

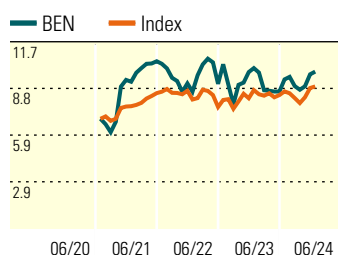
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited BEN

★★★ (4:00PM 31-Jan-2024)

Snapshot

Fair Value Uncertainty	Medium
Moat Rating	None
Fair Value \$	10.50
Capital Allocation	Standard
Market Cap \$Mil	5,587
Morningstar Style Box	
Price \$ (4:00PM 31-Jan-2024)	9.84
52 Week High/Low \$	10.20/8.24
Shares Issued Mil	568
Morningstar Sector	Financial Services
Morningstar Industry	Banks - Regional
GICS Sector	Financials

Price vs. Market



	06/22	06/23	06/24e	06/25e
NPAT (\$Mil)	500.4	576.9	521.1	566.0
EPS ¢	89.8	102.1	92.1	100.0
EPS Chg %	4.9	13.7	-9.8	8.6
DPS ¢	53.0	61.0	62.0	64.0
Franked %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Div Yld %	5.5	6.7	6.3	6.5
P/E x	10.8	9.0	10.7	9.8

Source: Morningstar estimates 14-Aug-2023 .

Profile

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (BEN) provides a range of banking and other financial services including consumer, residential, business and commercial lending, deposit taking, payments services, wealth management, funds management and superannuation, treasury and foreign exchange services.

Investment Perspective by Nathan Zaia 14-Aug-2023

As one of Australia's few remaining regional banks, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, or Bendigo, operates a unique community branch model alongside its corporate branches and mobile lenders. The model has helped the bank raise customer deposits which support growth of the loan book, but operating scale, needed to generate attractive returns on shareholders' equity, remains elusive. The balance sheet is skewed toward residential mortgages, with the business loan book overweight the agriculture sector. We see some merit in having more sector specialists and focusing on smaller clients not as well serviced by large lenders. We remain confident the bank has continued with sound lending standards which have underpinned low historical loss-rates.

Research Archive

Time	Date	Rating	Price \$	Event
12:11PM	19-Jan-2024	★★★	9.51	
<i>Australian Banks: Margins Are Falling, but Bank Earnings Are Still Solid</i>				
4:00PM	05-Jan-2024	★★★	9.77	\$
<i>Price move through trigger level</i>				
11:41AM	12-Oct-2023	★★★★	8.99	
<i>Australian Banks: Upside From Higher Rates Limited by Competition but Some Opportunities Remain</i>				
10:15PM	14-Aug-2023	★★★★	8.92	
<i>Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Earnings: Shares Cheap as Record Profits Fail To Lift Investor Sentiment</i>				
10:18PM	07-Jul-2023	★★★★	8.52	
<i>Australian Banks: Bad Debts Not Expected To Mirror a Rise in Mortgage Stress</i>				

\$ = Price Move = Research Report

Financials

	06/21	06/22	06/23	06/24e	06/25e
Net Interest Income (\$Mil)	1,431.2	1,417.0	1,662.5	1,668.7	1,721.4
Net Interest Margin %	1.94	1.74	1.94	1.90	1.90
Non Interest Income (\$Mil)	266.0	292.5	270.3	276.0	281.9
Adjusted NPAT (\$Mil)	457.2	500.4	576.9	521.1	566.0
Reported NPAT (\$Mil)	524.0	488.1	497.0	521.1	566.0
Earnings Per Share ¢	85.6	89.8	102.1	92.1	100.0
Avg no. of Shares (\$Mil)	534.4	557.5	565.2	565.2	565.2
Book Value Per Share ¢	1,189.0	1,203.8	1,212.2	1,130.4	1,188.4
Efficiency Ratio %	58.9	57.5	53.2	54.4	54.3
Bad Debts to Gross Loans Ratio %	0.03	-0.04	0.04	0.14	0.09
Tier 1 Ratio %	11.0	11.3	11.6	13.6	13.6

Key Dates

Fiscal Year End	30 Jun	AGM	24 Oct 2023
Listing Date	04 Feb 1993	DRIP	Active

Equities Research Methodology and Disclosure

We believe that a company's intrinsic worth results from the future cash flows it can generate. The Morningstar Rating for stocks identifies stocks trading at a discount or premium to their intrinsic worth—or fair value estimate, in Morningstar terminology. Five-star, or Buy-rated, stocks sell for the biggest risk-adjusted discount to their fair values, whereas 1-star, or Sell-rated, stocks trade at premiums to their intrinsic worth. Four key components drive the Morningstar rating: our assessment of the firm's economic moat, our estimate of the stock's fair value, our uncertainty around that fair value estimate and the current market price. This process ultimately culminates in our single-point star rating. Underlying this rating is a fundamentally focused methodology and a robust, standardized set of procedures and core valuation tools used by Morningstar's equity analysts. In this document, we provide a detailed overview of how the Morningstar Rating for stocks is derived, and also outline the analytical work that feeds into our coverage of stocks.

Morningstar's Economic Moat™ Rating

Moat is a proprietary Morningstar rating that measures a company's sustainable competitive advantage, if any. An economic moat enables a company to generate returns on invested capital above its cost of capital for a long period of time.

Morningstar has identified five sources of economic moats: intangible assets, customer switching costs, cost advantages, network effects, and efficient scale. Morningstar assigns stocks one of three moat ratings: wide moat (companies with the longest-lasting competitive advantages), narrow moat (those with less durable competitive advantages), and no moat (those with no sustainable competitive advantage).

Determining Fair Value

At the heart of our valuation system is a detailed projection of a company's future cash flows, resulting from our analysts' independent primary research. Analysts create custom industry and company assumptions to feed income statement, balance sheet, and capital investment assumptions into our globally standardized, proprietary discounted cash flow, or DCF, modeling templates. We use scenario analysis, in-depth competitive advantage analysis, and a variety of other analytical tools to augment this process.

The Uncertainty Rating

Morningstar's Uncertainty Rating is designed to capture the range of potential outcomes for a company's intrinsic value. The rating begins with a suggested rating produced by a quantitative process based on the trailing 12-month standard deviation of daily stock returns. Analysts use the suggested rating, historical rating data, and their own knowledge of the company to inform them as they make the final Uncertainty Rating decision. Our Uncertainty Rating is meant to consider anything that can increase the potential dispersion of outcomes for the intrinsic value of a company, and anything that can affect our ability to predict these outcomes accurately. These can include cyclical factors, operational and financial factors such as leverage, company-specific events, ESG risks, and anything else that might increase the potential dispersion of future outcomes and our ability to estimate those outcomes. We have five different ratings: Low, Medium, High, Very High, or Extreme. Our recommended margin of safety—the discount to fair value demanded before we'd recommend buying or selling the stock—widens as our uncertainty of the estimated value of the equity increases.

Generating the Morningstar Star Rating

Once we determine the fair value estimate of a stock, we compare it with the stock's current market price on a daily basis, and the recommendation, or star rating, is automatically re-calculated at the market close on every day the market is open. Lower price/fair value ratios (<1.0) lead to positive recommendations while higher price/fair value ratios (>1.0) lead to negative recommendations.

Our analysts keep close tabs on the companies they follow, and, based on thorough and ongoing analysis, raise or lower their fair value estimates as warranted. Furthermore, we would expect our fair value estimates to generally rise over time, due to the time value of money. Specifically, over the course of a year, barring major changes to analyst assumptions, we would expect our fair value estimates to increase at the level of our estimate of a firm's cost of equity (net of shareholder returns attributed to dividends). So, for a stock that pays no

dividends with a \$100 fair value estimate today and an estimated 10% cost of equity, we would expect our fair value estimate to rise to \$110 in 12 months, all else equal.

It is also worth noting that there is no predefined distribution of our recommendations. That is, the percentage of stocks that earn a Buy rating can fluctuate daily, so the recommendations, in the aggregate, can serve as a gauge of the broader market's valuation. When there are many Buy-rated stocks, the stock market as a whole is more undervalued, in our opinion, than when very few companies garner our highest rating.

Our recommendations /star ratings are guideposts to a broad audience and individuals must consider their own specific investment goals, risk tolerance, tax situation, time horizon, income needs, and complete investment portfolio, among other factors.

★★★★★ We believe appreciation beyond a fair risk-adjusted return is highly likely over a multiyear time frame. Scenario analysis developed by our analysts indicates that the current market price represents an excessively pessimistic outlook, limiting downside risk and maximizing upside potential. This rating encourages investors to consider an overweight position in the security relative to the appropriate benchmark.

★★★★ Appreciation beyond a fair risk-adjusted return is likely, in our opinion. This rating encourages investors to own the firm's shares, possibly overweight relative to the appropriate benchmark after fully considering more attractively priced alternatives, such as our Buy recommendations.

★★★ Indicates that we believe investors are likely to receive a fair risk-adjusted return (approximately cost of equity). Concentrated portfolios might consider exiting these positions if more attractively priced alternatives are available.

★★ We believe investors are likely to receive a less than fair risk-adjusted return and should consider directing their capital elsewhere. Securities with this recommendation should generally be underweight, assuming less expensive alternatives are available for the portfolio strategy being employed.

★ Indicates a high probability of undesirable risk-adjusted returns from the current market price over a multiyear time frame, based on our analysis. Scenario analysis by our analysts indicates that the market is pricing in an excessively optimistic outlook, limiting upside potential and leaving the investor exposed to Capital loss. This rating encourages investors to strongly consider exiting portfolio positions in the security in nearly all strategies.