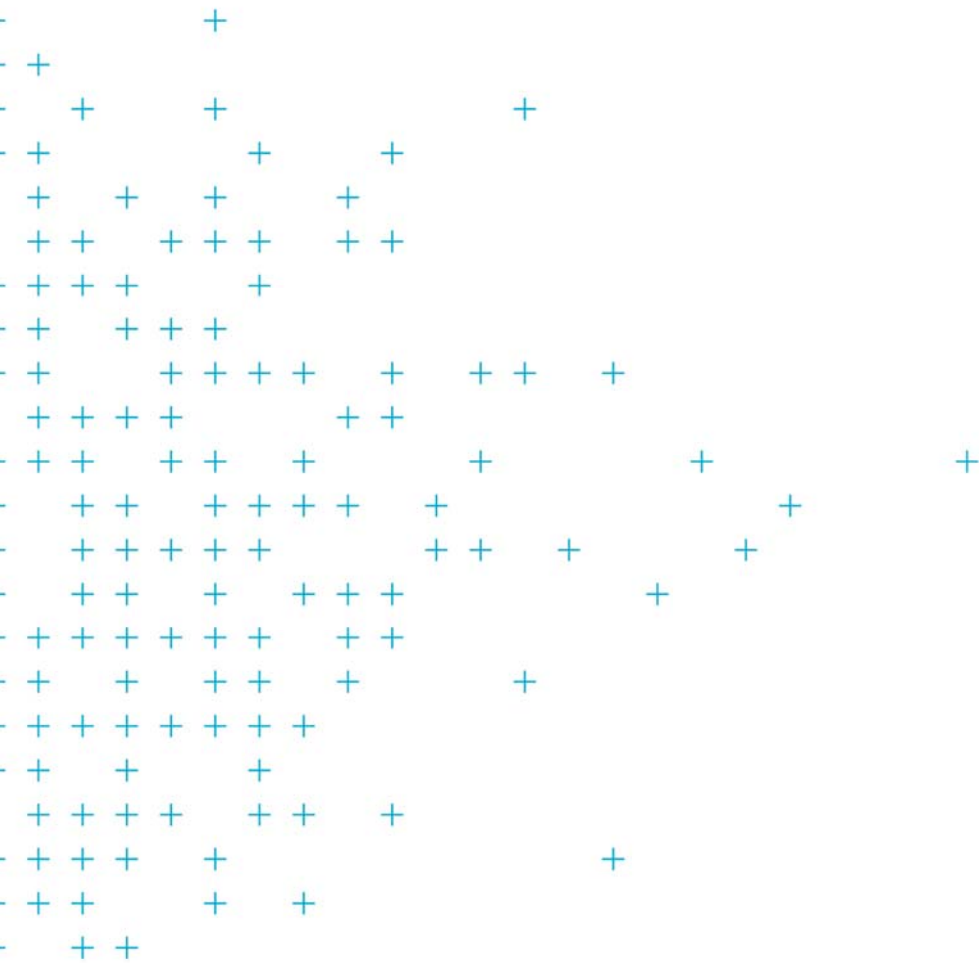


**Consult Australia
(A Company Limited by
Guarantee)**

A.B.N. 25 064 052 615

**Financial Report For The Year Ended
30 June 2025**



Consult Australia

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Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

The directors present their report on Consult Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Information on directors

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

- Arthur Nicholas Psaltis
- Anastasios Katopodis
- Tamsin Mclean
- Emily Jane Sunman
- Natalie Kristine Muir
- Rachel Nicholls
- Guy Pinzone
- Samantha Jane Mcwilliam (Appointed on 14/10/2024)

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

Arthur Nicholas Psaltis

Qualifications	Bachelor of Engineering, UWA TEE, Quinas College AICD Company Director's Course
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2021 to present Chairperson and Committee Member of the Civil Engineering Industry Advisory Panel of the School of Civil, Environment and Mining Engineering, UWA - 2005 to present Faculty Industry Advisory Board Member for Engineering and Mathematical Sciences, UWA - 2011 to present Committee Member of George Hondros Memorial Lecture, UWA - 1996 to present Private entity Directorships - 1994 to present

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

Information on directors (continued)

Anastasios Katopodis

Qualifications	Bachelor of Engineering Master of Engineering Science GAICD
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2019 to present (Chair 2023 to present)
Special responsibilities	Chair

Tamsin Mclean

Qualifications	MBA (Executive) AICD
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director- 2023 to present Advisory Committee, Design Futures Council - 2019 Head of Planning and Design, Bishops court Heritage Garden Committee - 2013 to 2016 Secretary, Spectrum Theatre Company - 1992 to 1993

Emily Jane Sunman

Qualifications	GAICD Solicitor of Supreme Court of NSW Masters of Environmental Law Bachelor of Laws Bachelor of Science
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2023 to present Solicitor of Senior Courts of England and Wales (not current) Chair of Handprints Committee (CSR/Sustainability Program) Executive Sponsor, Disability and Accessibility Network

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

Information on directors (continued)

Natalie Kristine Muir	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Engineering in Environmental Engineering (Hons) Masters of Business (eBusiness and Communications) GAICD
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2024 to present FIDIC Vice Chair, Sustainable Development Committee Cardno, Director Australian Water Association - Committee Member and Chair of Membership Services Subcommittee Griffith University Industry Reference Group
Rachel Nicholls	
Qualifications	BEng Civil Engineering Registered Professional Engineer Victoria GAICD
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2023 to present Member of Arup Australasian Region Board - 2015 to 2021 Member of Arup Board of Trustees (Global) - 2017 to 2022 Statutory Board Director Arup Australia Projects - 2020 to present
Guy Pinzone	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Engineering (Civil) Master of Commerce (Finance) Fellow, Engineers Australia GAICD
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2023 to present

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

Information on directors (continued)

Samantha Jane McWilliam

Qualifications	Masters of Engineering Studies Bachelor of Environmental Engineering (Hons)
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2024 to present Managing Director of Transport, WSP WSP Australia Board Member Rail Industry Innovation Council Member Rail Industry Executive Committee (Australasian Railway Association) Fellow of Engineers Australia

Principal activities

Consult Australia operates as an industry body. The principal activity of Consult Australia during the financial year was to promote relevant issues to the community, enhance members' businesses, enhance the profile of consulting firms operating in the built and/or natural environment, provide training and advice to its members and provide a forum for members to interact and resolve issues within the industry.

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

Short term objectives

The Company's short term objectives are to:

- Grow profile
- Grow engagement
- Grow revenue

Long term objectives

The Company's long term objectives are to:

- Deliver our vision to be the leading voice for a vibrant and prosperous industry supporting consulting businesses in design, advisory and engineering.
- Create value and success for our members through relevant and influential advocacy, through leadership, engagement and services.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

Principal activities (continued)

Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve these objectives, the Company has adopted the following strategies:

Grow profile:

- Continued a campaign-led approach to advocacy and stakeholder engagement focused on priority industry issues.
- Continued the delivery of solutions focused services to support the priorities across our membership demographics, including a robust high-quality event pipeline.

Grow engagement:

- Developed and delivered a communications strategy informed by engagement data to better target our members and stakeholders with relevant information and knowledge about what we do, what we achieve, the value we add, and how we help - in line with our vision and mission.
- Introduced and embedded revised Terms of Reference for our Committee's to clearly articulate expectations and deliverables against our strategic goals.
- Continued to refine and deliver our membership retention strategy.

Grow revenue:

- Reviewed our membership fee model.
- Redefined our constitution in line with our values and goals.
- Continue to deliver and refine a membership growth strategy.
- Developed and delivered a new sponsorship growth strategy.
- Secured grant funding opportunities.

Performance measures

The following measures are used within the Company to monitor performance:

Grow profile:

- Delivery of agreed campaigns that support policy priorities & grow engagement (as measured below).
- Advocacy demonstrates strengthening relationships with key decision makers (e.g. through meetings, forums, boardroom lunches, events) across governments.
- Partnerships supporting collaborative advocacy (e.g. with EA, ICA, ACA, ASBEC, FIDIC) are strong.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

Principal activities (continued)

Performance measures (continued)

Grow engagement:

- Membership retention
- Database growth:
 - Members
 - Potential-members
 - Consulting Matters readership
 - LinkedIn followers
- Large firm engagement through:
 - Committees & Roundtables
 - Awards
 - Collab X
 - Champions of Change
 - FutureNet & FNBL
- SME engagement measured through:
 - SME Forum
 - SME Summit

Grow revenue:

- Events performance based on attendees, margin and engagement
- New membership growth in \$
- Growth in membership across categories
- Growth in sponsorship income
- Growth in education income
- Growth in education income from new courses
- Growth in events income

Operating results

The surplus of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$150,326 (2024: \$44,692).

Review of operations

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.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

Future developments and results

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

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.

Meetings of directors

There were 15 meetings across the year including Board, Finance & Risk and Remuneration & Nominations. See the table below:

	Board: Number eligible to attend	Board: Number attended	Finance & Risk: Number eligible to attend	Finance & Risk: Number attended	Rems & Noms: Number eligible to attend	Rems & Noms: Number attended
Tasos Katopodis	6	6	4	4	1	1
Arthur Psaltis	6	6	-	-	-	-
Guy Pinzone	6	6	4	4	-	-
Natalie Muir	6	6	-	-	-	-
Emily Sunman	6	5	4	4	-	-
Rachel Nicholls	6	4	-	-	5	5
Tamsin McLean	6	6	-	-	5	5
Samantha McWilliam	5	4	-	-	3	1

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

During the financial year, Consult Australia has paid premiums to insure all Directors and Officers against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of a Director or Officer of the Company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company. In accordance with common commercial practice, the insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability insured against and the amount of the premium.

The Directors of Consult Australia are also party to a deed of indemnity.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer of the Company or any related body corporate against a liability incurred by an officer.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' report
30 June 2025

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors (continued)

The Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Felsers, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from the Company's breach of their agreement. The indemnity stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs. During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect to a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or 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 any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Members' guarantee

Consult Australia is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$20, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

As at 30 June 2025 the collective liability of members was \$3,220 (2024: \$3,880).

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 2025 has been received and can be found on page 10 of the financial report.

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



Anastasios Katopodis
Director

Date 10 September 2025



Emily Jane Sunman
Director

Auditor's independence declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the directors of Consult Australia

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2025, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Felsers



Steven Zabeti

Partner

Sydney, Australia

10 September 2025

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue	5	3,158,784	2,947,697
Other income	5	323,643	354,631
Finance income	6	28,372	25,660
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7	(83,473)	(222,051)
Employee benefit expenses		(1,886,810)	(1,734,323)
Finance costs		-	(4,092)
Event expenses		(535,523)	(542,642)
Advertising and marketing expenses		(137,503)	(155,767)
Occupancy expenses		(400,696)	(402,848)
Information technology expenses		(228,417)	(180,915)
Other expenses		(88,051)	(40,658)
Surplus before income taxes		150,326	44,692
Income tax		-	-
Surplus for the year		150,326	44,692
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		150,326	44,692

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,223,352	875,382
Trade and other receivables	9	98,172	366,401
Other financial assets	10	100,000	100,000
Other non-financial assets	11	197,738	153,668
Total current assets		1,619,262	1,495,451
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	14,687	18,955
Intangible assets	13	120,317	193,250
Total non-current assets		135,004	212,205
Total assets		1,754,266	1,707,656
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	261,441	323,998
Contract liabilities	16	495,510	566,812
Employee benefits	17	84,122	89,241
Total current liabilities		841,073	980,051
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	17	92,689	57,427
Total liabilities		933,762	1,037,478
Net assets		820,504	670,178
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		820,504	670,178
Total equity		820,504	670,178

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Accumulated surplus \$	Total \$
2025		
Opening balance	670,178	670,178
Surplus for the year	150,326	150,326
Closing balance	820,504	820,504
	Accumulated surplus \$	Total \$
2024		
Opening balance	625,486	625,486
Surplus for the year	44,692	44,692
Closing balance	670,178	670,178

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consult Australia
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from subscriptions		2,351,347	2,119,428
Other receipts		1,715,187	1,262,371
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,740,664)	(3,108,942)
Interest received		28,372	25,660
Interest paid		-	(4,092)
Net cash flows from operating activities		354,242	294,425
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(124,799)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(6,272)	(14,099)
Net cash provided used in investing activities		(6,272)	(138,898)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of lease liabilities		-	(149,955)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(149,955)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		347,970	5,572
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		875,382	869,810
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	1,223,352	875,382

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

1. Introduction

The financial report covers Consult Australia as an individual entity. Consult Australia is a not-for-profit public Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Consult Australia is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

Material accounting policy information is consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

3. Material accounting policy information

a. Income tax

The Company is assessed for income tax purposes on the Principle of Mutuality, whereby the income from members, less a proportion of expenses is exempt from income tax.

b. Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

c. Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

d. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

i. Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

1) Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

2) Amortised cost

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

2) Amortised cost (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

Where the simplified approach to expected credit loss (ECL) is not applied, the Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

4) Trade receivables and contracts assets

Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and contract asset and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

4) Trade receivables and contracts assets (continued)

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

5) Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

a. Key estimates - doubtful debts provision

The directors have determined the provision for doubtful debts based on their assessment of the likelihood of recoverable customer receipts.

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

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

a. Key estimates - doubtful debts provision (continued)

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

5. Revenue and other income

a. Accounting policy

i. Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

ii. Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

1) Subscription Revenue

Subscriptions are accounted for as income in the period to which they relate. Income received in advance for future periods is brought to account as a current liability.

2) Events and Sponsorship Revenue

Events and sponsorship revenue is accounted for as income in the period to which it relates. Income received in advance for future periods is brought to account as a current liability.

iii. Interest Revenue

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

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

5. Revenue and other income (continued)

b. Revenue from continuing operations

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Subscriptions	2,137,588	1,926,753
- Events and registration	382,223	331,310
- Sponsorship	100,640	69,936
- Education	462,788	537,832
- Awards	63,259	72,877
- Document sales	12,286	8,989
	3,158,784	2,947,697

c. Other income

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Other income	323,643	354,631

d. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated into timing of revenue, with the breakdown displayed in the following table:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue recognition		
- at a point of time	1,021,196	1,020,944
- over time	2,137,588	1,926,753
Revenue from contracts with customers	3,158,784	2,947,697

6. Finance income and expenses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Finance income		
Interest income	28,372	25,660

Consult Australia

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

7. Result for the year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment	10,540	36,049
Depreciation - right-of-use asset	-	135,612
Amortisation - intangible assets	72,933	50,390
	83,473	222,051
Superannuation contributions	179,120	157,972

8. 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.

b. Cash and cash equivalent details

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	1,081,870	733,900
Short-term deposits	141,482	141,482
	1,223,352	875,382

9. Trade and other receivables

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade debtors	73,538	330,612
Less: Provision for impairment	(2,616)	(2,616)
	70,922	327,996
GST receivable	27,250	38,405
	98,172	366,401

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Other financial assets

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Term deposits	100,000	100,000

11. Other non-financial assets

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Prepayments	197,738	153,668

12. Property, plant and equipment**a. Accounting policy**

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

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

i. Depreciation

Plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Plant and equipment	25-33%
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	25-33%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

When an asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b. Property, plant and equipment details

Summary	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment		
At cost	55,868	49,596
Accumulated depreciation	(41,181)	(30,641)
	14,687	18,955

Movement in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2025	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	18,955	18,955
Additions	6,272	6,272
Depreciation	(10,540)	(10,540)
Closing balance	14,687	14,687

13. Intangible assets

a. Accounting policy

i. Amortisation

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

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

The estimated useful lives used for each class of amortisable asset are shown below:

Category of intangible asset	Amortisation rate
Computer software	20-25%

Consult Australia

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

13. Intangible assets (continued)

b. Intangible asset details

Summary	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Computer software		
At cost	362,703	362,703
Accumulated depreciation	(242,386)	(169,453)
	120,317	193,250

Movement in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of intangible asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Computer software	Total
2025	\$	\$
Opening balance	193,250	193,250
Amortisation	(72,933)	(72,933)
Closing balance	120,317	120,317

14. Leases

a. Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision-making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

14. Leases (continued)

a. Accounting policy (continued)

i. Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

1) Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. Company as a lessee

The Company has chosen not to apply AASB 16 to leases of intangible assets.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

14. Leases (continued)

b. Company as a lessee (continued)

i. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to interest expense on lease liabilities and short-term leases or leases of low value assets are shown below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	4,092
Short-term lease expense	132,680	14,185

ii. Statement of cash flows

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Total cash outflow for leases	-	154,048

15. Trade and other payables

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade payables	61,492	130,758
GST payable	46,530	58,068
Other trade and other payables	153,419	135,172
	261,441	323,998

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

16. Contract liabilities

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Income in advance	495,510	566,812

Contract liabilities represent income from memberships and subscriptions paid and received by the entity in advance of the contract period.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

17. Employee benefits

a. Accounting policy

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

b. Employee benefit details

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Annual Leave	84,122	89,241
Non-current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Long service leave	92,689	57,427

18. Financial risk management

Financial assets	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,223,352	875,382
Trade and other receivables	98,172	366,401
Other financial assets	100,000	100,000
	1,421,524	1,341,783
Financial liabilities	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	261,441	323,998
	261,441	323,998

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

19. Key management personnel remuneration

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$794,534 (2024: \$795,941).

20. Members' guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2025 the number of members was 161 (2024: 194)

21. Auditor's remuneration

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor of the Company, Felsers, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	25,240	24,500
- taxation services	2,750	2,650
- other services	3,750	3,600
Total	31,740	30,750

Other services relate to assistance with preparation of general purpose financial statements.

22. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2025.

National Australia Bank held rental bank guarantees in relation to the Company's registered office totaling \$141,481 as at 30 June 2024.

23. Related parties**a. The Company's main related parties are as follows:**

Key management personnel - refer to Note 19.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

b. 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.

There were no transactions with related parties during the year ended 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024.

Consult Australia
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

24. Events occurring after the reporting date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 10 September 2025 by the Board of Directors.

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.

25. Statutory information

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

Consult Australia
Level 7, 44 Market Street
Sydney NSW Australia
2000

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Consolidated entity disclosure statement

30 June 2025

Consult Australia does not have any controlled entities and therefore the financial statements presented are for a standalone entity. Consequently the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement required under section 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* is not required.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Directors' declaration

In the directors opinion:

1. the financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2025 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures; and
 - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. The information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

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



Anastasios Katopodis
Director

Dated: 10 September 2025



Emily Jane Sunman
Director

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Independent audit report to the members of Consult Australia

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a simplified disclosure financial report of Consult Australia (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

1. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of 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 - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Independent audit report to the members of Consult Australia

Responsibilities of directors for the financial report (continued)

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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Independent audit report to the members of Consult Australia

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



Felsers



Steven Zabeti

Partner

Sydney, Australia

10 September 2025