

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

ABN: 25 064 052 615

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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Directors' report

30 June 2026

The directors present their report on Consult Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Information on directors

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

- Tamsin Mclean
- Emily Jane Sunman
- Natalie Kristine Muir
- Rachel Nicholls
- Guy Pinzone
- Samantha Jane Mcwilliam
- David Albert Barter (appointed on 30/10/2025)
- Alexandra Jane Wright (appointed on 30/10/2025)
- Arthur Nicholas Psaltis (resigned on 30/10/2025)
- Anastasios Katopodis (resigned on 30/10/2025)

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

Tamsin Mclean

Qualifications	MBA (Executive) AICD
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director- 2023 to present

Emily Jane Sunman

Qualifications	GAICD Solicitor (NSW) Masters of Environmental Law Bachelor of Laws Bachelor of Science
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2023 to present Executive Director, Aurecon (various)

Natalie Kristine Muir

Qualifications	GAICD Masters of Business (eBusiness and Communications) Bachelor of Engineering in Environmental Engineering (Hons) Fellow and Engineering Executive, Engineers Australia
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2024 to present Director, Cardno (Qld) Pty Ltd

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Directors' report
30 June 2026

Information on directors (continued)

Rachel Nicholls

Qualifications	GAICD BEng Civil Engineering Registered Professional Engineer Victoria
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2023 to present Statutory Board Director Arup Australia Projects - 2020 to 2024

Guy Pinzone

Qualifications	GAICD Master of Commerce (Finance) Bachelor of Engineering (Civil) Fellow, Engineers Australia
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2023 to present

Samantha Jane Mcwilliam

Qualifications	Masters of Engineering Studies Bachelor of Environmental Engineering (Hons)
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2024 to present WSP Australia Board Member

David Albert Barter

Qualifications	GAICD Chartered, Fellow and Engineering Executive of Engineers Australia Certified Practising Project Director, Australian Institute of Project Management Master of Engineering Science Bachelor of Science
Experience	Board Director and former Chair of the Defence Roundtable, Consult Australia - 2025 to present Board Director and Chair of Buildings Committee, St Augustine's College

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Directors' report

30 June 2026

Information on directors (continued)

Alexandra Jane Wright

Qualifications	GAICD Bachelor of Engineering (Hons)
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director, 2025 – present GHD Pty Ltd Board Director

Arthur Nicholas Psaltis

Qualifications	AICD Company Director's Course Bachelor of Engineering, UWA TEE, Quinas College
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2021 to 2025 Chairperson and Committee Member of the Civil Engineering Industry Faculty Industry Advisory Board Member for Engineering and Mathematical Sciences, UWA - 2011 to present Private entity Directorships - 1994 to present

Anastasios Katopodis

Qualifications	GAICD Bachelor of Engineering Master of Engineering Science
Experience	Consult Australia Board Director - 2019 to present (Chair 2023 to 2025)

Principal activities

Consult Australia is the industry association representing consulting businesses in design, advisory and engineering. The Company works to support a strong, sustainable and successful consulting industry and to ensure the expertise of its members contributes to Australia's built and natural environment.

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

Short and long term objectives

The Company's objective is to be the leading voice for consulting businesses in design, advisory and engineering, creating value for members and supporting a vibrant and prosperous industry.

Under its 2025-28 Strategic Plan, the Company pursues this objective through four strategic priorities:

Short and long term objectives (continued)

- **Focused advocacy:** influencing policy, regulation and procurement settings on the issues that matter most to members and the industry.
- **Industry leadership:** leading and contributing to industry initiatives that respond to shared challenges and opportunities and strengthen the contribution of consulting businesses.
- **Strategic partnerships:** building relationships and partnerships across government, industry and the international consulting community to extend the Company's influence and deliver greater value for members.
- **Elevating consulting excellence:** supporting the capability, professionalism and success of consulting businesses and their people.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve these objectives, the Company:

- develops evidence-based advocacy and engages with governments and decision-makers on priority issues affecting consulting businesses;
- convenes members and industry leaders to develop solutions to shared industry challenges and identify emerging opportunities;
- develops strategic partnerships with relevant industry bodies, government agencies and international organisations where collaboration can increase impact;
- delivers programs, events, networks, information and services that build capability, connect members and support business success;
- promotes excellence, leadership and professional development across the consulting industry; and
- maintains a strong and sustainable membership and commercial base to support delivery of the Company's purpose.

Performance measures

The Company monitors performance against its strategic plan through measures including:

- the delivery and impact of advocacy priorities and the strength of relationships with key government decision-makers;
- member participation in and contribution to industry leadership initiatives;
- the strength and effectiveness of strategic partnerships and collaborative initiatives;
- member engagement across committees, roundtables, events, leadership programs, awards and networks;
- progress in developing and delivering initiatives that elevate consulting excellence;
- membership retention, growth and engagement across large, medium and small member firms;
- the reach and engagement of the Company's communications and thought leadership; and
- financial performance and the growth and diversity of revenue required to support the Company's activities.

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Directors' report

30 June 2026

Operating results

The surplus of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$207,941 (2025: \$150,326).

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

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 16 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
Anastasios Katopodis	3	3	2	2	-	-
Arthur Psaltis	3	3	-	-	-	-
Guy Pinzone	7	7	5	5	-	-
Natalie Muir	7	6	3	3	2	2
Emily Sunman	7	7	5	4	-	-
Rachel Nicholls	7	7	-	-	4	3
Tamsin McLean	7	6	-	-	4	4
Samantha McWilliam	7	5	-	-	4	2
David Barter	4	4	-	-	-	-
Alexandra Wright	4	4	-	-	1	-

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Directors' report

30 June 2026

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.

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 2026 the collective liability of members was \$3,180 (2025: \$3,220).

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Directors' report

30 June 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2026 has been received and can be found on page 10 of the financial report.

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



2026-09-23

AEED0000-F06F-6E7B-FE2B-08DF193B0910



2026-09-24

AEED0000-F06F-6E7B-FE52-08DF193B0910

Natalie Kristine Muir
Director

Emily Jane Sunman
Director

Dated: 23 September 2026

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 2026, 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



Jordan Muddle

Registered Company Auditor

23 September 2026

Sydney, Australia

Consult Australia

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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Revenue	5	3,577,055	3,158,784
Other income	5	126,591	323,643
Finance income	6	52,341	28,372
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7	(43,476)	(83,473)
Employee benefit expenses		(2,007,705)	(1,886,810)
Event expenses		(584,020)	(535,523)
Advertising and marketing expenses		(179,409)	(137,503)
Occupancy expenses		(385,192)	(400,696)
Information technology expenses		(226,577)	(228,417)
Other expenses		(121,667)	(88,051)
Surplus before income taxes		207,941	150,326
Income tax		-	-
Surplus for the year		207,941	150,326
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		207,941	150,326

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	477,602	1,223,352
Trade and other receivables	9	131,997	98,172
Financial assets at amortised cost	10	1,150,000	100,000
Other non-financial assets	11	191,137	197,738
Total current assets		1,950,736	1,619,262
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	18,654	14,687
Intangible assets	13	87,066	120,317
Total non-current assets		105,720	135,004
Total assets		2,056,456	1,754,266
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	290,970	261,441
Contract liabilities	16	530,190	495,510
Employee benefits	17	94,917	84,122
Total current liabilities		916,077	841,073
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	17	111,934	92,689
Total non-current liabilities		111,934	92,689
Total liabilities		1,028,011	933,762
Net assets		1,028,445	820,504
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		1,028,445	820,504
Total equity		1,028,445	820,504

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Accumulated surplus \$	Total \$
2026		
Opening balance	820,504	820,504
Surplus for the year	207,941	207,941
Closing balance	1,028,445	1,028,445

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

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from subscriptions		2,546,305	2,351,347
Other receipts		1,502,222	1,715,187
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,782,426)	(3,740,664)
Interest received		52,341	28,372
Net cash flows from operating activities		318,442	354,242
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payment for held-to-maturity financial assets		(1,050,000)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(14,192)	(6,272)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,064,192)	(6,272)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(745,750)	347,970
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,223,352	875,382
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	477,602	1,223,352

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

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, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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. Financial instruments

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

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

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, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets in the statement of financial position.

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.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

3) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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.

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.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

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.

d. 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.

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.

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.

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.

b. Key judgments - deferred tax assets

The Company has incurred tax losses and continues to generate tax losses. Deferred tax assets in respect of these losses have not been recognised, as the directors have determined that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to utilise these losses. This assessment requires significant judgement, particularly in forecasting future taxable income. Should the Company's profitability improve, a deferred tax asset may be recognised in future periods.

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.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5. Revenue and other income (continued)

a. Accounting policy (continued)

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. Other income

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

iv. Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on an accrual basis.

b. Revenue from continuing operations

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Subscriptions	2,314,823	2,137,588
- Events and registration	486,558	382,223
- Sponsorship	128,110	100,640
- Education	567,971	462,788
- Awards	65,958	63,259
- Document sales	13,635	12,286
	3,577,055	3,158,784

c. Other income

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Other income	126,591	323,643

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5. Revenue and other income (continued)

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:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Revenue recognition		
- at a point of time	1,262,232	1,021,196
- over time	2,314,823	2,137,588
Revenue from contracts with customers	3,577,055	3,158,784

6. Finance income and expenses

Finance income	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Interest income	52,341	28,372

7. Result for the year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment	10,225	10,540
Amortisation - intangible assets	33,251	72,933
	43,476	83,473
Superannuation contributions	194,625	179,120

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.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

b. Cash and cash equivalent details

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	477,602	1,081,870
Short-term deposits	-	141,482
	477,602	1,223,352

9. Trade and other receivables

Current	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Trade debtors	77,983	73,538
Less: Provision for impairment	(2,616)	(2,616)
	75,367	70,922
GST receivable	33,024	27,250
Other receivables	23,606	-
	131,997	98,172

10. Financial assets

Current	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Term deposits	1,150,000	100,000

Term deposit balances increased significantly during the year ended 30 June 2026 following the implementation of the Company's investment strategy, with surplus cash funds being allocated to higher-yielding term deposit investments.

11. Other non-financial assets

Current	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Prepayments	191,137	197,738

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.

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 depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Plant and equipment	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.

b. Property, plant and equipment details

Summary	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment		
At cost	70,060	55,868
Accumulated depreciation	(51,406)	(41,181)
	18,654	14,687

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**b. Property, plant and equipment details (continued)****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:

2026	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
Opening balance	14,687	14,687
Additions	14,192	14,192
Depreciation	(10,225)	(10,225)
Closing balance	18,654	18,654

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%

b. Intangible asset details

Summary	2026 \$	2025 \$
Computer software		
At cost	362,703	362,703
Accumulated depreciation	(275,637)	(242,386)
	87,066	120,317

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

13. Intangible assets (continued)

b. Intangible asset details (continued)

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:

2026	Computer software \$	Total \$
Opening balance	120,317	120,317
Amortisation	(33,251)	(33,251)
Closing balance	87,066	87,066

14. Leases

a. Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease exemption under AASB 16. Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Short-term lease expense	159,600	132,680

15. Trade and other payables

Current	2026 \$	2025 \$
Trade payables	73,525	61,492
GST payable	64,183	46,530
Other trade and other payables	153,262	153,419
	290,970	261,441

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.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

16. Contract liabilities

Current	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Income in advance	530,190	495,510

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

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	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Annual Leave	94,917	84,122

Non-current	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Long service leave	111,934	92,689

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

18. Financial risk management

Financial assets	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	477,602	1,223,352
Trade and other receivables	131,997	98,172
Other financial assets	1,150,000	100,000
	1,759,599	1,421,524
Financial liabilities	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	290,970	261,441
	290,970	261,441

19. Key management personnel remuneration

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$854,221 (2025: \$794,534).

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 2026 the number of members was 159 (2025: 161).

21. Auditor's remuneration

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor of the Company, Felsers, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	26,500	25,240
- taxation services	4,641	2,750
- other services	3,938	3,750
Total	35,079	31,740

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 2026 (2025: None).

Consult Australia
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

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 2026 or 30 June 2025.

24. Events occurring 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.

25. Statutory information

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

Consult Australia

Level 7, 44 Market Street

Sydney NSW 2000

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Consolidated entity disclosure statement

30 June 2026

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 2026 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 2026 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
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.



2026-09-23

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Natalie Kristine Muir
Director

Dated: 23 September 2026



2026-09-24

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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 2026, 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 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures 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 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.

Consult Australia

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Independent audit report to the members of Consult Australia

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.

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.

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)

- 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.
- 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



Jordan Muddle

Registered Company Auditor

23 September 2026

Sydney, Australia