Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

ABN: 69 098 525 252

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

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Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

Directors' report
30 June 2026

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements on Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Information on Directors

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

- Colin Mills (Chariman)
- Gregory Carter
- Bruce Sewell
- Lee Steel
- Danielle Keatley
- Evan Hodges

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.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 10 meetings of Directors (including committees of Directors) were held.
Attendances by each Chairman during the year were as follows:

	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Colin Mills (Chariman)	11	11
Gregory Carter	11	10
Bruce Sewell	11	8
Lee Steel	11	11
Danielle Keatley	11	8
Evan Hodges	11	11

Director's Benefit

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 in the Entity

Director	2025	Changes during the year	2026
	$	$	$
Gregory Carter	2,350	-	2,350
Colin Mills	1,500	-	1,500
Bruce Sewell	8,050	-	8,050
Lee Steel	6,500	1,500	8,000
Danielle Keatley	3,000	2,700	5,700
Evan Hodges	10,000	2,000	12,000

Principal activities

The principal activity of Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited 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 $177,016 (2025: $198,915).

Dividends paid or recommended

Dividends paid or declared during or since the end of the financial year are as follows:

- A fully franked dividend of $69,529 was declared on 5 December 2025 for payment for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Options

No options over issued shares were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding as at the date of this report.

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.

Future developments and results

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.

Indemnification and insurance of directors, officers and auditors

The Company has indemnified all directors and the managers in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or managers 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. The Company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the Company or a related body corporate.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of court.

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.

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 27 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 5 of this financial report.

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

C. J Mills

Colin Mills
Chairman

Dated: 21/09/26

Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Pingelly Brookton Community 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 Pingelly Brookton Community 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

Tyson Holt
Associate Director

22 September 2026

Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7.a	1,249,696	1,213,340
Other revenue	7.b	28,582	29,570
Finance income	8.a	41,817	52,038
Total income		1,320,095	1,294,948
Employee benefit expenses	9.a	(517,646)	(550,051)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(56,582)	(54,599)
Finance expenses	8.b	(518)	(817)
Administrative expenses		(59,659)	(38,061)
Occupancy expenses		(46,183)	(44,507)
IT expenses		(32,319)	(32,345)
ATM expenses		(13,753)	(14,516)
Impairment losses on receivables		(403)	-
Professional charges		(46,349)	(44,991)
Other Expenses		(10,241)	(11,901)
Total expenses		(783,653)	(791,788)
Profit before charitable donations and sponsorships		536,442	503,160
Charitable donations and sponsorships	11.a	(336,115)	(232,508)
Profit before income tax		200,327	270,652
Income tax expense	12	(23,311)	(71,737)
Profit for the year		177,016	198,915
Total comprehensive income for the year		177,016	198,915

Earnings per share	**Note**	**¢**	**¢**
Earning per share	29	31	34

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	51,104	33,604
Trade and other receivables	14	102,797	83,521
Other financial assets	15	1,200,000	1,200,000
Current tax receivable	19	3,733	-
Total Current assets		1,357,634	1,317,125
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	425,727	419,478
Right-of-use assets	17	10,978	21,986
Intangible assets	18	13,151	26,299
Deferred tax assets	19	16,688	24,976
Total Non-current assets		466,544	492,739
Total Assets		1,824,178	1,809,864
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	37,049	79,570
Current tax liabilities	19	-	11,617
Borrowings		229	95
Employee benefits	9.b	24,615	53,689
Lease liabilities	21	12,077	11,749
Total Current liabilities		73,970	156,720
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	9.b	3,769	2,115
Lease liabilities	21	-	12,077
Total Non-current liabilities		3,769	14,192
Total Liabilities		77,739	170,912
Net Assets		1,746,439	1,638,952
Equity			
Share capital	22	579,410	579,410
Retained earnings	23	1,167,029	1,059,542
Total Equity		1,746,439	1,638,952

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

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

2025	Ordinary shares	Retained earnings	Total equity
	$	$	$
Opening balance	579,410	930,156	1,509,566
Profit for the year	-	198,915	198,915
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(69,529)	(69,529)
Closing balance	579,410	1,059,542	1,638,952

2026	Ordinary shares	Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$
Opening balance	579,410	1,059,542	1,638,952
Profit for the year	-	177,016	177,016
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(69,529)	(69,529)
Closing balance	579,410	1,167,029	1,746,439

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	2026	2025
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	1,384,882	1,242,487
Interest received	41,817	52,038
Payments to suppliers and employees	(1,245,024)	(972,065)
Interest paid	(518)	(817)
Income taxes paid	(30,374)	(192,810)
Net cash flows from operating activities	150,783	128,833
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(38,675)	(16,297)
Payments for investments	-	(200,000)
Payments for intangible asset	(14,464)	(14,464)
Net cash used in investing activities	(53,139)	(230,761)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings	134	-
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	1,000	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(11,749)	(11,440)
Dividends paid	(69,529)	(69,529)
Repayment of borrowings	-	(264)
Net cash used in financing activities	(80,144)	(81,233)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17,500	(183,161)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	33,604	216,765
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	51,104	33,604

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
30 June 2026

1. Introduction

These financial statements and notes represent those of Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited (the Company) as an individual entity. Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 17 September 2026.

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 26.

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, were 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 Bank branches:

- Pingelly Community Bank
- Brookton Community Bank

The Company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. 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 and Adelaide Bank Limited, 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 and Adelaide Bank Limited.

All deposits are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a. Economic Dependency (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

i. Revenue calculation

The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the Company– margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo Bank decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services.

The revenue earned by the Company is dependent on the business that it generates. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

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 reversal in a subsequent reporting period. The receipt of ongoing trailing commission income is outside the control of the company, and is a significant judgement area.

iv. Fee Income

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

v. Core Banking Products

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited 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. Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

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. 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).

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. Income Tax

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

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

f. Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

g. 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.

h. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), or when the net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. 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 diminishing value 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
Buildings	Straight line	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 years

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

j. Intangible assets

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

i. Recognition & Measurement

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

ii. 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.

k. 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 (ii) 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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Derecognition (continued)

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.

l. 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.

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.

m. 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.

n. 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n. Leases (continued)

i. As Lessee (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

o. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2026, refer to the Change in accounting policy note, for details of the changes due to standards adopted.

p. New accounting standards and interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards.

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

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

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

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

a. Judgements

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

Note	Note	Judgement
7	Revenue	Whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time.
21	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.
16	Estimation of asset useful lives	Key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset.
9	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 - interest rate risk and price risk.

a. 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.

		Minimum lease payments due			
	Carrying Value	< 1 Year	1- 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
30 June 2026					
Lease payments	12,077	12,247	-	-	12,247

b. 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.

c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

i. Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held being available-for-sale or fair value through profit and loss.

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

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		
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,249,696	1,213,340
	1,249,696	1,213,340
Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
Margin Income	1,118,968	1,018,942
Fee Income	77,106	141,577
Commission Income	53,622	52,821
	1,249,696	1,213,340

All revenue from contracts with 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 $
Licensing	27,701	29,481
Sundry Income	881	89
Total Other Revenue	28,582	29,570

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	41,817	52,038

b. Finance expenses

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

	2026	2025
	$	$
Interest expense	518	817

9. Employee benefits

a. Employee benefits expenses

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

Description	2026	2025
	$	$
Employee benefit expenses		
Salary and wage expenses	454,480	466,894
Superannuation contributions	67,417	68,363
Other employee expenses	23,169	19,932
Leave provision movements	(27,420)	(5,138)
Total	517,646	550,051

b. Provisions for employee benefits

Current	2026	2025
	$	$
Annual leave	14,941	15,122
Long service leave	9,674	38,567
	24,615	53,689

Non-current	2026	2025
	$	$
Long service leave	3,769	2,115

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 fixed assets		
Buildings	10,342	10,332
Furniture & Fittings	12,594	7,459
Motor Vehicles	9,490	12,652
Total	32,426	30,443
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		
Franchise fee	13,148	13,148
	13,148	13,148
Depreciation of Right-of-Use Assets		
Leased buildings	11,008	11,008
	11,008	11,008
Total	24,156	24,156

The non-current tangible and intangible assets listed above are depreciated and amortised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy (see Note 3(i) and 3(j) 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	336,115	232,508

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.

b. Community Enterprise Foundation (CEF) Contributions

During the financial year the Company contributed funds to the CEF, the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo Bank. These contributions paid form part of community investments and sponsorship expenditure included in profit or loss.

Description	2026	2025
	$	$
Disaggregation of CEF Funds		
Opening balance	409,203	209,023
Net contributions paid	-	190,000
Interest Received	17,570	10,180
Balance available for distribution	426,773	409,203

12. Income tax expense

a. Accounting policy

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 comprise:

Description	2026	2025
	$	$
Current Tax Expense	41,793	76,693
Deferred Tax Expense	8,288	(4,956)
Over provision in respect to prior years	(26,770)	
Total	23,311	71,737

c. Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Profit for the year	200,327	270,652
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 25% (2025: 25%)	50,081	67,663
Add tax effect of:		
Over provision in respect to prior years	(26,770)	-
Temporary differences	(8,288)	9,030
Movement in deferred tax	8,288	(4,956)
	(26,770)	4,074
Income tax attributable to the entity	23,311	71,737
Weighted average effective tax rate (%)	12	27

13. Cash and cash equivalents

a. Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

	2026	2025
	$	$
Cash at bank	51,104	33,604
Total	51,104	33,604

14. Trade and other receivables

	2026	2025
	$	$
Trade and other receivables	102,797	83,521
Total	102,797	83,521

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. Financial Assets

	2026	2025
	$	$
Term Deposits	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total	1,200,000	1,200,000

Term deposits classified as financial assets include only those with a maturity period greater than three months. Where maturity periods are less than three months, these investments are recorded as cash and cash equivalents.

16. Property, plant and equipment

a. Property, plant and equipment details

	2026			2025		
	At Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	At Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Land	103,385	-	103,385	103,385	-	103,385
Buildings	420,834	(173,627)	247,207	413,249	(163,285)	249,964
Leasehold Improvements	267,587	(267,587)	-	267,587	(267,587)	-
Furniture & Fittings	156,325	(109,656)	46,669	125,236	(97,062)	28,174
Motor Vehicles	59,894	(31,428)	28,466	59,893	(21,938)	37,955
TOTAL	1,008,025	(582,298)	425,727	969,350	(549,872)	419,478

16. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b. Movement in Carrying Amounts

2026	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	103,385	249,964	28,174	37,955	419,478
Additions	-	7,585	31,090	-	38,675
Depreciation	-	(10,342)	(12,594)	(9,490)	(32,426)
Closing balance	103,385	247,207	46,670	28,465	425,727

2025	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	103,385	260,296	19,336	50,607	433,624
Additions	-	-	16,297	-	16,297
Depreciation	-	(10,332)	(7,459)	(12,652)	(30,443)
Closing balance	103,385	249,964	28,174	37,955	419,478

c. Capital Expenditure Commitments

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

d. Changes in Estimates

During the financial year, the Company assessed estimates used for property, plant and equipment including useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods.

There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

17. 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

	Leased Buildings 2026	Total ROU Asset	Leased Buildings 2025	Total ROU Asset
	$	$	$	$
Leased buildings	88,063	88,063	88,063	88,063
Accumulated depreciation	(77,085)	(77,085)	(66,077)	(66,077)
	10,978	10,978	21,986	21,986

17. Right-of-use Assets (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts

	Leased Buildings	Total ROU Assets
	$	$
Opening balance	21,986	21,986
Depreciation Expense	(11,008)	(11,008)
Net carrying amount	10,978	10,978

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

	2026	2025
	$	$
Title		
Depreciation expense related to right-of-use assets	11,008	11,008
Interest expense on lease liabilities	518	817
Total	11,526	11,825

18. Intangible assets

a. Intangible asset details

	2026			2025		
	$			$		
	At Cost	Accumulated Amortisation	Carrying Value	At Cost	Accumulated Amortisation	Carrying Value
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Franchise Fee	65,745	(52,594)	13,151	65,745	(39,446)	26,299
Total	**65,745**	**(52,594)**	**13,151**	**65,745**	**(39,446)**	**26,299**

2025	Franchise fees	Total
	$	$
Opening balance	39,447	39,447
Amortisation	(13,148)	(13,148)
Closing balance	26,299	26,299

2026	Franchise fees	Total
	$	$
Opening balance	26,299	26,299
Amortisation	(13,148)	(13,148)
Total	13,151	13,151

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

Current tax assets	**2026**	**2025**
	$	**$**
Current tax asset	3,733	-

	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Current tax liabilities	-	11,617

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	7,029	(1,249)	5,780
- Right-of-use assets	459	(184)	275
- Plant and equipment	3,537	-	3,537
- Employee provisions	13,951	(6,855)	7,096
Total deferred tax assets	24,976	(8,288)	16,688
Net deferred tax assets	24,976	(8,288)	16,688

19. Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

c. Deferred Tax (continued)

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	4,218	2,811	7,029
- Right-of-use assets	-	459	459
- Plant and equipment	-	3,537	3,537
- Employee provisions	15,236	(1,285)	13,951
Total deferred tax assets	19,454	5,522	24,976
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Right-of-use assets	567	(567)	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	567	(567)	-
Net deferred tax assets	20,021	4,955	24,976

20. Trade and other payables

Description	2026	2025
	$	$
Current		
Trade Creditors	21,586	42,573
Accrued Expenses	14,463	22,533
Franchise fee payable	-	14,464
Share allocation suspense	1,000	-
Total	37,049	79,570

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.

21. 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 2.69%.
The discount rate used in calculating the present value of enforceable future payments takes into account the particular circumstances applicable to the underlying leased assets (including the amount, lease term, economic environment, and other relevant factors).
The Company has applied judgement in estimating the remaining lease term including the effects of any extension or termination options reasonably expected to be exercised, applying hindsight if appropriate.

a. Lease liabilities

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

Description	2026	2025
	$	$
Current	12,077	11,749
Non-current	-	12,077
Total	12,077	23,826

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	12,247	-	-	12,247
Finance charges	(170)	-	-	(170)
Total	12,077	-	-	12,077
30 June 2025				
Lease payments	12,247	12,247	-	24,494
Finance charges	(523)	(145)	-	(668)
Total	11,724	12,102	-	23,826

22. 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.	$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	579,410	579,410	579,410	579,410

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

	2026	2025
	$	$
Opening balance	579,410	579,410

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.

23. Retained Earnings

	2026	2025
	$	$
Opening Balance	1,059,542	930,156
Profit for the year	177,016	198,915
Dividend paid	(69,529)	(69,529)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	1,167,029	1,059,542

24. Cash flow information

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

	2026	2025
	$	$
Profit for the year	177,016	198,915
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation of PP&E	32,426	30,443
Depreciation of ROU Leased PP&E	11,008	11,008
Amortisation of intangibles	13,148	13,148
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables	(19,276)	(423)
Decrease / (Increase) in deferred tax assets	8,288	(4,955)
(Decrease) / Increase in payables	(29,057)	1,953
Decrease in current tax liability	(15,350)	(116,118)
Decrease in employee benefits	(27,420)	(5,138)
Cash flows from operations	150,783	128,833

25. Financial Instruments

The following shows the carrying amounts of all financial instruments at amortised costs. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying value amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
Financial Assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	51,104	33,604
Trade and other receivables	14	102,797	83,521
Term Deposits	15	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total		1,353,901	1,317,125
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	20	37,049	79,570
Borrowings		229	95
Lease liabilities	21	12,077	23,826
Total		49,355	103,491

26. 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.

26. Related Parties (continued)

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

No key management personnel or related party has entered into any contracts with the Company.

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 with key management or related parties other than those described above.

27. Auditor's Remuneration

The appointed auditor of Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited 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)	7,150	6,800
Total	7,150	6,800
Non-Audit Services		
Preparation of the financial statements	2,800	2,650
Other non-audit services	1,020	1,920
Total	3,820	4,570
Total auditor's remuneration	10,970	11,370

28. Dividends

a. Dividends declared or paid

	Number of shares	2026 $	Number of shares	2025 $
The following dividends were declared and paid:				
Final franked ordinary dividends	579,410	69,529	579,410	69,529

Franked dividends declared or paid during the year were franked at the tax rate of 25%.

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 ($)	177,016	198,915
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Number)	579,410	579,410
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	31	34

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. Commitments & Contingencies

Details about any capital commitments are detailed in Note 16(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).

32. Statutory information

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

Pingelly Brookton Community FSL
7 Parade Street, Pingelly WA 6308
Lot 6 Great Southern Highway, Brookton.

Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

Directors' declaration
For the year ended 30 June 2026

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

1. The financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   - giving 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; and
   - complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
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
3. The information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement, on page 38 is true and correct.

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

Colin Mills
Chairman

Dated: 21-09-26

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Pingelly Brookton Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Pingelly Brookton Community 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



Tyson Holt
Associate Director

22 September 2026