



Special Purpose Financial Statements

Illustrative guide to the disclosure requirements of:

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures



About this *illustrative guide*

Special purpose financial statements can still be prepared in certain circumstances where the entity is not a reporting entity (as defined in Statement of Accounting Concepts SAC 1 *Definition of the Reporting Entity*).

Common examples include:

- Not-for-profit entities (companies or associations) when the entity is not a reporting entity in accordance with SAC 1 and the financial statements are prepared, for example, to satisfy legislative requirements (for example, the *Corporations Act 2001* or the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*) or the entity's constitution, or compliance with other agreements;
- For-profit entities that are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the entity's constitution, compliance with contracts or other agreements (except where required to be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the agreement was dated on or after 1 July 2021); or
- For-profit entities and not-for-profit entities that prepare financial statements to satisfy the internal information needs of the entity and not in accordance with any specific documented requirement.

The extent to which special purpose financial statements are required to comply with Australian Accounting Standards is a matter to be determined with reference to the specific requirement for the preparation of the financial statements.

The purpose of this publication is to illustrate the disclosures requirements for a single entity of commonly applied standards, which include AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

Appendix D contains guidance for those not-for-profit entities that are required to comply with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the ACNC Act).

Appendix E contains guidance for those not-for-profit limited by guarantee companies that are required to comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Act). This includes the 'consolidated entity disclosure statement' that is required for public companies reporting in accordance with the Act. This is not relevant for entities reporting in accordance with the ACNC Act.

Changes made this year

There have not been any significant amendments to standards that apply from 1 July 2025. We have assumed that there were no required changes to the accounting policies disclosed in these illustrative special purpose financial statements.

For those entities required to comply with the Act, we note that ASIC's rounding instrument number has changed from 2016/191 to 2026/183.

Assumptions relating to this publication

- Disclosure requirements of public sector entities are not illustrated.
- The versions of the pronouncements referred to in this publication are those on issue 31 March 2026.
- References to relevant accounting standard requirements are placed in the left hand column of each page in this publication.
- Guidance provided within the document is shaded in green.

The material contained in this publication is general commentary only, and is not professional advice. Before making any decision or taking any action in relation to your organisation or business, you should consult a qualified professional advisor. To the maximum extent permitted by law, neither we nor any of our employees will be liable for any loss, damage, liability or claim whatsoever suffered or incurred arising directly or indirectly out of the use or reliance on the material contained in this publication.

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Source	Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2026		
AASB 101.10(b), 51(c)			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		Notes	
	Continuing operations		
AASB 101.82(a)	Revenue from contracts with customers		13,361,975
AASB 101.99	Cost of goods sold		(10,579,106)
AASB 101.82(c)	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures		–
AASB 101.99	Government grants		–
AASB 101.82(a)	Interest income		386,917
AASB 101.82(aa)	Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets		–
AASB 101.82(ca), (cb)	Gains and losses arising from the reclassification of financial assets		–
	Other gains and losses	4	23,873
AASB 101.82(b)	Finance costs		(371,978)
AASB 101, 104	Employee benefits expense		(2,487,573)
AASB 101, 104	Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(1,062,652)
AASB 101.82(ba)	Impairment losses arising from financial assets		–
AASB 101.99	Impairment losses arising from other assets	5	(108,500)
AASB 101.99	Other expenses	5	(278,600)
	Profit/(loss) before tax		(1,115,644)
AASB 101.82(d)	Income tax expense		–
	Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	5	(1,115,644)
	Discontinued operations		
AASB 101.82(ea)	Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	6	262,500
AASB 101.81A(a)	Profit/(loss) for the year		(853,144)
AASB 101.91	Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
AASB 101.82A(a)(i)	<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
AASB 101.82A(a)	Gain on revaluation of property		323,400
AASB 101.82A(a)	Net change in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		177,100
AASB 101.82A(b)	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		–
AASB 101.82A(a)(i)	Other <i>[describe]</i>		–
AASB 101.82A(a)(ii)	<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
AASB 101.82A(a)	Net change in fair value of financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through other comprehensive income		–
AASB 101.82A(b)	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		–
AASB 101.82A(a)(ii)	Other <i>[describe]</i>		–
AASB 101.81A(b)	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		500,500
AASB 101.81A(c)	Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(352,644)
			1,129,138

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Source	Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2026
Identification of the financial statements	
AASB 101.10	An entity may use titles for the financial statements other than those used in the standard.
Alternative presentation format	
AASB 101.10A	<p>An entity may present:</p> <p>(a) a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (as illustrated), with profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in two sections. The sections shall be presented together, with the profit or loss section presented first followed directly by the other comprehensive income section; or</p> <p>(b) in two statements – a statement of profit or loss and a statement of comprehensive income (not illustrated).</p>
Offsetting	
AASB 101.32	An entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by an Australian Accounting Standard.
Additional line items	
AASB 101.85	An entity shall present additional line items (including by disaggregating the line items listed in paragraph 82 of AASB 101), headings and subtotals in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.
Extraordinary items	
AASB 101.87	An entity shall not present any items of income or expense as extraordinary items, in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or in the notes.
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income	
AASB 101.91	<p>An entity may present items of other comprehensive income either:</p> <p>(a) net of related tax effects; or</p> <p>(b) before related tax effects with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those items.</p> <p>If an entity elects alternative (b), it shall allocate the tax between the items that might be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section and those that will not be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section.</p>
Analysis of expenses according to their nature or function	
AASB 101.99	An entity shall present an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on either their nature (as illustrated) or their function within the entity (not illustrated), whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. This can be presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.
Material items of income or expense	
AASB 101.97	When items of income or expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.



Source	Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026			
AASB 101.10(a), 51(c)			2026 (\$)	2025 (\$)
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		Notes		
AASB 101.60	Current assets			
AASB 101.54(i)	Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,854,068	1,820,914
AASB 101.54(h)	Trade and other receivables	8	205,006	75,227
AASB 101.54(d)	Other financial assets	9	90,742	115,107
AASB 101.54(g)	Inventories	10	715,814	742,383
AASB 101.54(n)	Current tax assets		94,585	60,343
AASB 101.55	Other assets	17	23,643	81,677
AASB 101.54(j)	Assets classified as held-for-sale	11	3,225,000	–
	Total current assets		6,208,858	2,895,651
AASB 101.60	Non-current assets			
AASB 101.54(e)	Investments in associates and joint ventures		1,680,000	–
AASB 101.54(d)	Other financial assets	9	1,011,007	662,900
AASB 101.54(a)	Property, plant and equipment	12	3,940,282	4,100,724
AASB 101.54(b)	Investment property	13	2,154,375	2,214,219
AASB 101.55	Lease assets	14	75,000	–
AASB 101.54(c)	Intangible assets	15	7,759,680	4,967,461
AASB 101.54(f)	Biological assets	16	–	–
AASB 101.54(o)	Deferred tax assets	17	29,472	25,472
AASB 101.55	Other assets	18	37,429	84,043
	Total non-current assets		16,687,245	12,054,819
	Total assets		22,896,103	14,950,470

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Source	Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026			
AASB 101.10(a), 51(c)			2026 (\$)	2025 (\$)
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		Notes		
AASB 101.60	Current liabilities			
AASB 101.54(k)	Trade and other payables	19	1,555,374	1,057,194
AASB 101.55	Lease liabilities	14	22,555	–
AASB 101.54(m)	Other financial liabilities	20	719,831	1,006,823
AASB 101.54(n)	Current tax liabilities		–	–
AASB 101.55	Deferred income – government grants		–	–
AASB 101.54(l)	Provisions	21	180,963	134,035
AASB 101.55	Other liabilities	22	–	–
AASB 101.54(p)	Liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale	11	–	–
	Total current liabilities		2,478,723	2,198,052
AASB 101.60	Non-current liabilities			
AASB 101.55	Lease liabilities	14	52,445	–
AASB 101.54(m)	Other financial liabilities	20	3,730,637	3,003,003
AASB 101.54(o)	Deferred tax liabilities		377,063	162,564
AASB 101.54(l)	Provisions	21	27,857	4,829
AASB 101.55	Other liabilities	22	–	–
	Total non-current liabilities		4,188,002	3,170,396
	Total liabilities		6,666,725	5,368,448
	Net assets		16,229,378	9,582,022
	Equity			
AASB 101.54(r)	Share capital	23	17,814,059	10,814,059
AASB 101.54(r)	Reserves	24	879,815	379,315
AASB 101.54(r)	Accumulated losses	25	(2,464,496)	(1,611,352)
	Total equity		16,229,378	9,582,022

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Source	Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026
Identification of the financial statements	
AASB 101.10	An entity may use titles for the financial statements other than those used in the standard.
Offsetting	
AASB 101.32	An entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by an Australian Accounting Standard.
Additional line items	
AASB 101.55	An entity shall present additional line items (including by disaggregating the line items listed in paragraph 54 of AASB 101), headings and subtotals in the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.
Current/non-current classification	
AASB 101.60	An entity shall present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its statement of financial position, except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. When that exception applies, all assets and liabilities shall be presented in order of approximate liquidity (ascending or descending).
<i>Assets classification</i>	
AASB 101.66	An entity shall classify an asset as current when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle; (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading; (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in AASB 107) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall classify all other assets as non-current.
<i>Liabilities classification</i>	
AASB 101.69	An entity shall classify a liability as current when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle; (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading; (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or (d) it does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall classify all other liabilities as non-current.
'Third statement of financial position'	
AASB 101.10(f), 40A–40D	The financial statements must also include a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements, that has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period.



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

Source	Share capital (\$)	Reserves (\$)	Accumulated losses (\$)	Total equity (\$)
AASB 101.10(c), 51(c), 106	3,814,059	-	(2,361,175)	1,452,884
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)				
Balance at 1 July 2024	3,814,059	-	(2,361,175)	1,452,884
AASB 101.106(d)(i)	-	-	749,823	749,823
Profit for the year				
AASB 101.106(d)(ii)	-	379,315	-	379,315
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax				
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	379,315	749,823	1,129,138
AASB 101.106(a)				
AASB 101.106(d)(iii)	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Issue of ordinary shares				
AASB 101.106(d)(iii)	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs				
AASB 101.106(d)	-	-	-	-
Dividend distributions				
(iii), 107				
Balance at 30 June 2025	10,814,059	379,315	(1,611,352)	9,582,022
AASB 101.106(d)(i)	-	-	(853,144)	(853,144)
Profit/(loss) for the year				
AASB 101.106(d)(ii)	-	500,500	-	500,500
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax				
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	500,500	(853,144)	(352,644)
AASB 101.106(a)				
AASB 101.106(d)(iii)	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Issue of ordinary shares				
AASB 101.106(d)(ii)	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs				
AASB 101.106(d)	-	-	-	-
Dividend distributions				
(ii), 107				
Balance as at 30 June 2026	17,814,059	879,815	(2,464,496)	16,229,378



Source	Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2026
Identification of the financial statements	
AASB 101.10	An entity may use titles for the financial statements other than those used in the standard.
Effects of retrospective applications or retrospective restatements	
AASB 101.106(b)	The statement of changes in equity shall include, for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with AASB 108.
Analysis of other comprehensive income by item	
AASB 101.106A	For each component of equity an entity shall present, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, an analysis of other comprehensive income by item (see paragraph 106(d)(ii) of AASB 101).

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Source	Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2026			
AASB 101.10(c), 51(c), 106			2026 (\$)	2025 (\$)
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		Notes		
AASB 107.10, 18(a)	Cash flows from operating activities			
	Receipts from customers		14,649,147	6,190,116
	Payments to suppliers and employees		(14,191,803)	(5,264,505)
	Government grants received		–	–
AASB 107.31	Interest received		351,118	46,593
AASB 107.31	Dividends received		–	–
AASB 107.31	Interest paid		(371,977)	(373,273)
AASB 107.35	Income taxes paid		(34,243)	(80,330)
	Net cash flows from operating activities	7	402,242	518,601
AASB 107.10, 21	Cash flows from investing activities			
	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		–	–
	Proceeds from the sale of investments		350,573	–
	Payment for property, plant and equipment		(1,792,992)	(1,178,869)
	Payment for investments		(2,611,749)	(468,806)
AASB 107.39, 42	Net cash outflow for acquisition of businesses	27	(4,063,872)	(2,586,131)
AASB 107.39, 42	Net cash inflow on disposal of businesses	28	278,507	–
	Net cash flows from investing activities		(7,839,533)	(4,233,806)
AASB 107.10, 21	Cash flows from financing activities			
	Proceeds from share issues		7,000,000	7,000,000
	Proceeds from borrowings		859,926	373,377
	Repayment of borrowings		(389,481)	(2,097,622)
	Principal portion of lease payments		–	–
AASB 107.31	Dividends paid		–	–
	Net cash flows from financing activities		7,470,445	5,275,755
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		33,154	1,560,550
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,820,914	260,364
AASB 107.28	Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency cash balances		–	–
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	1,854,068	1,820,914
	Alternative presentation format			
AASB 107.18	An entity shall report cash flows from operating activities using either the 'direct method' (as illustrated) or the 'indirect method' (not illustrated, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows).			

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Identification of the financial statements	
AASB 101.10	An entity may use titles for the financial statements other than those used in the standard.
Cash equivalents	
AASB 107.6, 7, 8	Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They are held to meet short-term cash commitments instead of for investment or other purposes. Consequently, an investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Bank overdrafts are normally considered financing activities similar to borrowings, unless they are repayable on demand and form an integral part of entity's cash management.
Operating activities	
AASB 107.6, 14	'Operating activities' are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are primarily derived from the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity. Therefore, they generally result from the transactions and other events that enter into the determination of profit or loss.
Investing activities	
AASB 107.6, 16	'Investing activities' are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents. The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from investing activities is important because the cash flows represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for resources intended to generate future income and cash flows. Only expenditures that result in a recognised asset in the statement of financial position are eligible for classification as investing activities.
Financing activities	
AASB 107.6	'Financing activities' are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.
Reporting cash flows on a net basis	
AASB 107.22	Cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities may be reported on a net basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the entity; and (b) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.
AASB 107.24	Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date; (b) the placement of deposits with and withdrawal of deposits from other financial institutions; and (c) cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans.
Foreign currency cash flows	
AASB 107.25	Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency shall be recorded in an entity's functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.
AASB 107.26	The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary shall be translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows.



Source	Note 1: Corporate information and basis of preparation	
AASB 101.10(e)		
Information about the company		
AASB 101.138(a)	PP Special Purpose Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.	
AASB 101.138(b)	The principal activities of the company are the sale of electrical and personal entertainment products.	
AASB 101.138(c)	The parent entity of the company is PP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd, and the ultimate parent entity is PP Ultimate Pty Ltd.	
AASB 101.138(a)	<i>Registered office</i> 101 SD Street Melbourne, VIC, 3000	<i>Principal place of business</i> 202 PP Road Melbourne, VIC, 3000
Disclosure of information about the company		
AASB 101.138	The disclosure of information under paragraph 138 of AASB 101 is only required where the information is not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements.	
Limited life entity		
AASB 101.138(d)	Where the entity is a limited life entity, the entity shall disclose information regarding the length of its life (if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements).	
Basis of preparation		
AASB 101.51(a), 51(b)	The financial report covers PP Special Purpose Pty Ltd as an individual entity.	
AASB 1054.8(b)	The company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.	
AASB 1054.8(a), 9, 9C(a), 9A(a), AASB 101.112(a)	The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity on the basis that, in the opinion of the directors, there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy, specifically, all of their information needs. Accordingly, this financial report is a special purpose financial report, which has been prepared to satisfy <i>[outline the purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared]</i> .	
AASB 1054.8(a), 9C(f), 9A(d), AASB 101.112(a)	The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards AASB 101 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> , AASB 107 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> , AASB 108 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> and AASB 1054 <i>Australian Additional Disclosures</i> .	
AASB 101.117	The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluations to fair value for certain classes of assets and liabilities as described in the accounting policies.	
Statutory basis or other reporting framework		
AASB 1054.8(a)	An entity shall disclose in the notes the statutory basis or other reporting framework, if any, under which the financial statements are prepared (e.g., the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> or the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012</i>) as contained in Appendix D and Appendix E , as relevant.	
Identification of the financial statements		
AASB 101.51(b)	Whether the financial report is for an individual entity or a group of entities should be amended as appropriate.	
AASB 101.51(a)	The name of the reporting entity, or other means of identification should be disclosed as well as any change in that information from the end of the preceding reporting period.	
Disclosure requirements		
The purpose of this publication is to illustrate the disclosure requirements of AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 108 and AASB 1054. Whether or not the financial statements are required to comply with the disclosure requirements of certain Australian Accounting Standards is a matter to be determined with reference to the specific requirement for the preparation of the financial statements.		



Source

AASB 101.10(e)

Note 1: Corporate information and basis of preparation

Recognition and measurement requirements

The reference to compliance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations has been made for illustrative purposes only. Whether or not the financial statements are required to comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations is a matter to be determined with reference to the specific requirement for the preparation of the financial statements.

AASB 1054.9C(d), 9C(e)

A for-profit private sector entity that is required only by its constituting document or another document (created before 1 July 2021 and not amended on or after that date) to prepare financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards shall:

- (a) Where an entity has interests in other entities – disclose whether or not its subsidiaries and investments in associates or joint ventures have been consolidated or equity accounted consistent with AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* or AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, as appropriate. If they have not, it shall disclose the reasons why that is the case.
- (b) For each material accounting policy applied and disclosed in the financial statements that does not comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards (except for requirements set out in AASB 10 and AASB 128) disclose an indication of how it does not comply.

AASB 1054.9A(b),9A(c)

A not-for-profit private sector entity that prepares special purpose financial statements shall:

- (a) Where the entity has interests in other entities – disclose either:
 - (i) whether or not its subsidiaries and investments in associates or joint ventures have been consolidated or equity accounted in a manner consistent with the requirements set out in AASB 10 or AASB 128, as appropriate. If the entity has not consolidated its subsidiaries or equally accounted its investments in associates or joint ventures consistently with those requirements, it shall disclose that fact, and the reasons why; or
 - (ii) that the entity has not determined whether its interests in other entities give rise to interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, provided it is not required by legislation to make such an assessment for the purpose of assessing its financial reporting requirements and has not made such an assessment.
- (b) For each material accounting policy applied and disclosed in the financial statements that does not comply with all recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards (except for requirements set out in AASB 10 or AASB 128), disclose an indication of how it does not comply; or if such an assessment has not been made, disclose that fact.

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Source

Note 1: Corporate information and basis of preparation

Material accounting policy information

The material accounting policy information applied in the preparation of this financial report, which are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

AASB 101.51(d)	(a) Presentation currency: The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars ('\$').
AASB 101.51(e)	(b) Rounding of amounts: The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.
AASB 101.10(e), 17(b), 112(a), 117	(c) Other material accounting policy information: <i>[Outline the other material accounting policy information applied by the entity in the preparation of the financial statements]</i>

What accounting policy information is required to be disclosed?

AASB 101.10(e), 17(b), 112(a), 117	An entity shall disclose material accounting policy information. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.
AASB 101.117A	Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may nevertheless be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.
AASB 101.117B	Accounting policy information is expected to be material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements.
AASB 101.117C	Accounting policy information that focuses on how an entity has applied the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards to its own circumstances provides entity-specific information that is more useful to users of financial statements than standardised information, or information that only duplicates or summarises the requirements of the Standards.
AASB 101.117D	If an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.
AASB 101.117E	An entity's conclusion that accounting policy information is immaterial does not affect the related disclosure requirements set out in other Australian Accounting Standards.

Where should accounting policy information be disclosed?

AASB 101 does not specify the appropriate location for the disclosure of accounting policy information. Accordingly, accounting policy information may be disclosed in a single accounting policy note or disclosed throughout the notes to the financial statements together with the associated transactions or balances.

Illustrative examples of potentially material accounting policies, in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, are contained in **Appendix B** of this publication.

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Source

Note 1: Corporate information and basis of preparation

Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards

AASB 108.28

When initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:

- (a) the title of the Australian Accounting Standard;
- (b) when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions;
- (c) the nature of the change in accounting policy;
- (d) when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions;
- (e) when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods;
- (f) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
 - (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and
 - (ii) if AASB 133 *Earnings per Share* applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;
- (g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and
- (h) if retrospective application required by paragraph 19(a) or (b) of AASB 108 is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.

Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

Voluntary change in accounting policy

AASB 108.29, AASB 1054.9C(c)

When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:

- (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy;
- (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;
- (c) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
 - (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and
 - (ii) if AASB 133 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;
- (d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and
- (e) if retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.

Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

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Source	Note 1: Corporate information and basis of preparation
Australian Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective	
AASB 108.30	When an entity has not applied a new Australian Accounting Standard that has been issued but is not yet effective, the entity shall disclose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) this fact; and (b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new Australian Accounting Standard will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.
AASB 108.31	In complying with paragraph 30 of AASB 108, an entity considers disclosing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the title of the new Australian Accounting Standard; (b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy; (c) the date by which application of the Australian Accounting Standard is required; (d) the date as at which it plans to apply the Australian Accounting Standard initially; and (e) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the Australian Accounting Standard is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or (ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.
General preparation and disclosure guidance	
Further guidance in relation to the general preparation and disclosure guidance of AASB 101 is contained in Appendix A .	

Source	Note 2: Significant accounting estimates and judgements
Significant judgements in applying accounting policies	
AASB 101.122	In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, as disclosed in Note 1, management makes various judgements that can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. <p>The judgements made by management in applying the company's accounting policies (apart from those involving estimations, see below) that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:</p> <p><i>[Outline the judgements made by management in applying the entity's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements]</i></p>
AASB 101.122	An entity shall disclose, along with material accounting policy information or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 125 of AASB 101), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. This is illustrated in Appendix C .



Source

Note 2: Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Major sources of estimation uncertainty

AASB 101.125	<p>Determining the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities requires estimation, at the reporting date, of the effects of uncertain future events. Outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumptions made could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the specific assets and liabilities affected by the assumption.</p> <p>The key assumptions about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:</p> <p><i>[Outline the key assumptions about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date]</i></p>
AASB 101.125	<p>An entity shall disclose information about the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, the notes shall include details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) their nature; and (b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period. <p>This is illustrated in Appendix C.</p>
AASB 101.129	<p>An entity presents the disclosures in paragraph 125 of AASB 101 in a manner that helps users of financial statements to understand the judgements that management makes about the future and about other sources of estimation uncertainty. The nature and extent of the information provided vary according to the nature of the assumption and other circumstances. Examples of the types of disclosures an entity makes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature of the assumption or other estimation uncertainty; (b) the sensitivity of carrying amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying their calculation, including the reasons for the sensitivity; (c) the expected resolution of an uncertainty and the range of reasonably possible outcomes within the next financial year in respect of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities affected; and (d) an explanation of changes made to past assumptions concerning those assets and liabilities, if the uncertainty remains unresolved.
AASB 101.131	<p>Sometimes it is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects of an assumption or another source of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period. In such cases, the entity discloses that it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumption could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected. In all cases, the entity discloses the nature and carrying amount of the specific asset or liability (or class of assets or liabilities) affected by the assumption.</p>
Disclosure of changes in accounting estimates	
AASB 108.39	<p>An entity shall disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in future periods, except for the disclosure of the effect on future periods when it is impracticable to estimate that effect.</p>
AASB 108.40	<p>If the amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, an entity shall disclose that fact.</p>

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Source	Note 3: Prior period errors
AASB 108.49	<i>[Disclose details of the correction of material prior period errors]</i>
AASB 108.49	<p>An entity shall disclose the following about prior periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature of the prior period error; (b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and (ii) if AASB 133 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share; (c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and (d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected. <p>Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures</p>

Source	Note 4: Other gains and losses	
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
	23,873	12,211
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	23,873	12,211
	Separate disclosure of items of income or expense	
AASB 101.97	When items of income or expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately.	



Source	Note 5: Profit from continuing operations		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	<i>Profit from continuing operations before tax includes the following items of expense:</i>		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	274,500	225,507
	Amortisation of intangible assets	788,152	164,792
	Impairment of property, plant and equipment	–	–
	Impairment of intangible assets	108,500	–
	Other expenses [describe]	278,600	126,167
	Disclosure of additional information on the nature of expenses		
AASB 101.104	An entity classifying expenses by function shall disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortisation expense and employee benefits expense.		
	Separate disclosure of items of income or expense		
AASB 101.97	When items of income or expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately.		
Source	Note 6: Discontinued operations		
	The disclosure standards complied with do not contain an explicit requirement to disclose information about 'discontinued operations' other than as presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This note is included for general illustrative purposes only.		
AASB 101.98(e)	During the financial year, the company disposed of Business X. Details of the profit for the year from the discontinued operation are set out below:		
AASB 101.51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	Revenue	83,082	–
	Expenses	(50,193)	(5,318)
	Profit before tax	32,889	(5,318)
	Income tax expense	(9,867)	1,595
		23,022	(3,723)
	Gain on disposal (refer to Note 28)	342,111	–
	Income tax expense	(102,633)	–
		239,478	–
	Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	262,500	(3,723)
	Separate disclosure of items of income or expense		
AASB 101.97	When items of income or expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately.		

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Source	Note 7: Cash flow information	
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		
	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
AASB 1054.16	(a) Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities	
	Profit for the year	749,823
	(853,144)	
	<i>Non-cash income and expense items:</i>	
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	390,299
	1,062,652	
	Impairment expense	–
	108,500	
	Other non-cash income and expense items <i>[describe]</i>	–
	–	
	<i>Changes in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities:</i>	
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(72,645)
	(60,838)	
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(157,526)
	(139,431)	
	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(203,312)
	(288,411)	
	Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables	(124,813)
	537,201	
	Decrease/(increase) in provisions	(17,105)
	69,955	
	Decrease/(increase) in other liabilities	(80,330)
	(34,242)	
	Net cash flows from operating activities	518,601
	402,242	
AASB 1054.16	The above reconciliation is only required when an entity uses the direct method to present its statement of cash flows.	
	(b) Cash and cash equivalents	
AASB 107.45	<i>Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows includes the following:</i>	
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	1,820,914
	1,854,068	
	Bank overdraft	–
	–	
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,820,914
	1,854,068	
AASB 107.48	Included in the amount of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year is a \$10,000 security deposit (2025: \$5,000) in relation to the company's service contracts. This amount is not available for use by the company.	
	(c) Non-cash transactions	
AASB 107.43	During the financial year, the company entered into the following non-cash investing and financing transactions (which are not included in the statement of cash flows):	
	(a) new lease of plant and equipment, resulting in the recognition of additional lease assets and corresponding lease liabilities of \$75,000 (2025: \$nil).	
	(b) <i>[Outline details of other non-cash investing and financing transactions]</i>	



Source	Note 7: Cash flow information
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(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

AASB 107.44A–44B	Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are summarised below:			
		Bank loans (\$)	Deferred consideration (\$)	Lease liabilities (\$)
	Balance at 1 July 2024	5,365,485	–	–
	Cash flows during the year	(1,724,245)	–	–
	Non-cash asset acquisitions	–	225,000	–
	New lease arrangements	–	–	–
	Other changes <i>[describe]</i>	–	–	–
	Balance at 30 June 2025	3,641,240	225,000	–
	Cash flows during the year	495,445	(25,000)	–
	Non-cash asset acquisitions	–	–	–
	New lease arrangements	–	–	75,000
	Other changes <i>[describe]</i>	–	–	–
	Balance at 30 June 2026	4,136,685	200,000	75,000

AASB 107.44A An entity shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

Disclosure of other cash flow information

AASB 107.50 Additional information may be relevant to users in understanding the financial position and liquidity of an entity. Disclosure of this information, together with a commentary by management, is encouraged and may include:

- (a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities;
- (b) [deleted]
- (c) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and
- (d) the amount of the cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment (see AASB 8 *Operating Segments*).

Source	Note 8: Trade and other receivables
---------------	--

AASB 101.77, 78		2026 (\$)	2025 (\$)
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)	Receivables from contracts with customers	130,006	75,227
	Allowance for credit losses	–	–
		130,006	75,227
	Deferred consideration for sale of business	75,000	–
	Other receivables <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
		75,000	–
		205,006	75,227

Disclosure of further sub-classification

AASB 101.77, 78 An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.



Source	Note 9: Other financial assets	
AASB 101.77, 78		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		
	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
<i>Financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss:</i>		
Shares in listed entities	-	-
Other <i>[describe]</i>	-	-
	-	-
<i>Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value:</i>		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-
Interest rate swaps	-	-
Other <i>[describe]</i>	-	-
	-	-
<i>Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>		
Shares in listed entities	606,653	523,690
Shares in unlisted entities	404,354	139,210
Other <i>[describe]</i>	-	-
	1,011,007	662,900
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Promissory notes	-	23,000
Loans advanced to related parties	90,000	90,000
Other <i>[describe]</i>	742	2,107
	90,742	115,107
	1,101,749	778,007
Other financial assets are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
Current	90,742	115,107
Non-current	1,011,007	662,900
	1,101,749	778,007
Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.	

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Source	Note 10: Inventories		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	Inventories measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value:		
	Raw materials	–	–
	Work in progress	–	–
	Finished goods	715,814	742,383
		715,814	742,383
	Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		
Source	Note 11: Assets classified as held-for-sale		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	<i>Assets:</i>		
	Property held-for-sale	3,225,000	–
	Other assets held-for-sale <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
		3,225,000	–
	<i>Liabilities:</i>		
	Liabilities associated with assets held-for-sale	–	–
		–	–
AASB 101.98(c)	The company plans to dispose of freehold land and buildings within the next 12 months. The directors expect that the sale proceeds, less any cost of disposal, will exceed the carrying amount of the property.		
	Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		

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Source	Note 12: Property, plant and equipment	
AASB 101.77, 78		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		
	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
Freehold land at fair value	–	2,700,000
	–	2,700,000
Buildings at cost	–	863,000
Accumulated depreciation	–	(641,000)
	–	222,000
Plant and equipment at cost	4,498,382	1,542,568
Accumulated depreciation	(558,100)	(363,844)
	3,940,282	1,178,724
	3,940,282	4,100,724
The company plans to dispose of freehold land and buildings within the next 12-months. The carrying amount of freehold land and buildings at 30 June 2026 is included in assets classified as held-for-sale (see Note 11).		

Disclosure of further sub-classification

AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.
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Source	Note 13: Investment property	
AASB 101.77, 78		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		
	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
Investment property at cost	2,393,750	2,393,750
Accumulated depreciation	(239,375)	(179,531)
	2,154,375	2,214,219
Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.	



Source	Note 14: Lease assets and lease liabilities		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
Lease assets			
Carrying amount of lease assets, by class of underlying assets:			
Plant and equipment under lease arrangements:			
At cost		75,000	-
Accumulated depreciation		-	-
		75,000	-
Other assets under lease arrangement <i>[describe]</i> :			
At cost		-	-
Accumulated depreciation		-	-
		75,000	-
Lease liabilities			
Current lease liabilities		22,555	-
Non-current lease liabilities		52,445	-
		75,000	-
Disclosure of further sub-classification			
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		

Source	Note 15: Intangible assets		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
Goodwill at cost		2,783,700	2,783,700
Accumulated impairment loss		(108,500)	-
		2,675,200	2,783,700
Licences at cost		5,934,730	2,245,859
Accumulated amortisation		(980,627)	(257,660)
		4,954,103	1,988,199
Capitalised development costs		325,932	325,932
Accumulated amortisation		(195,555)	(130,370)
		130,377	195,562
		7,759,680	4,967,461
Disclosure of further sub-classification			
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		



Source	Note 16: Biological assets		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	<i>Biological assets measured at fair value:</i>		
	Dairy cattle	-	-
	Fruit trees	-	-
	Grape vines	-	-
	Other <i>[describe]</i>	-	-
		-	-
	Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		

Source	Note 17: Deferred tax assets		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	Deferred tax assets comprise:		
	Tax losses	-	-
	Temporary differences	29,472	25,472
		29,472	25,472
	Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		

Source	Note 18: Other assets		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	Prepayments	61,072	165,720
	Right to returned goods asset	-	-
	Contract assets	-	-
	Contract costs asset	-	-
	Other <i>[describe]</i>	-	-
		61,072	165,720
	Other assets are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
	Current	23,643	81,677
	Non-current	37,429	84,043
		61,072	165,720
	Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		



Source	<i>Note 19: Trade and other payables</i>	
AASB 101.77, 78		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
Trade payables	1,555,374	1,057,194
Other <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
	1,555,374	1,057,194
Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.	
Supplier finance arrangements		
AASB 107.44F	An entity shall disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk.	
AASB 107.44H	To meet the objective in paragraph 44F of AASB 107, an entity shall disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:	
	(a) The terms and conditions of the arrangements (for example, extended payment terms and security or guarantees provided)	
	(b) As at the beginning and end of the reporting period:	
	(i) The carrying amounts, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement.	
	(ii) The carrying amounts and associated line items, of the financial liabilities disclosed under i. for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers.	
	(iii) The range of payment due dates (for example, 30-40 days after the invoice date) for both the financial liabilities disclosed under (i) and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement.	
	(c) The type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities disclosed under (b)(i) above.	



Source	Note 20: Other financial liabilities	
AASB 101.77, 78		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		
	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
<i>Secured borrowings measured at amortised cost:</i>		
Bank overdraft	113,783	143,586
Bank loan (i)	4,136,685	3,641,240
Other [describe]	–	–
	4,250,468	3,784,826
<i>Unsecured borrowings measured at amortised cost:</i>		
Deferred consideration for the acquisition of assets	200,000	225,000
Other [describe]	–	–
	200,000	225,000
<i>Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value:</i>		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	–	–
Other [describe]	–	–
	–	–
	4,450,468	4,009,826
Other financial liabilities are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
Current	719,831	1,006,823
Non-current	3,730,637	3,003,003
	4,450,468	4,009,826
AASB 101.76ZA(a), 76ZA(b)	(i) Under the terms of the facility agreement, the company must meet the following financial covenant at the end of each annual reporting period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gearing ratio not more than 50%. <p>The company has complied with this covenant throughout the reporting period.</p> <p>There is no indication that the company will have difficulty complying with this covenant at the time they are next tested at the 30 June 2027 annual reporting date.</p>	
Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.	
Borrowings classified as 'non-current' subject to compliance with covenants		
AASB 101.76ZA	If an entity classifies liabilities arising from loan arrangements as non-current when the entities right to defer settlement of those liabilities is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, the entity shall disclose information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that the liabilities could become repayable within twelve months after the reporting period, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them) and the carrying amount of related liabilities. facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants (for example, the entity having acted during or after the reporting period to avoid or mitigate a potential breach). Such facts and circumstances could also include the fact that the entity would not have complied with the covenants if they were to be assessed for compliance based on the entities circumstances at the end of the reporting period. 	

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Source	Note 21: Provisions		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
Employee benefits	208,820		138,864
Warranty	-		-
Other <i>[describe]</i>	-		-
	208,820		138,864
Provisions are classified in the statement of financial position as:			
Current	180,963		134,035
Non-current	27,857		4,829
	208,820		138,864
Disclosure of further sub-classification			
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		
Source	Note 22: Other liabilities		
AASB 101.77, 78			
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
Refund liabilities	-		-
Contract liabilities	-		-
Other <i>[describe]</i>	-		-
	-		-
Other liabilities are classified in the statement of financial position as:			
Current	-		-
Non-current	-		-
	-		-
Disclosure of further sub-classification			
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		

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Source	Note 23: Share capital		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	<i>Share capital:</i>		
AASB 101.79(a)(ii)	172,000 fully paid ordinary shares (2025: 102,000)	17,814,049	10,814,049
AASB 101.79(a)(ii)	1,000 partly paid ordinary shares (2025: 1,000)	10	10
		17,814,059	10,814,059
AASB 101.79(a)(i)	(i) The company does not have a limited amount of authorised share capital.		
AASB 101.79(a)(iii)	(ii) Issued ordinary shares of the company do not have a par value.		
AASB 101.79(a)(v)	(iii) Fully paid ordinary shares participate in dividends declared, and proceeds on winding up of the company, in proportion to the number of shares held. At shareholders' meetings, each ordinary share gives entitlement to one vote.		
AASB 101.79(a)(vi)	(iv) No issued ordinary shares are held by the company, or by a subsidiary or associate of the company.		
		Number of shares	Share capital (\$)
AASB 101.79(a)(iv)	<i>Movements in share capital:</i>		
	Balance at 1 July 2024	32,000	3,814,059
	Ordinary shares issued during the year	70,000	7,000,000
	Ordinary shares bought back during the year	–	–
	Other movement <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
	Balance at 30 June 2025	102,000	10,814,059
	Ordinary shares issued during the year	70,000	7,000,000
	Ordinary shares bought back during the year	–	–
	Other movement <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
	Balance at 30 June 2026	172,000	17,814,059
	Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		
	Disclosure of information for each class of share capital		
AASB 101.79(a)	An entity shall disclose the information required by paragraph 79(a) of AASB 101 for each class of share capital.		
	Shares reserved for issue under options or contracts of sale		
AASB 101.79(a)(vii)	An entity shall disclose details of shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including terms and amounts.		



Source	<i>Note 23: Share capital</i>	
	Entities without share capital	
AASB 101.80	An entity without share capital, such as a partnership or trust, shall disclose information equivalent to that required by paragraph 79(a) of AASB 101, showing changes during the period in each category of equity interest, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.	
	Reclassification of financial instruments	
AASB 101.80A	If an entity has reclassified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument; or (b) an instrument that imposes on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and is classified as an equity instrument; between financial liabilities and equity, the entity shall disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities or equity), and the timing and reason for that reclassification.	
	Puttable financial instruments classified as equity	
AASB 101.136A	For puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments, an entity shall disclose (to the extent not disclosed elsewhere): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity; (b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments when required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period; (c) the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments; and (d) information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined. 	

Source	<i>Note 24: Reserves</i>		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	Property revaluation reserve	548,100	224,700
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	331,715	154,615
	Other <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
		879,815	379,315
AASB 101.106A	Property revaluation reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	224,700	–
	Revaluation of property	462,000	321,000
AASB 101.90	Deferred tax on revaluation	(138,600)	(96,300)
	Transfer to retained earnings	–	–
	Balance at the end of the year	548,100	224,700
AASB 101.79(b)	The property revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of freehold property.		



Source	Note 24: Reserves		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
AASB 101.106A	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	154,615	–
	Changes in the fair value of financial assets classified or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	253,000	220,879
AASB 101.90	Deferred tax on net fair value gain	(75,900)	(66,264)
AASB 101.92	Reclassification to profit or loss	–	–
	Transfers to retained earnings	–	–
	Balance at the end of the year	331,715	154,615
AASB 101.79(b)	The financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve is used to record changes in the fair value of financial assets classified or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.		
	Disclosure of further sub-classification		
AASB 101.77, 78	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classification of the line items presented in the statement of financial position, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in the further sub-classification depends on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.		

Source	Note 25: Accumulated losses		
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		2026	2025
		(\$)	(\$)
	AASB 101 does not contain a requirement to disclose information about 'retained earnings/ accumulated losses' in addition to the information already presented in the statement of financial position and the statement of changes in equity. This note is included for general illustrative purposes only.		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,611,352)	(2,361,175)
	Loss/profit for the year	(853,144)	749,823
	Transfer from property revaluation reserve	–	–
	Payment of dividends	–	–
	Other <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
	Balance at the end of the year	(2,464,496)	(1,611,352)



Note 26: Dividend distributions and franking credits					
Source	2026		2025		
	Cents/ Share	Total (\$)	Cents/ Share	Total (\$)	
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)					
AASB 101.107	Dividends paid or declared during the reporting period (recognised in the financial statements)				
	Final dividend	–	–	–	–
	Interim dividend	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–
AASB 101.137(a)	Dividends declared after the reporting period (not recognised in the financial statements)				
	Final dividend	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)			2026	2025	
			(\$)	(\$)	
AASB 1054.13	Franking credits available for use in subsequent years		–	–	
Imputation credits					
AASB 1054.12	The term ‘imputation credits’ is used in AASB 1054 to also mean ‘franking credits’. The disclosures required by paragraphs 13 and 15 of AASB 1054 shall be made separately in respect of any New Zealand imputation credits and any Australian imputation credits.				
AASB 1054.14	For the purposes of determining the amount required to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 13 of AASB 1054, entities may have:				
	(a) imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax;				
	(b) imputation debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date; and				
	(c) imputation credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.				
Different classes of equity					
AASB 1054.15	Where there are different classes of investors with different entitlements to imputation credits, disclosures shall be made about the nature of those entitlements for each class where this is relevant to an understanding of them.				
Cumulative preference dividends not recognised					
AASB 101.137(b)	An entity shall disclose in the notes, the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised.				



Source	Note 27: Acquisition of businesses
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Businesses acquired during the financial year

During the financial year, the company acquired Business A and Business B. Details of each of these acquisitions is set out below:

AASB 101.51(e)		Business A (\$)	Business B (\$)
	<i>Consideration transferred:</i>		
AASB 107.40(b)	Cash	1,500,000	2,576,000
	Deferred consideration	–	–
AASB 107.40(a)	Total consideration	1,500,000	2,576,000
	<i>Assets and liabilities acquired:</i>		
AASB 107.40(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	–	12,128
AASB 107.40(d)	Trade and other receivables	–	27,750
AASB 107.40(d)	Inventories	25,000	8,362
AASB 107.40(d)	Property, plant and equipment	–	–
AASB 107.40(d)	Intangible assets	1,475,000	2,563,000
AASB 107.40(d)	Trade and other payables	–	(35,240)
AASB 107.40(d)	Other assets and/or liabilities <i>[describe]</i>	–	–
	Net assets acquired	1,500,000	2,576,000

Net cash outflow for acquisition of businesses:

The net cash outflow for the acquisition of Business A and Business B during the financial year was \$4,063,872 (being the cash consideration transferred, less cash and cash equivalents acquired).

Businesses acquired during the prior financial year

AASB 101.38	Comparative disclosures in relation to businesses acquired during the prior year should be included when such narrative and descriptive information is relevant to understanding the current period financial statements.
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Source	Note 28: Disposal of businesses
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During the financial year, the company disposed of Business X. Details of the disposal are set out below:

AASB 101.51(e)		Business X (\$)
	<i>Consideration received:</i>	
AASB 107.40(b)	Cash	280,000
	Deferred consideration	75,000
AASB 107.40(a)	Total consideration	355,000
	<i>Assets and liabilities disposed:</i>	
AASB 107.40(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	1,493
AASB 107.40(d)	Trade and other receivables	9,533
AASB 107.40(d)	Inventories	11,682
AASB 107.40(d)	Trade and other payables	(9,819)
AASB 107.40(d)	Other assets and/or liabilities <i>[describe]</i>	–
	Net assets disposed	12,889

Net cash inflow on disposal of businesses:

The net cash inflow on disposal of Business X was \$278,507 (being the cash consideration received, less cash and cash equivalents disposed).



Source	<i>Note 29: Remuneration of auditors</i>	
AASB 101.38, 10(ea), 38A, 51(e)		
	2026	2025
	(\$)	(\$)
<i>Auditor of the company:</i>		
AASB 1054.10(a)	Audit of the financial statements	80,500
AASB 1054.10(b), 11	Other services <i>[describe the nature of the services]</i>	–
		80,500
		53,000
<i>Network firm of the auditor of the company:</i>		
AASB 1054.10(b), 11	Other services <i>[describe the nature of the services]</i>	–
		–
		80,500
		53,000

Source	<i>Note 30: Subsequent events</i>	
AASB 101.112(c)	In August 2026, the company entered into an agreement to acquire Business W for consideration of \$560,000. The acquisition is expected to be completed in October 2026 and will be financed by further drawdown of existing loan facilities.	
Disclosure of other relevant information		
AASB 101.112(c)	The notes to the financial statements shall provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.	

Source	<i>Note 31: Contingencies</i>	
AASB 101.112(c)	The company has been issued with a claim for \$100,000 in relation to the alleged supply of faulty products. In the opinion of the directors, as supported by independent legal advice, it is likely that the company will successfully defend the claim. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements in respect of such claim.	
Disclosure of other relevant information		
AASB 101.112(c)	The notes to the financial statements shall provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.	

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Appendix A: General preparation, disclosure and presentation guidance

This appendix contains a summary of the general guidance contained within AASB 101 relating to the presentation of the financial statements as a whole, rather than relating to individual notes.

Going concern	
AASB 101.25	When preparing financial statements, the management shall make an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. An entity is a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the entity shall disclose those uncertainties. When an entity does not prepare financial statements on a going concern basis, it shall disclose that fact, together with the basis on which it prepared the financial statements and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern.
AASB 101.26	In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period.
Frequency of reporting	
AASB 101.36	An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information) at least annually. When the end of an entity's reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, the entity shall disclose the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that fact; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (c) the fact that the amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.
Consistency in reporting	
AASB 101.45	An entity shall retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in AASB 108; or (b) an Australian Accounting Standard requires a change in presentation.
Changes in presentation or classification	
AASB 101.41	If an entity changes the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements, an entity shall reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. When comparative amounts are reclassified, an entity shall disclose (including as at the beginning of the preceding period): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature of the reclassification; (b) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and (c) the reason for the reclassification.
AASB 101.42	If it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, an entity shall disclose why reclassification was not practicable and the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified.
Comparative information	
AASB 101.38	Except when Australian Accounting Standards permit or require otherwise, an entity shall present comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements. An entity shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information if it is relevant to understanding the current period's financial statements.



Appendix A: General preparation, disclosure and presentation guidance

Source	
	Materiality and aggregation
AASB 101.29	An entity shall present separately each material class of similar items. An entity shall present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial.
	Inclusion of notes in the financial statements
AASB 101.10(e)	The financial statements shall include notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
	Presentation of notes in a systematic manner
AASB 101.113	An entity shall, as far as practicable, present the notes in a systematic manner. In determining a systematic manner, the entity shall first consider the effect on the understandability and comparability of its financial statements. An entity shall cross-reference each item in the financial statements to any related information in the notes.
	Disclosure of other relevant information
AASB 101.112(c)	The notes to the financial statements shall provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.



Appendix B: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

As outlined in paragraph 10(e) of AASB 101, a complete set of financial statements shall include notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information. In addition, paragraph 112(a) of AASB 101 requires the notes to the financial statements to present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used. This information may be presented in a separate section of the financial statements (i.e., statement of material accounting policies), or presented throughout the financial statements (i.e., incorporated within each note to the financial statements).

Irrespective of the manner in which accounting policies are presented, paragraph 117 of AASB 101 requires disclosure of material accounting policy information (guidance on this is included in Note 1 of this publication).

This appendix contains illustrative examples of potentially material accounting policy information in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. This information should be tailored to be entity-specific and focus on how the entity has applied the requirements to its own circumstances. With the exception of the inclusion of an illustrative accounting policy for the recognition of income by not-for-profit entities under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, the accounting policies illustrated below reflect the 'for-profit entity' requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

(a) Biological assets

Biological assets, other than bearer plants, are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value less costs to sell is recognised in profit or loss.

Agricultural produce harvested from biological assets is initially measured at fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest (which, for accounting purposes, is treated as the cost of the agricultural produce).

Bearer plants are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

(b) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, including interest and other finance costs, that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are included in the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Business combinations

When a business combination occurs, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

Equity interests in the acquired business that are not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as a non controlling interest. The non-controlling interest is initially recognised at an amount equal to the non-controlling interest's share in the recognised amounts of the acquired business's identifiable net assets.

Goodwill arising from a business combination, if any, is initially recognised at an amount equal to the excess of: (a) the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non controlling interest, and the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquired business; over (b) the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.



Appendix B: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(e) Employee benefits

Provisions for short-term employee benefits, including annual leave that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the reporting period, are measured at the (undiscounted) amount of the benefit expected to be paid.

Provisions for other long-term employee benefits, including long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the reporting period, are measured at the present value of the expected benefit to be paid in respect of the services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

(f) Financial instruments

Receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Investments in equity instruments

Investments in equity instruments that are held for trading are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are measured at fair value. In accordance with an irrevocable election made at initial recognition, gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets are measured at either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the Group's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Payables

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost.

Contingent consideration payable by the Group for the acquisition of a business is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Borrowings

Borrowings are measured at amortised cost.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments that are designated as effective hedging instruments, in cash flow hedge arrangements, are accounted for as follows:

- Such derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. The effective portion of the change in fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve, and any ineffective portion of the change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.
- Amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss (for hedged forecast transactions that affect profit or loss), or are transferred from the reserve and included in the measurement of the initial cost of a non-financial asset or liability (for hedged forecast transactions that result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability).
- When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the Group discontinues hedge accounting, and any gains or losses accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve remain in the reserve until such time as the hedged forecast transaction occurs. If the hedged forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any gains or losses accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to profit or loss.



Appendix B: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(f) Financial instruments (cont.)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses in respect of receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses of the financial asset, reflecting credit losses that are expected to result from default events over the life of the financial asset.

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses for all other financial assets subject to impairment testing on the basis of:

- the lifetime expected credit losses of the financial asset, for those other receivables for which a significant increase in credit risk has been identified, reflecting credit losses that are expected to result from default events over the life of the financial asset; and
- the 12-month expected credit losses of the financial asset, for those other receivables for which no significant increase in credit risk has been identified, reflecting the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that are expected to result from default events within twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

The Group determines expected credit losses based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the financial asset as well as current and future expected economic conditions relevant to the financial asset. When material, the time value of money is incorporated into the measurement of expected credit losses. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (i.e., reduced directly) when the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic expectation of recovery of the financial asset. Financial assets written off remain subject to enforcement action by the Group. Recoveries, if any, are recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Foreign currency balances

Foreign currency monetary items that are outstanding at the reporting date are restated to the spot rate at the reporting date. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Government grants *(under AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, applicable to for-profit entities only)*

Government grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating.

Government grants relating to depreciable assets are initially recognised as a liability (deferred income) and subsequently recognised as income over the useful lives of the related assets.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill, intangible assets not yet ready for use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired.

All other non-financial assets, including property, plant and equipment, lease assets and other intangible assets, are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired.

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are generally grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows ('cash generating units'). Accordingly, most assets are tested for impairment at the cash generating unit level. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit (to which the asset belongs) exceeds its recoverable amount.



Appendix B: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(j) Income from donations and grants *(under AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, applicable to not-for-profit entities only)*

Cash donations and goods donated for resale are recognised as income when the company obtains control of the asset. Goods donated for resale are recognised at current replacement cost.

Operating grants received under arrangements that do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as income when the company obtains control of the asset.

Capital grants received for the acquisition or construction of non-financial assets to identified specifications are initially recognised as a liability, and subsequently recognised as income as, or when, the asset is acquired or constructed.

Grants received under arrangements that contain a termination for convenience clause (which if exercised require the repayment of any unspent funds) are initially recognised as a liability, and subsequently recognised as income as the grant funds are spent.

(k) Income tax

Income tax expense is the tax payable on the Group's taxable income for the financial year based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the applicable tax rates that will apply when the assets are expected to be recovered or liabilities are expected to be settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The Group has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to Pillar Two income taxes. Accordingly, the Group has not recognised, or disclosed information about, deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to Pillar Two income taxes.

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation (where applicable) and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

(m) Interests in joint arrangements

Joint operations

The Group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective items of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

Joint ventures

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, an interest in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture.

(n) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



Appendix B: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(o) Investment property

Investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value of investment property is recognised in profit or loss.

(p) Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate.

(q) Leases

[accounting policy for lessees]

Lease assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, on a basis that is consistent with the expected pattern of consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. Interest expense on lease liabilities is recognised in profit or loss. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease payments made in relation to leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets (for which a lease asset and a lease liability has not been recognised) are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

[accounting policy for lessors]

Each lease is classified as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Operating leases

Property subject to operating leases is presented as investment property in the statement of financial position. Other assets subject to operating leases are presented as property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis (if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished).

Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are presented as a receivable in the statement of financial position, at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in the lease is the sum of the lease payments receivable by the Group and the estimated unguaranteed residual value of the underlying asset at the end of the lease term, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in finance leases.

(r) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair value less costs of disposal.



Appendix B: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(s) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is measured at revalued amounts, reflecting its fair value at the date of the revaluation. Increases in the carrying amount of freehold land are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Buildings, plant and equipment, leasehold improvements and bearer plants are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Buildings, plant and equipment and bearer plants are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

(t) Revenue from contracts with customers *(under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, applicable to both for-profit entities and not-for-profit entities)*

Revenue from goods or services

Revenue is recognised as, or when, goods or services are transferred to the customer, and is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services.

Consideration included in the measurement of revenue

Where the contract with a customer includes a right to variable consideration, the Group estimates the amount of variable consideration using the most likely amount approach on a contract-by-contract basis. Variable consideration is included in the measurement of revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable, based on historical experience, that a significant reversal of the cumulative amount recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variability is subsequently resolved.

Receivables from contracts with customers

Receivables from contracts with customers represent the Group's unconditional right to consideration arising from the transfer of goods or services to customers. Subsequent to initial recognition, receivables from contracts with customers are measured at amortised cost.

Contract assets

Contract assets represent the Group's right to consideration (not being an unconditional right recognised as a receivable) in exchange for goods or services transferred to customers. Contract assets are measured at the amount of consideration that the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

Contract liabilities

Consideration received (or receivable) in advance of the transfer of goods or services to customers is initially recognised as a contract liability. Contract liabilities arising from advance payments for goods or services are subsequently recognised as revenue in the period in which those goods or services are transferred to the customer.

Costs to obtain a contract

Costs incurred to obtain a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset to the extent that such costs would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained and are expected to be recovered from the consideration expected to be obtained from fulfilling the contract. Contract costs that are recognised as an asset are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the contracted goods or services to the customer.



Appendix B: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(t) Revenue from contracts with customers (cont.)

Costs to fulfil a contract

Costs incurred to fulfil a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset to the extent that such costs are not included in the carrying amount of another asset, relate directly to a contract or anticipated contract, generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used to fulfil the contract and are expected to be recovered from the consideration expected to be obtained from fulfilling the contract. Contract costs that are recognised as an asset are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the contracted goods or services to the customer.

Refund liabilities

Refund liabilities represent the Group's obligation to refund consideration received (or receivable) where customers return products purchased. Refund liabilities are measured at the Group's estimate, based on historical experience, of amounts to be refunded in relation to goods transferred to customers.

Right to returned goods

A right to returned goods asset represents the Group's right to recover products from a customer on settling a refund liability. A right to returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory (immediately prior to transfer to the customer), less any expected costs to recover those goods (including potential decreases in the value of returned goods).

Warranty obligations

Provisions for warranty obligations are measured at the Group's estimate of the expenditure required to fulfil its warranty obligations at the reporting date.

Customer loyalty programme

The Group operates a customer loyalty programme whereby its customers accumulate loyalty points on goods purchased, which can be redeemed against the cost of future purchases. Customer loyalty points are treated as a separate performance obligation.

A portion of the consideration received (or receivable) from the sale of goods is allocated to customer loyalty points, and recognised as a contract liability. The amount of the consideration allocated to customer loyalty points is based on the relative stand-alone selling prices, adjusted for the Group's experience and expectation regarding the future pattern of redemptions and expirations. Contract liabilities arising from the customer loyalty programme are subsequently recognised as revenue in the period in which customer loyalty points are redeemed or expire.

(u) Share-based payments

Options granted to employees are measured at fair value, determined at grant date using a binomial option pricing model. The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted on a cumulative basis for the impact of service conditions and non-market vesting conditions.



Appendix C: Significant accounting estimates and judgements

AASB 101 requires an entity to disclose significant judgements made in applying the entity's accounting policies and information about key assumptions made and other major sources of estimation uncertainty.

In practice, information about significant accounting estimates and judgements is disclosed either in a single note or throughout the notes to the financial statements as part of the information disclosed for the underlying asset, liability or other subject matter (e.g., key assumptions and major sources of estimation uncertainty in relation to determining the fair value of investment property would be disclosed in the investment property note).

This appendix contains an illustrative example of the disclosure of significant accounting estimates and judgements in accordance with paragraphs 122 and 125 of AASB 101. This illustrative example adopts the approach of disclosing the areas in which significant accounting estimates and judgements have been made and a reference to the relevant note where the information about such estimates and judgements is disclosed.

Note 2: Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Significant judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, as disclosed in Note 1, management makes various judgements that can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The judgements made by management in applying the company's accounting policies (apart from those involving estimations, see below) that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are outlined below:

- (a) determining whether an arrangement contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations [not-for-profit entities] (Note X: Revenue from contracts with customers) (illustrated below);
- (b) identification of separate performance obligations in contracts with customers and measuring progress towards the complete satisfaction of performance obligations (for those performance obligations that are satisfied over time) (Note X: Revenue from contracts with customers) (not illustrated);
- (c) equity accounting of an investment in an entity in which the company holds less than 20% of the voting rights (Note X: Investments in associates) (not illustrated); and
- (d) determining the lease term of lease contracts that contain options to extend and/or options to terminate the lease (Note X: Lease assets and lease liabilities) (illustrated below).

Key assumptions and major sources of estimation uncertainty

Determining the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities requires estimation, at the reporting date, of the effects of uncertain future events. Outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumptions made could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the specific assets and liabilities affected by the assumption.

The key assumptions about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

- (a) determining current tax payable and assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note X: Income tax) (not illustrated);
- (b) estimating allowances for expected credit losses of trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables (Note X: Trade and other receivables) (illustrated below);
- (c) determining the fair value of financial assets (Note X: Fair Value Measurement) (not illustrated);
- (d) determining the fair value of property, plant and equipment (Note X: Fair Value Measurement) (not illustrated);
- (e) determining the useful life of property, plant and equipment (Note X: Property, plant and equipment) (illustrated below);
- (f) determining the fair value of investment property (Note X: Fair Value Measurement) (not illustrated);
- (g) determining the fair value of biological assets (Note X: Biological assets) (not illustrated);
- (h) estimating the recoverable amount of goodwill and other intangible assets (Note X: Intangible assets) (not illustrated);



Appendix C: Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Key assumptions and major sources of estimation uncertainty (cont.)

- (i) estimating provisions for warranty claims (Note X: Provisions) (not illustrated);
- (j) estimating provisions for removal and restoration obligations of lease contracts (Note X: Provisions) (illustrated below);
- (k) determining the fair value of share-based payments (Note X: Share-based payments) (not illustrated); and
- (l) determining the fair value of contingent consideration in a business combination (Note X: Fair Value Measurements) (not illustrated).

Note X: Lease assets and lease liabilities [extract]

Determining the lease term of lease contracts that contain options to extend and/or options to terminate the lease

At the commencement date of a lease (other than leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets), the company recognises a lease asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. In order to measure a lease asset and corresponding lease liability, the company is required to make a determination of the lease term. This determination includes an assessment of whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease or to purchase the underlying asset, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. In making this judgement, the company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the company to exercise, or not to exercise, the option, including any expected changes in facts and circumstances from the commencement date of the lease until the exercise date of the option.

Note X: Revenue from contracts with customers [extract]

Determining whether an arrangement contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations [not-for-profit entities]

The company derives revenue and other income from a range of activities and sources, including revenue from the sale of goods and the provision of services, and income from donations, operating grants and capital grants. In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the company is required to determine whether it is appropriate to recognise revenue and other income in the financial year in which cash or non-cash assets are received or to defer the recognition of revenue and other income until associated obligations and/or conditions (if any) are satisfied. In making this judgement, the company considers the guidance outlined in AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* and, in particular, whether the arrangement contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations. Where the company identifies the existence of enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations, or the arrangement requires the company to use the funds received to acquire or construct items of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications, the recognition of revenue and other income is deferred until the identified obligations are satisfied.



Appendix C: Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Note X: Trade and other receivables [extract]

Estimating allowances for expected credit losses of trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables

The company applies the simplified approach under AASB 9 to measuring the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables. Under the AASB 9 simplified approach, the company determines the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses of the instrument. Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that are expected to result from default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

The company determines expected credit losses using a provision matrix based on the company’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the financial asset as well as current and future expected economic conditions relevant to the financial asset. When material, the time value of money is incorporated into the measurement of expected credit losses. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Note X: Provisions [extract]

Estimating provisions for removal and restoration obligations of lease contracts

In relation to leases of property, at the end of the respective lease terms, the company is required to restore the underlying property to the condition specified by the terms and conditions of the lease contract, including the removal of any leasehold improvements. The company recognises a provision for the estimated costs of removal and restoration, measured at the present value of the estimated future expenditure required to settle the obligation. In making this estimate, the company considers the current condition of the underlying property, current estimates of future expenditure required to settle the obligation, the estimated expiry date of the lease contract, and current market discount rates.

Note X: Property, Plant and Equipment [extract]

Estimating the useful life of PP&E

Estimated useful lives of buildings, plant and equipment, leasehold improvements and bearer plants:

	Estimated useful life
Buildings	40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 10 years
Bearer plants	20 years



Appendix D: Registered charity preparation and disclosure guidance

The illustrative financial statements included in this publication do not include any additional requirements for not-for-profit entities that are required to comply with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. This appendix identifies those requirements, illustrating some of them that are to be included in the annual financial report.

Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act (and related regulations) requirements and accounting standards

Additional requirement	Source
Note 1 – The statutory basis or other reporting framework (illustrated A below)	AASB 1054.8(a) <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022</i> Section 60.3(2),(3)
Note X: Key management personnel compensation (illustrated B below)	AASB 124/AASB 1060 <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022</i> Section 60.3(2),(3),(4) ACNC link here
Note Y: Related party disclosures (illustrated C below)	AASB 124/ AASB 1060 <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022</i> Section 60.3(2),(3), (4) ACNC link here
Responsible Persons' declaration (illustrated D below)	<i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022</i> Section 60.15
ACNC best practice annual financial report disclosures (not illustrated)	ACNC link here

Registered charities that are required to lodge financial statements with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) (medium and large charities) can prepare special purpose financial statements (SPFS) when the charity is not a reporting entity [ACNC Reg 60.30].

When preparing special purpose financial statements the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022* require the following accounting standards to be applied[^]:

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*
- AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures**
- AASB 1048 *Interpretation of Standards*
- AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*

* The key management personnel compensation disclosures contained in AASB 124 apply **only** to those large, registered entities (with revenues of \$3 million or more) whose key management personnel consist of more than one individual who is remunerated either directly or through a management entity. Importantly, the ACNC Commissioner has exercised their discretion in relation to the key management personnel compensation disclosures under AASB 124 and instead of requiring the key management personnel compensation to be split into the categories as required by paragraph 17 (a) – (e) of AASB 124, the aggregate amount will only be required. The other related party transaction disclosure requirements of AASB 124 are applicable for both medium and large charities.

[^] Charities also have the option to apply the relevant sections of the simplified disclosure requirements in AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* rather than the full standards as per the listing shown above. If this is done, the Regulations require in addition to the relevant paragraphs in AASB 1060 the disclosures required by paragraphs 1 to 6, 9, 9A and 17 of AASB 1054. The ACNC has produced guidance on the relevant paragraphs of AASB 1060 to be applied, if this option is selected. This option has not been illustrated below. This can be located on the ACNC website [here](#).



Appendix D: Registered charity preparation and disclosure guidance

Source	A. Statutory basis or other reporting framework
AASB 1054.8(a), AASB 101.112(a)	<p>The special purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012</i>, the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022</i> and the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of the following Accounting Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AASB 101 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> • AASB 107 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> • AASB 108 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors</i> • AASB 1048 <i>Interpretation of Standards</i> • AASB 1054 <i>Australian Additional Disclosures</i> • AASB 124 <i>Related Party Disclosures</i> (to the extent required by the <i>ACNC Regulations 2022</i> and the ACNC Commissioner’s discretion).
Source	B. Key management personnel compensation
	A key management personnel compensation note must be included in the financial statements as follows:
AASB 124.17	The total amount of compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for the financial year was [\$x,xxx] (2025: [\$y,yyy]).
AASB 101.17A	In addition to key management compensation disclosed above the Group paid [\$x,xxx] (2025: [\$y,yyy]) to a management entity for KMP equivalent services.
AASB 124.9	Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.
AASB 124.9	Compensation includes all employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 <i>Employee Benefits</i>) including employee benefits to which AASB 2 <i>Share-based Payment</i> applies. Employee benefits are all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity (for example, by its parent or by a shareholder/founder), in exchange for services rendered to the entity.
ACNC Reg 60.30(2B)	The disclosure required by paragraph 17 of AASB 124 or the equivalent paragraph in AASB 1060 is only required when a large registered charity has remunerated more than one key management personnel during the financial year.



Appendix D: Registered charity preparation and disclosure guidance

Source	C. Related party disclosures
AASB 124.18	The following outlines the amounts, and terms and conditions, of transactions and balances with related parties, presented by category of related party:
AASB 124.19	<i>(i) Transactions and balances with key management personnel:</i>
AASB 124.18	A company controlled by [name of key management personnel] provides IT consulting services to the company on a regular basis. The total expense recognised by the company during the financial year was [\$x,xxx] (2025: [\$y,yyy]). Amounts charged to the company are based on the average market rates for similar services. The total amount payable to the related company at 30 June 2026 was [\$x,xxx] (2025: [\$y,yyy]).
AASB 124.18	A company of which [name of key management personnel] is a partner provided pro-bono legal services to the company during the year.
AASB 124.18	Donations received from key management personnel during the financial year totalled [\$x,xxx] (2025: [\$y,yyy]).
AASB 124.18	Directors act on voluntary basis for the company and therefore no compensation was paid or payable for the financial year.
AASB 124.9,21	A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. For following are examples of transactions that are to be disclosed if they are with a related party: (a) Purchases or sales of goods (b) Purchases or sales of property and other assets (c) Rendering or receiving of services (d) Leases (e) Transfer of research and development (f) Transfers under licence agreements (g) Transfers under finance arrangements (h) Provision of guarantees or collateral (i) Commitments to do something if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future (j) Settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of that related party.



Appendix D: Registered charity preparation and disclosure guidance

Source	C. Related party disclosures
AASB 124.9	<p>A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this Standard referred to as the ‘reporting entity’).</p> <p>(a) A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity if that person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity; (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity. <p>(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others). (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member). (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party. (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity. (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity. (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a). (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity). (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.
AASB 124.18	<p>If an entity has had related party transactions during the periods covered the financial statements it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about those transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for users to understand the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. At a minimum, disclosures shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The amount of the transactions; (b) The amount of outstanding balances, including commitments, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) Details of any guarantees given or received; (c) Provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) The expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.
AASB 124.23	<p>Disclosures that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm’s length transactions are made only if such terms can be substantiated.</p>



Appendix D: Registered charity preparation and disclosure guidance

Source	C. Related party disclosures
AASB 124.19	The disclosures required by paragraph 18 shall be made separately for each of the following categories: (a) the parent; (b) entities with joint control of, or significant influence over, the entity; (c) subsidiaries; (d) associates; (e) joint ventures in which the entity is a joint venturer; (f) key management personnel of the entity or its parent; and (g) other related parties.
AASB 124.24	Items of a similar nature may be disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the entity.
AASB 124.13	Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them. An entity shall disclose the name of its parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces consolidated financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so shall also be disclosed.

Source	D. Responsible Persons' declaration
	<p>The Responsible Persons' of [name of registered charity] declare that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">In the Responsible Person's opinion, the financial statements and notes thereto, as set out on pages XX to YY, satisfy the requirements of the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012</i>, including:<ol style="list-style-type: none">complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022</i>; andgiving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2026 and performance for the year ended on that date of [name of registered charity].In the Responsible Person's opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that [name of registered charity] will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable. <p>Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022</i>.</p> <p>Responsible Person: _____</p> <p>Dated this [XX] day of October 2026</p>



Appendix E: Corporations Act preparation and disclosure guidance

The illustrative financial statements included in this publication do not include any additional requirements for not-for-profit entities that are required to comply with the *Corporations Act*. This appendix identifies those requirements, illustrating some of them that are to be included in the annual financial report.

Note: in accordance with section 111L of the *Corporations Act 2001*, a body corporate that is registered under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is not required to comply with the financial reporting and auditing requirement of Parts 2M.1, 2M.2 and 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Therefore, this section will only apply to those companies that are limited by guarantee not-for-profit companies AND are NOT registered charities.

Chapter 2M Corporations Act (and related regulations) requirements and accounting standards

Additional requirement	Source
Director's report – limited by guarantee entities (not illustrated)	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> Section 300B
The statutory basis or other reporting framework (illustrated E below)	AASB 1054.8(a)
Rounding (illustrated F below)	<i>ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183</i>
Parent entity information (not illustrated)	<i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> Section 2M.3.01
Consolidated entity disclosure statement – limited by guarantee entities (illustrated G below)	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> Section 295(1)(ba)
Director's declaration (illustrated H below)	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> Section 295

E. Statutory basis or other reporting framework

The financial report is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of:

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*
- AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates*
- AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

F. Rounding

In accordance with *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183*, the amounts in the directors' report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.



Appendix E: Corporations Act preparation and disclosure guidance

G. Consolidated entity disclosure statement

If the entity is a public company (as defined by the *Corporations Act 2001*), the financial report must include a consolidated entity disclosure statement that includes the information specified by subsection 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The consolidated entity disclosure statement must be included in the financial report irrespective of whether the public company is required to prepare consolidated financial statements.

The requirements of subsections 295(1)(ba) and 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001* apply to all public companies (both listed and unlisted including limited by guarantee companies). However, in accordance with section 111L of the *Corporations Act 2001*, a body corporate that is registered under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is not required to comply with the financial reporting and audit requirements of Parts 2M.1, 2M.2 and 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Accordingly, a public company that is a registered charity reporting under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is not required to prepare a consolidated entity disclosure statement.

For a public company that is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement as at 30 June 2026

Pitcher Partners Special Purpose Ltd is not required by Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. In accordance with subsection 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, no further information is required to be disclosed in this consolidated entity disclosure statement.

If Australian Accounting Standards do not require the public company to prepare consolidated financial statements (e.g., the public company does not have subsidiaries, or the public company is eligible to apply the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements in AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, or the public company satisfies the definition of an investment entity), the consolidated entity disclosure statement must include a statement to that effect. [s.295(3A)(b)]

For a public company that is required to prepare consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement as at 30 June 2026

Pitcher Partners Special Purpose Ltd is required by Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements in relation to the company and its controlled entities (the consolidated entity).

In accordance with subsection 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, this consolidated entity disclosure statement provides information about each entity that was part of the consolidated entity at the end of the financial year.

Name of entity	Type of entity	Place formed or incorporated	Percentage of share capital held (if applicable)	Australian resident for tax purposes	Foreign jurisdictions in which the entity is a resident for tax purposes (if applicable)
Pitcher Partners Special Purpose Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	N/A	Yes	N/A
A Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	N/A
B Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
BB Ltd	Body corporate	New Zealand	100%	No	New Zealand

At the end of the financial year, no entity within the consolidated entity was a trustee of a trust within the consolidated entity, a partner in a partnership within the consolidated entity, or a participant in a joint venture within the consolidated entity.

The statement must disclose whether, at the end of the financial year, the entity was a trustee of a trust within the consolidated entity, a partner in a partnership within the consolidated entity, or a participant in a joint venture within the consolidated entity. [s295(3A)(iii)]



Appendix E: Corporations Act preparation and disclosure guidance

Type of entity
The statement must disclose whether, at the end of the financial year, the entity was a body corporate, partnership or trust. [s.295(3A)(a)(ii)]
Place formed or incorporated
If the entity is a body corporate, the statement must disclose the place at which the entity was incorporated or formed. [s.295(3A)(a)(iv)]
Percentage of share capital held
if the entity is a body corporate with a share capital, the statement must disclose the percentage of the entity's issued share capital (excluding any part that carries no right to participate beyond a specified amount in a distribution of either profits or capital) that was held, directly or indirectly, by the public company at the end of the financial year. [s.295(3A)(a)(v)]
Residency for tax purposes
The statement must disclose whether, at the end of the financial year, the entity was an Australian resident (within the meaning of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>) or a foreign resident (within the meaning of that Act). [s.295(3A)(a)(vi)]
Comparative information
There is no requirement to disclose comparative information in the consolidated entity disclosure statement.

H. Director's declaration

The directors have determined that Pitcher Partners Special Purpose Ltd is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The directors of Pitcher Partners Special Purpose Ltd declare that:

- In the directors' opinion, the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, as set out on pages XX to YY, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - complying with Australian Accounting Standards as detailed in Note 1 to the financial statements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;
 - giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2026 and performance for the year ended on that date of Pitcher Partners Special Purpose Ltd in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.
- In the directors' opinion, the consolidated entity disclosure statement required by subsection 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001* is true and correct.
- In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds, to believe that Pitcher Partners Special Purpose Ltd 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 directors.

Director: _____

Dated this [XX] day of September 2026

Contact Pitcher Partners for further information and assistance on the presentation and disclosure requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.



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