
Philip Gregory Webb OAM
David Andrew Stares
Damien Charles Gallagher

No director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.

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

Note 22. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21.

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

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

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

	2026 $	2025 $
The company used the bookkeeping/accounting services from Stares Accounting Solutions in which David Stares is the sole Director. The total benefit received was:	9,600	10,527
The company made a donation to the Yea and District Memorial Hospital of which Ray Marshman is a board member. The total benefit received was:	-	5,000

Note 23. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	8,465	7,890
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	290	1,765
General advisory services	4,240	3,340
	4,530	5,105
	12,995	12,995

Note 24. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	162,191	204,104
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	55,542	43,818
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	2,749	-
Lease liabilities interest	18,197	817
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(12,898)	11,128
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	(2,165)	290
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	11,589	(7,308)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	(60,267)	64,568
Increase in employee benefits	6,656	9,845
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	(6,895)	764
Net cash provided by operating activities	174,699	328,026

Note 25. Earnings per share

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit after income tax	162,191	204,104
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	800,010	815,043
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	800,010	815,043
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	20.27	25.04
Diluted earnings per share	20.27	25.04

Note 26. Commitments

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

Note 27. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at the date of this report (2025: Nil).

Note 28. Events after the reporting period

On 18 August 2026, APRA imposed licence conditions on Bendigo Bank relating to its non-financial risk management framework. Bendigo Bank subsequently announced a multi-year rectification program in response to those conditions.

Whilst neither APRA's announcement nor Bendigo Bank's public announcement specifically refer to Community Bank companies, the directors acknowledge that remediation and review activities may extend across BEN's broader branch network, which may include Community Bank branches. At the date of this report, the outcome of those activities, and any resulting impacts on the company, if any, are not known and cannot presently be determined.

Note 28. Events after the reporting period (continued)

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

30 June 2026

In the directors' opinion:

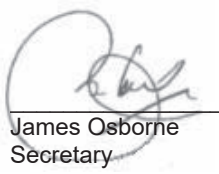
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in the notes to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the company does not have any controlled entities and is not required by the Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, a consolidated entity disclosure statement has not been included as section 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* does not apply to the entity.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the directors



John Agostenill
Chair



James Osborne
Secretary

28 September 2026

Independent audit report

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited (the company), is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial report of Murrindindi Community Enterprise Limited, which comprises the:

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

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

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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the remaining information included in the company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
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Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

At the date of this auditor's report, we have received and read the Directors' Report and have not identified any material inconsistency between that information and the financial report or our knowledge obtained during the audit.

The remaining other information included in the Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. When we read that information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to take appropriate action in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 28 September 2026

Jessica Ritchie
Lead Auditor

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ABN: 55 141 660 086
66 High Street, Yea VIC 3717
Phone: 03 5797 2188

/YeaDistrictCommunityBankBranch

Bendigo Bank

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178 AFSL/Australian Credit Licence 237879. (BNPAR26096) (10/26)