

# Financial Overview

As an overview of the statutory financial report, we set out our summary of the financial performance for the year, an overview of the investment portfolio, the financial strategy, and the investment objectives and governance.

## Financial performance

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on page 37 of the Annual Review is restated below to differentiate between operations and investment activities.

The Operational Revenue in 2025 was largely in line with the prior year, with increasing proportions of revenue generated through subscriptions from both distributors and directly through our Standards Australia e-commerce Store.

Operational Expenses reduced by \$13.3m as our change and transformation projects were steadily completed. The Operating Deficit reduced by \$12.6m or 44% from 2024 and we are budgeting for our 2026 results to continue this trend with an expansion of revenue and further reductions in Operational expenses.

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
<b>Operations</b>		
Revenues	<b>52,990</b>	53,736
Expenses	<b>(69,185)</b>	(82,499)
<b>Operations Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>(16,195)</b>	(28,763)
<b>Investments</b>		
Managed Funds distributions and interest	<b>20,131</b>	9,919
Net Gain/(Loss) on Investments	<b>11,770</b>	10,546
<b>Total Investment income</b>	<b>31,901</b>	20,465
<b>Net Reported Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>15,706</b>	(8,298)

## Investment portfolio

As at 30 June 2025, the investment portfolio and the investment returns of the Standards Australia Future Fund, were as follows:

Sector	Portfolio %	\$M	1 year return %	3 years return % per annum
Australian equities	24	87.3	15.1	12.7
Overseas equities	23	84.2	16.5	19.3
Property	14	49.3	4.2	-2.5
Infrastructure	12	41.5	7.1	7.4
Alternatives	10	37.7	6.0	5.0
Fixed Interest	8	28.1	6.1	N/A
Cash and receivables	8	29.2	4.5	3.9
Kungari	1	4.9	-6.3	N/A
	<b>100</b>	<b>362.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>

During the year the Future Fund delivered income and gains totalling \$31.9 million, a return of 9.4%, well above the targeted return of 6.1%. Transfers from the Future Fund to the business to provide working capital were \$20.0 million.

The portfolio is currently invested with 14 actively managed wholesale investment funds, cash at bank and the investments held by Kungari Pty Ltd. These assets were valued at \$362.2 million on 30 June 2025.

The nominal assets of the Future Fund do not include cash required as working capital for the business of Standards Australia.

### The investment year

The 2024/25 Financial Year saw strong equity market gains, as economic growth (and corporate earnings) remained robust, inflationary pressures eased, and central banks began to pivot towards monetary easing.

However, the first 6 months of 2025 were characterised by growing caution, as markets digested more hawkish policy signals, the impact of

a shifting geopolitical landscape in Europe and the Middle East; and rising trade tensions.

Investor sentiment was shaped by an ongoing reassessment of monetary policy outlooks, policy-driven uncertainty in the US, and the extent of recovery dynamics in China and Europe. Enthusiasm around the outlook for AI-linked spending continued to be supportive to the share prices of technology companies linked to this thematic.

The Financial Year saw three key macro and market themes;

- **Policy Transition and Divergence:**

Central banks in major economies began easing monetary policy in response to falling inflation across most regions. The US Federal Reserve delivered cuts in the latter half of 2024, but signalled a slower pace thereafter. This was, in part, driven by rising uncertainty linked to trade policy. The European Central Bank eased consistently over the Financial Year, driven by confidence that inflation was returning back to target.

## Financial Overview (continued)

The RBA was comparatively slower to move, with more measured rate cuts beginning in February 2025.

- **Inflation Moderation and Growth**

**Resilience:** Inflation generally trended downward, reaching target ranges in many developed markets. Growth in the US remained surprisingly resilient, while China faced more economic challenges. Confidence was periodically buoyed by Chinese government support for capital markets and the property sector; but ongoing property sector concerns, disinflationary pressures and trade policy risks (especially after the US election) created persistent headwinds to the outlook.

- **US Policy Agenda:** Following the US election in November, the early months of 2025 saw markets becoming increasingly focussed on the potential impact of tariffs, deregulation, fiscal policy, and immigration under President Trump's administration. By April, there was a sharp increase in volatility after the announcement of plans to apply new "reciprocal" tariffs on a range of trading partners. This in turn provoked retaliatory threats between countries, especially between the U.S. and China. Sentiment improved, however, after the announcement of a 90-day pause in US tariffs. Trade tensions gradually cooled as negotiations between the US and its trading partners proceeded.

### Financial strategy

As an independent, autonomous, self-sustaining organisation, Standards Australia must generate income to deliver on its organisational objectives and enable it to deliver unique value for the benefit of Australia. This includes funding activities and solutions for the benefit of the wider community that otherwise would not be delivered.

Standards Australia's current financial viability is dependent on direct revenue from publications sales, royalties from distribution partners, project and grant receipts and returns generated by its investment portfolio, the Standards Australia Future Fund.

Standards Australia's strategy is to diversify the manner through which customers, directly and indirectly, can purchase standards content to address the evolving needs of standards users.

The principles of the current financial model are to:

- Ensure that Standards Australia is financially sustainable in the short, medium, and long-term, so that it can fulfil its objectives as Australia's peak standards body, in perpetuity.
- Ensure its role in the economy is supported by solid financial management and evolving sources of revenue, enabling Standards Australia to generate greater value for the community.
- Judiciously use Standards Australia's investment income to support the delivery of organisational objectives and a stronger more capable Australian standards infrastructure.
- Acknowledge in our business planning that investment returns will fluctuate from year to year, and therefore short-term operating cost levels and performance targets should

align with average medium and long-term investment return expectations.

- Maximise long-term investment returns through professional active management, and by optimising the balance between risk and return.
- Manage the investment portfolio using an appropriate policy balancing business investment and annual investment income retention.

The strategy is delivered through careful development of annual operating budgets, and actively managing financial performance compared to the annual budget including quarterly re-forecasting.

The Board is committed to ensuring that the resources available are focused on achieving excellence in our core activity of developing internationally aligned Australian Standards and related services and solutions in the national interest.

## **Investment objective and governance**

The Future Fund is invested with the objective of delivering minimum returns of (CPI + 4%) per annum (after fees and measured over a seven year period) with moderate volatility of returns. The portfolio is actively managed by specialist investment managers in each asset class typically through a fund of funds approach.

The purpose of the Future Fund is to provide assurance of the long-term sustainability of Standards Australia and to support and enable the fulfillment of Standards Australia's constitutional objects and strategic plans.

Monies from the Future Fund supplement the funding of operational and critical projects, being projects with community service or public

benefit objectives, as well as projects aligned to organisational strategy, compliance, and risk management outcomes.

Governance of the Future Fund is managed in accordance with the Investment Governance Framework, a document which was developed with input from external advisors. It was adopted by the Board in February 2024 and is reviewed by the Finance, Investment & Audit Committee (FIA) annually for compliance.

Consistent with advice during the 2024 financial year, Standards Australia continued the transition from direct ownership of investments to nominee ownership. This is expected to be completed in the 2027 financial year when all direct investments in property and infrastructure funds are redeemed. This transition will reduce management and transaction costs and enable the fund managers to effect changes to our asset allocations expeditiously.

In accordance with the Investment Governance Framework, the FIA Committee and the Board in consultation with JANA Investment Advisers completed the annual review of the Future Fund asset allocation. We agreed upon a revised Interim Strategic Asset Allocation pending the redemption of the property and infrastructure funds. The Future Fund investments were fully adjusted in accordance with the Interim Strategic Asset Allocation by July 2025.

There were no changes during the year to the level of investments made in private companies through the wholly owned subsidiary Kungari Pty Ltd. We revised the valuation of the investments held by Kungari Pty Ltd based on the latest financial results and projected future performance of the companies which resulted in a modest reduction in the carrying value.

# Directors' Report

**The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the Consolidated Entity, being Standards Australia Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities, for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.**

## Directors

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

Tracey Gramlick	
Marlene Kanga AO	
Nicholas Koukoulas	
Megan Motto	Resigned 29 Nov 2024
Ian Oppermann	
Kenneth Slattery	
Louise Jane McGrath	Appointed 29 Nov 2024
Berne Gibbons	Appointed 20 Jan 2025

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

## Company secretary

From 21 March 2025 and through until the time of reporting, Marie Annick Ah Lan has held the role of Company Secretary. Ariella Mitchell held the role of Company Secretary through until 20 March 2025.

## Principal activities

The principal activities of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year was fulfilling the role as Australia's peak standards body in the development of Australian standards.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

## Review of operations

The consolidated surplus of the Consolidated Entity for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$15,706,000 (2024: consolidated deficit of \$8,298,000).

The Consolidated Entity has a diversified investment portfolio which generates earnings that contribute to meeting the operational costs of standards development. The Entity's regular monitoring includes management of investments, cashflow position and engagement with wholesalers on royalty revenue.

## Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of entities in the Consolidated Entity 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 could significantly affect the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in future financial years.

### **Environmental issues**

The Consolidated Entity's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

### **Future developments and results**

The Consolidated Entity expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence there are no likely significant developments in the Consolidated Entity's operations.

### **Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors**

The Consolidated Entity has indemnified the Directors and Executives of the Consolidated Entity for costs incurred, in their capacity as a Director or Executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith in accordance with the provisions of Articles 70 to 74 of the Constitution of Standards Australia Limited.

### **Proceedings on behalf of company**

No person has applied for leave of court under Section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 to bring proceedings on behalf of the Consolidated Entity or intervene in any proceedings to which the Consolidated Entity is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Consolidated Entity for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Consolidated Entity was not a party to any such proceedings during the period.

### **Members' guarantee**

In accordance with the constitution the liability of members in the event of being wound up will not exceed \$100 per member. In the event of winding up, any surplus net assets can only be distributed to an organisation with similar objectives, tax exempt status and a constitutional prohibition on the payment of income or property to members. The constitution precludes the payment of any portion of the Company's income or property by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member.

## INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

### Tracey Gramlick **1**

MAICD, GradDipMechEng, MBA (TechMgt)

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Current positions include Regulatory Advisor, Infrastructure Technologies, CSIRO; Chair of MQ (Macquarie University) School of Engineering Industry Advisory Board; Life Member of the Australian Glass and Window Association (AGWA); Honorary Technical Assessor for the National Association of Testing Bodies, Australia (NATA); Member of 100 Women; Member of the CSIRO Alumni.

Former positions include Member & Councillor, Standards Australia; Deputy Director, Growth and Strategy, Infrastructure Technologies, CSIRO; Executive Director, Company Secretary & CEO, Australian Window Association; Director & Chair, Australian Fenestration Rating Council; Director, Chair & Company Secretary, Building Products Innovation Council; Chair, Industry Technical Infrastructure Forum; Member, Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council; Member, Australian Construction Industry Forum; Director, Furniture, Cabinetry and Joinery Alliance; Industrial Products Sector Manager, Alcan Australia & Capral Aluminium; Advisory Board Co-chair, Marriott Vacation Club Owners Phuket, Thailand.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Chair of the Board; Observer – Finance, Investment & Audit Committee; Observer – Membership Committee; Member – People, Governance & Risk Committee; Observer – Standards Development & Accreditation Committee; Observer – Kungari Pty Ltd

### Marlene Kanga AO **2**

BTech (Chem Engg), MSc (Lon), PhD (Macq), FAICD, FAA, FTSE, FREng, HonFIEAust, HonFICHEM

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Current positions include Non-Executive Director Endeavour Energy, Australian Rail Track Corporation, and Standards Australia; Director, iOmniscient Pty Ltd; Director, Rux Energy Holdings Pty Ltd, Business Technology Pty Ltd.

Former positions include Non-Executive Director, Aircservices Australia, Business Events Sydney, Sydney Water Corporation, and Hearing Co-operative Research Centre; Board Member, Innovation Science Australia; Asialink; NSW Smart Sensor Network; Chair, R&D Incentives Committee, Department of Industry Innovation and Science; Chair and Board Member, Engineers Australia; Chair and Board Member, World Federation of Engineering Organisations.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Chair – Standards Development & Accreditation Committee, Member – Finance, Investment & Audit Committee; Director – Kungari Pty Ltd

### Nicholas Koukoulas **3**

MBA, GAICD

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Former positions include Member and Councillor, Standards Australia; Chief Executive and Company Secretary, Austroads Ltd, and Transport Certification Australia Ltd; Councillor, PIARC (World Road Association); Managing Director, BSI Group ANZ Pty Ltd; General Manager, Wiltrading Pty Ltd.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Chair – Finance, Investment & Audit Committee; Member – Membership Committee; Director – Kungari Pty Ltd

### Megan Motto **4**

BA/BEd, MA (Comms Mgt), Grad Dip (Gov & Risk), FGIA FCG GFAICD

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Current positions include CEO, Governance Institute of Australia; Member representative, Governance Institute of Australia (Member of Standards Australia); Councillor, Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chair, ACCI's Data, Digital and Cyber Security Forum; Honorary Life Trustee, Committee for Economic Development of Australia.

Former positions include Member and Chair, NSW State Advisory Council for the Committee for Economic Development of Australia; Director, Committee for Economic Development of Australia; Member representative and Councillor, Consult Australia (Member of Standards Australia); CEO, Consult Australia; Director and Councillor, NSW Business Chamber; Member, Commonwealth Procurement Consultation Committee; Treasurer and Councillor, Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Chair – Membership Committee

### Ian Oppermann **5**

MBA (Lon), PhD (Syd). FIEEE, FIEAust, FTSE, FACS, FRSN, GAICD

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Current positions include Industry Professor, UTS; Chair, Australian IEC National Committee; IEC Vice-President, Commonwealth's Data Standards Chair, Member of the Boards of Healthy Communities Australia Foundation; SeerData; NSW Smart Sensing Networks; Amaroo.com Holdings; Australian Research Data Commons; ServiceGen; and IEC Board; Advisor to JurisTechne, KartaSoft, Realta Logic and Senstra; Sole Director ZettaByte Technology, City of Parramatta Smart Cities Advisory Council.

Former positions include NSW Chief Data Scientist; Chair of the Technical Advisory Boards of Australian Research Data Commons; and Zetaris; Member of the Technical Advisory Boards of Sentient Hubs; President of the Australian Computer Society; CEO, NSW Data Analytics Centre; CEO, Rozetta Technology; Director (Chief), CSIRO ICT Centre; Global Head of Sales Partnering (network software) at Nokia Siemens Networks; Director for Radio Access Performance at Nokia.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Chair – Membership Committee, Member – Standards Development & Accreditation Committee

## Kenneth Slattery 6

GAICD

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Current positions include Honorary Member of the Concrete Institute of Australia; Director, Hargrave Advisory Pty Ltd; Strategic Advisor, SmartCrete CRC Pty Ltd.

Former positions include Chief Executive Officer, Cement Concrete & Aggregates Australia; Member representative, Cement Concrete & Aggregates Australia (Member of Standards Australia); Director and Company Secretary, Building Products Industry Council; Chairman, CemAssure Ltd; Chair, Industry Technical Infrastructure Forum.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Chair – People, Governance & Risk Committee; Member – Finance, Investment & Audit Committee

## Louise Jane McGrath 7

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Current Positions include Executive at Australian Industry Group; Member by invitation of The Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies (ACICIS) National Reference Group; Member, Modern Slavery Expert Advisory Group; Member, International Trade Remedies Forum; Representative to East Asia Business Council; Representative, Global Business Coalition; Member, Building Codes Committee.

Former Positions include Chair, La Trobe University Committee for Master of International Business; Director, Product Stewardship Centre of Excellence; Executive Officer, Australia Saudi Business Council; Executive Officer, Australian Russian Dialogue; Member, Indonesian Business Working Group; Member, CSIRO Manufacturing Advisory Group.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Member – Standards Development & Accreditation Committee

## Berne Gibbons 8

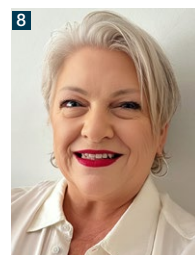
Assoc Prof (Industry) Faculty of Health, University of Technology Sydney

**EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE:** Current positions include Principal, Big Sky Consulting Pty Ltd; Strategic Advisor, InfoMedix; Member of Deans Industry Advisory Board, Faculty of Health, UTS.

Former Positions include Head of Healthcare Vertical, Telstra Enterprise and Government; CEO, Central Hospital Supplies; Managing Director, Vitro Software; GM, Project Management Office, ADHA; Product Manager, Glaxo Wellcome; Registered Nurse, Director of the Board, DHCRC; Senior Stakeholder Engagement Advisor, ADHA.

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:** Member – People, Governance & Risk Committee

The Company Secretary at the time of reporting is Annick Ah Lan.



## Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 26 meetings of Directors (including Committees of Directors) were held. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

<b>Directors' Meetings</b>	Held	Attended
Tracey Gramlick	8	8
Marlene Kanga AO	8	8
Nicholas Koukoulas	8	7
Megan Motto	5	4
Ian Oppermann	8	8
Kenneth Slattery	8	8
Louise Jane McGrath	3	2
Berne Gibbons	2	2

### **Finance, Investment & Audit Committee**

Tracey Gramlick	6	6
Marlene Kanga AO	6	6
Nicholas Koukoulas	6	6
Kenneth Slattery	3	3

### **Membership Committee**

Tracey Gramlick	2	2
Nicholas Koukoulas	2	2
Megan Motto	1	1
Ian Oppermann	1	1

### **People, Governance & Risk Committee**

	Held	Attended
Tracey Gramlick	5	5
Marlene Kanga AO	3	3
Kenneth Slattery	5	5
Berne Gibbons	2	1

### **Standards Development & Accreditation Committee**

Tracey Gramlick	5	5
Marlene Kanga AO	2	2
Ian Oppermann	5	5
Kenneth Slattery	3	3
Louise Jane McGrath	1	1

## Auditor's independence declaration

The 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 36 of this report.

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



**T. Gramlick**  
Director



**N. Koukoulas**  
Director

3 October 2025

## Auditor's independence declaration



**PKF(NS) Audit & Assurance Limited Partnership**  
**ABN 91 850 861 839**

755 Hunter Street, Newcastle West NSW 2302  
Level 8, 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Newcastle T: +61 2 4962 2688 F: +61 2 4962 3245

Sydney T: +61 2 8346 6000 F: +61 2 8346 6099

info@pkf.com.au

www.pkf.com.au

### Auditors' Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of the Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Directors of Standards Australia Limited

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

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the under Section 60-40 of the Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'PKF'.

PKF

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Kym Reilly'.

KYM REILLY  
PARTNER

3 OCTOBER 2025  
SYDNEY, NSW

PKF(NS) Audit & Assurance Limited Partnership is a member of PKF Global, the network of member firms of PKF International Limited, each of which is a separately owned legal entity and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any individual member or correspondent firm(s). Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

# Financial Statements

## Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	4	<u>52,990</u>	<u>53,736</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense		(44,689)	(49,707)
Finance costs	5	(243)	(136)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(2,326)	(3,409)
Occupancy expenses		(828)	(768)
Travel expenses		(1,750)	(2,504)
Legal expenses		(361)	(631)
Technology expenses		(8,576)	(12,886)
Royalty expenses		(3,699)	(3,178)
Consultant expenses		(1,285)	(1,832)
Membership fees		(1,078)	(1,079)
Other expenses		(4,350)	(6,369)
		<u>(69,185)</u>	<u>(82,499)</u>
<b>Deficit from operations</b>		<b>(16,195)</b>	<b>(28,763)</b>
		-	-
Income from investing activities	4	20,131	9,919
Net gain on investments designated at fair value through profit or loss	7	<u>11,770</u>	<u>10,546</u>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense</b>		<b>15,706</b>	<b>(8,298)</b>
Income tax expense	2(d)	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Standards Australia Limited</b>		<u><b>15,706</b></u>	<u><b>(8,298)</b></u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Fair value movements on investments held at FVOCI		<u>87</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Standards Australia Limited</b>		<u><b>15,793</b></u>	<u><b>(8,298)</b></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>ASSETS</b>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	7,450	2,880
Trade and other receivables	8	7,292	6,224
Inventories		204	216
Prepayments		2,811	2,091
Accrued income	9	4,930	5,845
Financial assets	7	50,068	53,371
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>72,755</u>	<u>70,627</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	7	312,160	297,272
Property, plant and equipment		561	1,071
Intangible assets		-	6
Right-of-use assets	10	3,401	4,704
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>316,122</u>	<u>303,053</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>388,877</u>	<u>373,680</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	6,144	6,209
Lease liabilities	10	1,527	1,433
Employee benefits	13	2,366	2,836
Contract liabilities	12	19,045	17,851
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>29,082</u>	<u>28,329</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	10	2,028	3,377
Employee benefits	13	539	539
Provisions		400	400
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>2,967</u>	<u>4,316</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>32,049</u>	<u>32,645</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>356,828</u>	<u>341,035</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Reserves	14	87	24,124
Retained surplus		356,741	316,911
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>356,828</u>	<u>341,035</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2025

	Note	Reserves \$000's	Retained Earnings \$000's	Total \$000's
<b>Balance at 1 July 2024</b>		24,124	316,911	341,035
Change in accounting policy to reflect the retrospective adjustments – adoption of AASB 9	14	(24,124)	24,124	-
<b>Balance at 1 July 2024 restated</b>		-	341,035	341,035
Surplus after income tax for the year		-	15,706	15,706
Fair value gain on financial assets held at FVOCI	14	87	-	87
<b>Balance at 30 June 2025</b>		<u>87</u>	<u>356,741</u>	<u>356,828</u>

2024

	Note	Reserves \$000's	Retained Earnings \$000's	Total \$000's
<b>Balance at 1 July 2023</b>		26,267	323,065	349,332
Deficit after income tax for the year		-	(8,297)	(8,297)
Transfers of realised gains to retained surplus	14	(2,143)	2,143	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2024</b>		<u>24,124</u>	<u>316,911</u>	<u>341,035</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Receipts from customers		53,117	54,238
Payments to suppliers and employees		<u>(66,949)</u>	<u>(82,709)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(13,832)</u>	<u>(28,471)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(265)	(284)
Payment for acquisition of investments		(45,650)	(219,819)
Proceeds on investments		46,375	218,518
Interest and distributions received		<u>19,679</u>	<u>14,727</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>20,139</u>	<u>13,142</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(1,495)	(1,931)
Finance cost for interest on leases		(242)	(72)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(1,737)</u>	<u>(2,003)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		4,570	(17,332)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>2,880</u>	<u>20,212</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	<u>7,450</u>	<u>2,880</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

The financial report covers Standards Australia Limited and its controlled entities ('the Consolidated Entity'). Standards Australia Limited is a not-for-profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

Each of the entities within the Consolidated Entity prepare their financial statements based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 3 October 2025.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

## Note 1. Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

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.

## Note 2. Material Accounting Policy Information

### (a) Basis for consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Standards Australia Limited ('company' or 'parent

entity') as at 30 June 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Consolidated Entity.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 16 to the financial statements.

### (b) Parent entity information

In accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 17.

### (c) Revenue recognition

The Consolidated Entity recognises revenue as follows:

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

### Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

### Royalty revenue

Royalty revenue from wholesale partners is recognised when received for single sales, while subscriptions are recognised over the term of the subscription.

### E-commerce revenue

Revenue from e-commerce sales generated through Standards Australia's direct sales channel are recognised when received for single sales, while subscription sales are recognised over the term of the subscription.

### Externally funded projects

Income from externally funded standards development projects is recognised based over the term of contract which reflects the entity's performance obligations.

### License revenue

Revenue from licenses is recognised over the term of the license.

### Grant revenue

Grants from the government and other organisations are recognised over the term of the grant when money has been received and the Entity complies with all performance obligations and conditions attached to the grant.

### Investment Distributions and interest income

Revenues from investment distributions are recognised in the financial year they are earned.

### Other income

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

### Contract liabilities

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service to the customer, the Consolidated Entity presents the contract as a contract liability.

### (d) Income tax

As the Consolidated Entity is a charitable institution in terms of section 50-52 subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

### (e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and the operating bank account. Cash term deposits held with financial institutions are classified under "other financial assets" as they form part of the Consolidated Entity's investment portfolio.

### (f) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are carried at invoice amount including GST less an estimate for doubtful debts where collection of the full amount is no longer probable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Bad Debts are written off when identified.

### (g) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

##### *Classification*

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

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)

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

##### *Amortised cost*

The Consolidated Entity's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated 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.

##### *Fair value through other comprehensive income*

The Consolidated Entity has a strategic investment in an unlisted entity over which they do not have significant influence nor control. The Consolidated Entity has made an irrevocable election to classify this equity investment as fair value through other

comprehensive income as it is not held for trading purposes.

These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI.

##### *Financial assets through profit or loss*

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

### (h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model. Development costs, primarily relating to computer software, are capitalised when the item meets the definition of an asset and the entity can demonstrate all of the following: the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale; the intention to complete the asset and use it or sell it; the ability to use or sell the asset; how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development. Otherwise, they are recognised in profit or loss as expenses as incurred. Subsequent

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Capitalised software costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life of three years. The residual balances of the intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Software-as-a-service (SaaS) arrangements are service contracts providing the entity with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period, therefore, the entity does not receive a software intangible asset at the contract commencement date and costs are recognised as expenses as the services are received.

### (i) Impairment of assets

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

### (j) Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs. Whenever the Entity incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying assets to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Consolidated Entity has elected not to recognise a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Extension options on leases where appropriate are included in the useful life of the right-of-use asset. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Consolidated Entity's operations. The extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Entity and not by the respective lessor. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

### (k) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Consolidated Entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

### (l) Employee benefits

#### *Short-term employee benefits*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

#### *Other long-term employee benefits*

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method.

Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

### (m) Lease liabilities

Leases are recognised in accordance with AASB 16. A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the

lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Entities incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

The lease term represents the non-cancellable period of the lease and includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Consolidated Entity is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease terms shall only be revised if there is a change in the non-cancellable period or there is a reassessment upon a significant event or change in circumstance that is both within the control of the lessee and affects whether or not the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option.

### (n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Consolidated Entity has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Consolidated Entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

### (o) Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

### (p) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of

the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

### (q) Rounding of Amounts

The Entity is a kind referred to in Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission relating to “rounding off” of amounts in the financial report. Amounts in the financial report have been rounded off in accordance with the Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases to the nearest dollar.

### (r) New or Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Consolidated Entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued have not had a material impact on the Consolidated Entity.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

### Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### Key estimates – useful lives of assets

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

#### Key estimates – Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The Consolidated Entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Consolidated Entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

#### Key estimates – Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the Consolidated Entities' operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset.

#### Key estimates – Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 2(n), the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

#### Key estimates – Software costs

Note 2(h) describes the accounting policy in respect of SaaS arrangements. In applying the accounting policy the Consolidated Entity has made an assessment regarding costs that configure and customise the SaaS software – such costs are regarded as distinct and are expensed as incurred as the software is configured or customised. Further, in migrating to a fully managed Platform-as-a service (PaaS) cloud environment, the Entity has incurred internal and external costs in developing software code that either builds new capability or enhances or modifies existing owned software. Judgement has been applied

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

in determining whether software code developed in a third party's cloud platform meets the definition of and recognition criteria for an intangible asset in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. For material expenditures, it was determined that the developed software is fully integrated with the SaaS arrangement cloud-based application such that costs cannot be separated. In addition, it was determined that the Entity does not have control over the software as it would not be feasible to either run the software on-premise or migrate to another third party platform. As such, the costs are treated consistently with the underlying SaaS arrangement and are recognised as expenses as incurred.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>Note 4. Revenue and Other Income</b>		
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
- E-commerce revenue	5,372	4,579
- Royalties	41,142	40,453
- Grant income	3,384	4,762
- Externally funded project revenue	2,647	3,235
- Recoveries and other income	445	707
	<u>52,990</u>	<u>53,736</u>
<i>Income from investing activities</i>		
- Investment distributions	17,925	7,476
- Interest income	2,206	2,443
	<u>20,131</u>	<u>9,919</u>
Revenue and income from investing activities	<u>73,121</u>	<u>63,655</u>

### Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

#### Timing of revenue recognition

- Sales transferred at a point in time	10,318	11,416
- Sales transferred over time	42,672	42,320
	<u>52,990</u>	<u>53,736</u>

### Note 5. Expenses

Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

#### Finance costs

Interest on lease liabilities	177	72
Other finance charges	66	64
	<u>243</u>	<u>136</u>

#### Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation of plant and equipment	259	314
Depreciation of leasehold improvements	516	697
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	963
Amortisation of right of use assets	1,544	1,435
	<u>2,326</u>	<u>3,409</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	2024 \$000's	2025 \$000's
<b>Note 6. Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash at bank	<u>7,450</u>	<u>2,880</u>

## Note 7. Financial assets

### CURRENT

#### *Held at amortised cost*

Investments in term deposits and other liquid assets	28,472	41,110
Franking credits receivable	703	730

#### *Held at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)*

Investments in managed funds	<u>20,893</u>	<u>11,531</u>
	<u>50,068</u>	<u>53,371</u>

### NON-CURRENT

#### *Held at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)*

Investments in managed funds	(a) 307,250	292,030
Convertible note	653	1,072

#### *Held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

Unlisted equity instrument	(b) 4,257	4,170
	<u>312,160</u>	<u>297,272</u>

### (a) Reconciliation of investments in managed funds held at FVTPL (non-current)

Opening fair value	292,030	292,854
Additions in the current year (cost)	36,771	197,579
Disposals in the current year (cost)	(33,739)	(208,949)
Fair value movement in current period	<u>12,188</u>	<u>10,546</u>
<b>Closing fair value</b>	<u>307,250</u>	<u>292,030</u>

### (b) Reconciliation of unlisted equity instruments held at FVOCI

Opening fair value of unlisted equity instruments	4,170	-
Additions	-	4,170
Revaluation	87	-
<b>Closing fair value of unlisted equity instruments</b>	<u>4,257</u>	<u>4,170</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables</b>		
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	7,216	6,224
Deposits	76	-
	<u>7,292</u>	<u>6,224</u>

Due to the short-term nature of the receivables, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. As at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, there were no significant concentrations of past due debts.

## Note 9. Other assets

CURRENT		
Accrued royalty income	<u>4,930</u>	<u>5,845</u>

## Note 10. Leases

### Right-of-use assets

	Buildings \$000's	Total \$000's
<b>Year ended 30 June 2025</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	4,704	4,704
Depreciation charge	(1,544)	(1,544)
Lease modification	241	241
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<u>3,401</u>	<u>3,401</u>

### Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$000's	1–5 years \$000's	> 5 years \$000's	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$000's	Lease liabilities included in this Consolidated Statement Of Financial Position \$000's
<b>2025</b>					
Lease liabilities	<u>1,638</u>	<u>2,031</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,669</u>	<u>3,555</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>Note 11. Trade and Other Payables</b>		
CURRENT		
Trade payables	769	498
Other payables	5,375	5,711
	<u>6,144</u>	<u>6,209</u>
<b>Note 12. Contract liabilities</b>		
CURRENT		
Deferred revenue	19,045	17,851
	<u>19,045</u>	<u>17,851</u>
<b>Note 13. Employee benefits</b>		
CURRENT		
Annual leave	1,849	2,131
Long service leave	517	705
	<u>2,366</u>	<u>2,836</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	539	539
	<u>539</u>	<u>539</u>
<b>Note 14. Reserves</b>		
<b>Financial asset realisation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	24,124	26,267
Transfer of realised losses to retained surplus	-	(2,143)
Transfers to retained earnings for prior period realised gains	(24,124)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>24,124</u>
<b>Financial asset revaluation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	-	-
Unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets held at FVOCI	87	-
	<u>87</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>87</u>	<u>24,124</u>

### (a) Financial asset realisation reserve

In the previous financial years, the financial asset realisation reserve was used to record realised gains/(losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss. On adoption of AASB 9, the consolidated entity records all realised gains/losses through profit or loss, thus prior period reserves have been adjusted to retained earnings

### (b) Financial asset revaluation reserve

The financial asset revaluation reserve records fair value gains/losses on financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>Note 15. Financial Risk Management</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<i>Held at amortised cost</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,450	2,880
Trade and other receivables	7,292	6,224
Financial assets	29,175	41,839
<i>Held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</i>		
Financial assets	328,796	304,632
<i>Held at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</i>		
Financial assets	4,257	4,170
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>376,970</b>	<b>359,745</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<i>Held at amortised cost</i>		
Trade and other payables	6,144	6,209
Other liabilities	19,045	17,851
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>25,189</b>	<b>24,060</b>

The Consolidated Entity has exposure to a number of financial risks primarily related to its investment portfolio. The Finance, Investment & Audit Committee assists the Board in overseeing and fulfilling its responsibilities relating to risk management. Independent investment advisers monitor the performance of all investments and advise the Board on investment strategy, asset allocation and the selection of individual fund managers. Funds are invested with a diverse range of professional licensed fund managers, primarily through investment unit trusts covering a range of investment classes, strategies, geographical sectors and risk profiles. The Consolidated Entity has not invested directly in derivative transactions.

The Consolidated Entity's investment portfolio is structured to maximise long term values and to achieve the agreed targeted return of CPI +4%. These returns are used to fund a significant portion of total operating expenses. Whilst the portfolio is constructed to manage volatility, there are external influences and cycles that impact investment values and returns in the short term.

As a not-for-profit organisation, the Consolidated Entity's policy is to set short term operating expense budgets at a level that can be sustained by realistic medium term (5–7 year) investment returns. Accordingly, whilst short term volatilities affect the value of investments and returns these are not considered as risks that will normally affect the Consolidated Entity's medium term operational and financial performance.

### Financial risks faced by Standards Australia

The primary risks are market risk relating to investments and, to a lesser extent, credit risk and interest rate risk.

#### a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in market variables including but not limited to foreign exchange risk and market price risk.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

### i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Consolidated Entity has some investments with international fund managers which invest funds in the USA and other countries. Some of these fund managers utilise derivatives to hedge against fluctuations between the Australian dollar and the currencies in which the securities they invest in are denominated. Some exposure to foreign currency risk is retained as part of the overall portfolio management strategy.

### ii) Market price risk

Market price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments in the market. The Consolidated Entities' investments have inherent pricing risks. This varies across the different asset classes based on the underlying securities or assets held by each individual fund manager. Asset classes invested are Australian equities, overseas equities, property, alternatives, infrastructure and cash.

Market price risk management involves decisions regarding the allocation of funds across the asset classes and includes management of those risks within these asset classes, that is, the selection of individual fund managers. Each fund manager's performance is measured against industry recognised index benchmarks that are relevant to the particular investment class. Compliance of a manager's investment approach against its mandate is also monitored.

The Consolidated Entities' exposure to market price risk at the reporting date was the value of investments in managed funds investments of \$328,143,000 (2024: \$303,561,000). Refer to note 7.

### b) Interest rate risk

Investments in managed funds have some exposures to underlying investments in financial assets which may be subject to fixed and/or variable interest rates. This exposure varies and the share of exposure to the Consolidated Entity is not considered significant.

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to variable interest rates, however the direct impact is minimised due to the relatively low allocation to this asset class.

### c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable.

Cash funds are only invested with major banks where credit risk is mitigated through the Consolidated Entities' policy of only investing with the four major Australian Banks.

The maximum estimated exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2025 is the carrying amount of term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable which have been recognised on the Statement of Financial Position net of any provision of impairment of these receivables.

### d) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. The Consolidated Entity manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

At reporting date, exposure to liquidity risk comprises trade and other payables of \$6,144,000 (2024: \$6,209,000). The majority of these liabilities mature in less than 60 days.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

### Note 16. Interests in Subsidiaries

#### Composition of the Group

Subsidiaries	Principal place of business / Country of Incorporation	Percentage owned (%)* 2025	Percentage owned (%)* 2024
Kungari Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

\*The percentage of ownership interest held is equivalent to the percentage voting rights for all subsidiaries.

	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
<b>Note 17. Parent Entity</b>		
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets	72,755	70,627
Non current assets	316,454	303,060
Total Assets	<u>389,209</u>	<u>373,687</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	29,083	28,336
Non-current liabilities	2,967	4,316
Total Liabilities	<u>32,050</u>	<u>32,652</u>
Equity		
Reserves	-	24,124
Retained surplus	357,159	316,911
Total Equity	<u>357,159</u>	<u>341,035</u>
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	16,124	(9,172)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	<u>16,124</u>	<u>(9,172)</u>

### Note 18. Members' Guarantee

The Consolidated Entity is registered with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is a Consolidated Entity limited by guarantee. If the Consolidated Entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Consolidated Entity. At 30 June 2025 the number of members was 86 (2024: 84).

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

### Note 19. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity and the Consolidated Entity is \$3,177,960 (2024: \$2,815,011).

### Note 20. Related Parties

**(a) The Consolidated Entity'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**

Excluding fees paid to Directors for service, there were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Excluding payables related to Director fees, there were no trade receivables from or trade payables due to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

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

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Note 21. Auditors' Remuneration</b>		
Remuneration of the auditor PKF, for:		
- auditing the financial statements	50,000	-
- other assurance services	22,900	-
- other services	3,000	-
Remuneration of the previous auditor BDO, for:		
- auditing the financial statements	-	67,500
- other assurance services	-	9,000
- other services	-	5,750
	<u>75,900</u>	<u>82,250</u>

### Note 22. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Consolidated Entity did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: None).

### Note 23. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 3 October 2025 by the 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 Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in future financial years.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

### Note 24. Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:  
Standards Australia Limited  
Level 10,  
20 Bridge Street  
Sydney, New South Wales.

# Directors' Declaration

The Directors of the Consolidated Entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 41 to 57, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
  - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Standard; and
  - b. 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 Consolidated Entity and consolidated group.
2. In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



**T. Gramlick**  
Director



**N. Koukoulas**  
Director

3 October 2025

# Independent Auditor's Report



**PKF(NS) Audit & Assurance Limited Partnership**  
**ABN 91 850 861 839**

755 Hunter Street, Newcastle West NSW 2302  
Level 8, 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Newcastle T: +61 2 4962 2688 F: +61 2 4962 3245

Sydney T: +61 2 8346 6000 F: +61 2 8346 6099

info@pkf.com.au

www.pkf.com.au

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF STANDARDS AUSTRALIA LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Standards Australia Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (the Consolidated Entity), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Standards Australia Limited and its controlled entities, has been prepared in accordance with *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements and *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

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

#### Independence

We are independent of the Consolidated Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (including Independence Standard) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

#### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

PKF(NS) Audit & Assurance Limited Partnership is a member of PKF Global, the network of member firms of PKF International Limited, each of which is a separately owned legal entity and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any individual member or correspondent firm(s). Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.



### Other Information (cont'd)

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Consolidated Entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Consolidated Entity'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 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 the 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.



#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont'd)

- 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 Consolidated Entity'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 Consolidated Entity 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the Consolidated Entity financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Consolidated Entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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, action taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'PKF'.

PKF

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'KYM REILLY'.

KYM REILLY  
PARTNER

3 OCTOBER 2025  
SYDNEY, NSW