

Annual Financial Report

for the year ended 30 June 2025

**Committee for Economic
Development of Australia**
ABN 49 008 600 922

Contents

Directors' Report.....	1
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.....	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Statement of Cash Flows.....	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9
Directors' Declaration	24
Independent Auditor's Report	25
Auditor's Independence Declaration.....	28

Committee for Economic Development of Australia

ABN 49 008 600 922

Directors' Report

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The names of the Directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Christine Bartlett, Chair (commenced March 2025)
Diane Smith-Gander AO, Chair (ceased March 2025)
Professor Robert Breunig
Paddy Carney (commenced July 2024)
Dharma Chandran
Professor Carolyn Evans (ceased May 2025)
Justin Jamieson
Ming Long AM
Sam Nickless
Dr. Pradeep Philip
Dr. Vanessa Torres
Richard Yetsenga
Melinda Cilento, CEO

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of company secretary during the year:

Sharon Smyth, Chief Operations Officer

Principal Activities

The Company is an independent, apolitical, member organisation, whose membership is drawn from the business, government, community and education sectors. The Company undertakes research and promotes discussion and debate on the issues affecting Australia's economic and social development. There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The Company's objective is the achievement of better economic, social and environmental outcomes for Australia, which it pursues through a range of research and advocacy in support of the implementation of better policy.

Directors' Report (continued)

Information on Directors:

Christine Bartlett	- Chair, CEDA (commenced March 2025) - Director, Australian Clinical Labs - Director, Reliance Worldwide Corporation - Director, TAL Australia - Director, Mirvac
Diane Smith-Gander AO	- Chair, CEDA (ceased March 2025) - Chair, HBF Health Limited - Chair, Perenti - Chair, UWA Business School Advisory Board - Chair, Zip Co Limited - Director, DSG Advisory Pty Ltd - Chancellor, University of Western Australia (commenced Jan 2025) - Adjunct Professor, Corporate Governance, University of Western Australia - Member, Fundraising committee, WA Parks Foundation - Member, AICD Climate Governance Institute Advisory Committee
Prof. Robert Breunig	- Director, Tax and Transfer Policy Institute (Australian National University) - Member, BEST Advisory Board, QUT. - Elected Member, Unisuper Consultative Committee - Member, Economic Inclusion Advisory Committee - Honorary Professor, University of Melbourne (commenced Oct 2024)
Paddy Carney	- Director and Chair, Risk Oversight Committee at Redlands School - Partner, PwC Australia
Dharmendra Chandran	- Chief People Officer, Toll Group - Director, Macmahon Holdings - Director, TripleTee Pty Ltd ATF Chandran Family Trust - Director, TripleTee Capital Pty Ltd - Director, Frog Trading Pty Ltd - Director, Frog Property Pty Ltd ATF Frog Property Trust - Director, Chandran Super Pty Ltd ATF Chandran Super Fund
Prof. Carolyn Evans	- Vice-Chancellor, Griffith University - Director, Universities Australia - President, Australian Higher Education Industrial Association - Donaghue-Evans Family Trust - Donaghue-Evans Pty Ltd - Director, Australian American Fulbright Association (commenced Sep 2024)
Justin Jamieson	- Chairman of Partners, South Australia, KPMG Australia - Deputy Chair and Board Member, South Australian Business Chamber - Member, University of Adelaide Business School Advisory Board
Ming Long AM	- Chair, CSIRO (commenced March 2025) - Director, Telstra Group Limited - Director QBE Insurance (Australia) Limited, QBE Lenders Mortgage Insurance Limited, QBE Insurance (International) Pty Limited - Non-Executive Director IFM Holding Pty Limited, IFM Investors Pty Limited, IFM Investors (Nominees) Limited, IFM Fiduciary Pty Limited and IFM Fiduciary No 2 Pty Limited - Member, ISPT Pty LT/ISPT Operations Pty/Ltd (commenced March 2025) - Member, AICD Climate Governance Initiative Steering Committee - Member, ASIC Corporate Governance Consultative Committee - Global Ambassador, Business Events Sydney - Member, AASB S2 Implementation Advisory Panel (commenced June 2025)

Directors' Report (continued)

Information on Directors (continued):

Sam Nickless	- CEO, Gilbert + Tobin - Director, Gilbert + Tobin - Director, LegalVision Australia (ceased May 2025)
Dr. Pradeep Philip	- Partner, Deloitte Access Economics - Member, Melbourne School of Governance Advisory Board, University of Melbourne
Dr. Vanessa Torres	- Chief Operating Officer, South32 - Director, Minerals Council Australia (commenced May 2025) - Foodbank (ceased July 2024)
Richard Yetsenga	- Group Chief Economist and Head of Research, ANZ Banking Group - Member, Business Council of Australia Economic Policy Committee (ceased June 2025) - Member, 2035 Climate Initiative Steering Group, Centre for Policy Development (ceased May 2025) - Co-Chair, Advisory Board Brotherhood of St Laurence National Youth Employment Body
Melinda Cilento	- CEO, Committee for Economic Development of Australia - Deputy-Chair, Australian Unity - Co-Chair, Reconciliation Australia (ceased November 2024) - Chair, Expert Council University Governance (commenced September 2024) - Member, Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) (ceased December 2024) - Member, Ministerial Advisory Council on Skilled Migration (MACSM) - Member, ACCC Performance Consultative Committee (commenced February 2025) - Member, Amplify Research Committee (commenced December 2024) - Member, Melbourne Institute Advisory Board (commenced December 2024)

Committee for Economic Development of Australia

ABN 49 008 600 922

Directors' Report (continued)

Meetings of Directors:

Directors' Meetings

	Number Attended	Number Eligible
Christine Bartlett	2	2
Diane Smith-Gander AO	2	2
Prof. Robert Breunig	4	4
Paddy Carney	4	4
Dharmendra Chandran	4	4
Prof. Carolyn Evans	3	3
Justin Jamieson	4	4
Ming Long AM	4	4
Sam Nickless	4	4
Dr. Pradeep Philip	3	4
Dr. Vanessa Torres	2	4
Richard Yetsenga	4	4
Melinda Cilento	4	4

Contribution in winding up

CEDA is an approved research institute under Section 73A of the Income Tax Assessment Act. The entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of winding up each member is liable for a sum not exceeding \$500 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2025, the collective liability of members was \$229,000 (2024: \$251,000).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and can be found on page 25, and forms part of the directors' report.

Signed on 16 September 2025 in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors.



Christine Bartlett
Chair

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**For year ended 30 June 2025**

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2025</u> \$	<u>2024</u> \$
Revenue and Income	2 (a)	7,929,358	9,340,217
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		(678,260)	(806,113)
Employee Benefits Expense		(6,831,176)	(6,985,129)
Research, Conferences and Briefings Expense		(1,607,564)	(2,306,922)
IT Related Expenses		(850,915)	(664,430)
Other Operating Expenses		(1,168,477)	(1,097,325)
Total Operating Expenses		<u>(11,136,392)</u>	<u>(11,859,919)</u>
<u>Net Result from Operations</u>		<u>(3,207,034)</u>	<u>(2,519,702)</u>
Net Finance Income	2 (b)	613,964	623,448
Other Income	2 (c)	7,868	13,596
<u>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</u>		<u>(2,585,202)</u>	<u>(1,882,658)</u>

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position**As at 30 June 2025**

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2025</u> \$	<u>2024</u> \$
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	737,138	1,789,971
Trade and Other Receivables	5	252,659	397,041
Other Financial Assets	12	2,592,175	355,999
Other Current Assets		<u>318,901</u>	<u>327,077</u>
<u>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</u>		<u>3,900,873</u>	<u>2,870,088</u>
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements	6	132,647	268,944
Intangibles	7	83,677	239,833
Right of Use Assets	11	712,231	956,614
Other Financial Assets	12	<u>4,210,175</u>	<u>7,716,280</u>
<u>TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>		<u>5,138,730</u>	<u>9,181,671</u>
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>		<u>9,039,603</u>	<u>12,051,759</u>
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Trade and Other Payables	8	508,857	655,335
Lease Liabilities	11	433,306	398,923
Provisions	9	461,115	469,845
Contract Liabilities	10	<u>3,238,492</u>	<u>3,209,272</u>
<u>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>		<u>4,641,770</u>	<u>4,733,375</u>
<u>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Lease Liabilities	11	392,681	703,394
Provisions	9	<u>173,263</u>	<u>197,898</u>
<u>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>		<u>565,944</u>	<u>901,292</u>
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES</u>		<u>5,207,714</u>	<u>5,634,667</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>		<u>3,831,889</u>	<u>6,417,092</u>
<u>EQUITY</u>			
Accumulated Losses / Retained Earnings		(2,468,111)	117,092
General Reserves	15	<u>6,300,000</u>	<u>6,300,000</u>
<u>TOTAL EQUITY</u>		<u>3,831,889</u>	<u>6,417,092</u>

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For year ended 30 June 2025

	Retained Earnings \$	General Reserves \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 30 June 2023	499,749	7,800,000	8,299,749
Total Comprehensive Income	(1,882,658)	-	(1,882,658)
Transfer Between Equity Components	1,500,000	(1,500,000)	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	117,091	6,300,000	6,417,091
Total Comprehensive Income	(2,585,202)	-	(2,585,202)
Balance at 30 June 2025	(2,468,111)	6,300,000	3,831,889

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows**For year ended 30 June 2025**

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2025</u> \$	<u>2024</u> \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Membership		4,072,033	4,232,918
Events, Research and Education		4,026,500	4,751,680
Payments to Suppliers & Employees		(10,558,512)	(11,063,061)
Interest Paid		(71,288)	(73,646)
Sundry Income		<u>12,295</u>	<u>22,238</u>
NET CASH (USED IN)/GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13(b)	<u>(2,518,972)</u>	<u>(2,129,871)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of Equipment & Intangibles		(8,813)	(239,979)
Acquisition of Investments		(1,106,000)	(1,062,566)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments		2,628,202	1,939,129
Interest Received		63,128	102,899
Dividends Received		31,588	39,106
Distributions Received		324,474	264,868
Franking Credits Received in Cash		-	65,479
Portfolio Management Fees		<u>(57,500)</u>	<u>(57,500)</u>
NET CASH (USED IN)/ GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		<u>1,875,079</u>	<u>1,051,436</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	11	<u>(408,940)</u>	<u>(384,644)</u>
NET CASH (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u>(408,940)</u>	<u>(384,644)</u>
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(1,052,833)	(1,463,079)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	13(a)	<u>1,789,971</u>	<u>3,253,050</u>
CASH AT END OF YEAR	4/13(a)	<u>737,138</u>	<u>1,789,971</u>

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

Note 1 **STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, Australian Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial report covers the Committee for Economic Development of Australia (the Company) as an individual entity. The Committee for Economic Development of Australia is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

A statement of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) cannot be made due to the entity applying not-for-profit specific requirements contained in the Australian Accounting Standards.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial report.

Basis of Preparation

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

New, Revised or Amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. None of the amendments have had a significant impact on the financial performance and position of the Company.

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

Accounting Policies

a) Equipment, Leasehold Improvements

Recognition and measurement

Equipment and Leasehold Improvements are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

Any gain or loss on disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

All equipment and leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The straight-line method of depreciation is used. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<u>Class of Fixed Asset</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate</u>
Furniture and Equipment	20.0%
Computer and Associated Equipment	33.3%
Leasehold Improvements	14.3% - 50.0%
Estimated Make Good Costs	14.3% - 50.0%

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

b) Leases

The Company leases various properties. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 7 years but may have extension options as described below.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company where possible, uses recent third-party financing received as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of property and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

Trade and other receivables are regularly assessed for collectability and allowance is made, where appropriate, for impairment. All known bad debts are written-off when the Company conducts its review and identifies uncollectible accounts. If an amount is recovered in a subsequent period it is recognised as revenue. The impairment loss is recognised in finance costs. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimate cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate.

The Company has applied the simplified approach for trade and other receivables and the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and incorporates reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Economic changes impacting debtors, and relevant industry data form part of the impairment assessment. Internal historical data shows no defaults have occurred, the Company has determined Expected Credit Losses for trade and other receivables to be immaterial, accordingly an expected credit loss of trade and other receivables is not calculated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

c) Impairment of assets

1) Non-derivative financial assets

Trade and other receivables

2) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. As the Company is a not-for-profit entity, value in use is the written down current replacement cost of an asset as the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and as the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in expenses.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

d) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

e) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

g) Revenue and Income

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised by reference to each distinct performance obligation in the contract with the customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is measured at its transaction price, being the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, net of goods and services tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of the relevant standalone selling price of each distinct good or service promised in the contract. Depending on the substance of the contract, revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied, which may be at a point in time or over time.

The Company recognises other revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities using the methods outlined below.

1) Membership income

Membership fees are paid in advance to the Company in return for a number of benefits and services that are considered to be sufficiently specific performance obligations which are incurred over the lifetime of the membership period. Membership fees are therefore recognised over the period of the membership as benefits are transferred to members. Membership fees paid in advance to the Company are recognised as contract liabilities.

2) Event registration fees

Revenue from hosting events is recognised in the financial year in which the performance obligation is considered met which is when the relevant function has occurred. No revenue is recognised prior to the event being held.

3) Event sponsorship fees

Revenue from sponsorships is recognised in the financial year in which the performance obligation is considered met which is when the relevant sponsored activity has occurred. No revenue is recognised prior to the sponsored activity occurring.

4) Education income

Revenue from extended education is recognised in the financial year in which the performance obligation is considered met which is when the relevant activity has occurred. No revenue is recognised prior to the activity occurring.

Revenue from short courses is recognised in the financial year in which the registration is received via the booking system.

5) Contract balances

Contract assets are recognised when the Company has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the Company is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

Contract liabilities represent the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the Company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

h) Finance Income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, dividends, unit trust distributions and imputation credits on funds invested.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

i) Financial Instruments

1) Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

2) Classification

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets are classified as current where they are expected to be realised within the entity's operating cycle or twelve months after the reporting period.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

See Note 12 for details about each type of financial asset.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

3) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus (in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss) transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments as follows:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in net finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit or loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in revenue.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in revenue in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables.

j) Significant Management Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Key Estimate – Useful Lives of Depreciable Assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

k) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from Income Tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. Accordingly, no income tax expense, deferred or otherwise, or income tax payable amounts are recorded in the financial statements. The Company is, however, entitled to a refund of dividend imputation credits which arise from the Company's investments.

l) Going Concern

At balance date, the Company's current assets were \$3.9 million (2024: \$2.9 million) and current liabilities were \$4.6 million (2024: \$4.7 million), resulting in a net current asset deficiency of \$0.7 million (2024: \$1.8 million). This position arises primarily from deferred revenue relating to events and membership income received in advance, which represents obligations to deliver future services rather than cash outflows.

The Directors are satisfied that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due, based on:

- the expected timing of revenue recognition as services are delivered; and
- the availability of liquid investments within Other Financial Assets, which can be accessed to fund operations if required.

Accordingly, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis

The financial report was authorised for issue on 16 September 2025 by the Board of Directors.

m) Determination of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Investment in equity and debt securities

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss is determined by reference to their quoted bid price at the reporting date.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

n) Financial Risk Management

Overview

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk from its use of financial instruments.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to these risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies. The Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit and Risk Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company limits its exposure to financial asset credit risk by only investing in liquid securities.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Company's customer base, including default risk of the industry in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

Investment management

All investment transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Audit and Risk Committee. Generally, the Company seeks to apply a defined percentage of its investment portfolio to a specific investment risk profile in its investments in order to manage volatility in the profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

The primary goal of the Company's investment strategy is to evaluate its portfolio on a "returns basis". The Audit and Risk Committee is assisted by external advisors in this regard. In accordance with this strategy, investments are designated through the profit and loss because their performance is actively monitored and they are managed on a fair value basis.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will vary because of changes in market interest rates. The Company manages this by ensuring that its exposure to changes in interest rates is limited to on-call investments.

Capital management

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and therefore the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

o) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Notes to the Financial Statements**For year ended 30 June 2025**

	<u>2025</u> \$	<u>2024</u> \$
Note 2 (a) <u>REVENUE AND INCOME</u>		
Membership Income	4,242,758	4,400,192
Event Registration Fees	2,188,069	2,755,346
Event Sponsorship Fees	1,216,102	1,627,635
Education and Research Fees	278,002	548,402
Total Revenue From Contracts with Customers	<u>7,924,931</u>	<u>9,331,575</u>
Sundry Income	4,427	8,642
Total Revenue and Income	<u>7,929,358</u>	<u>9,340,217</u>
Note 2 (b) <u>NET FINANCE INCOME</u>		
Interest From Term Deposits	17,069	11,652
Interest From Debt Securities at FVTPL	46,059	91,247
Dividend Income From Equity Securities at FVTPL	31,588	39,106
Trust Income	210,187	175,412
Realised Gains/(Losses)	20,344	(4,582)
GST/Frinking Credits	12,799	14,946
Fair Value Gain on Equity Securities at FVTPL	315,703	337,374
Portfolio Management Fees	(57,500)	(57,500)
Other	17,715	15,793
Total Net Finance Income	<u>613,964</u>	<u>623,448</u>
Note 2 (c) <u>OTHER INCOME</u>		
Non-Operating Income	7,868	13,596
Total Other Income	<u>7,868</u>	<u>13,596</u>
Note 3 <u>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE</u>		
The Company makes contributions to defined contributions plans. The amount recognised as an expense was \$687,706 for the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: \$633,707)		
Note 4 <u>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>		
Cash at Bank and in Hand	368,359	511,754
Cash at Investment Account	368,779	1,278,217
	<u>737,138</u>	<u>1,789,971</u>

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to items in the Statement of Financial Position in Note 13.

Notes to the Financial Statements**For year ended 30 June 2025**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Note 5 <u>TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</u>		
Trade Debtors	118,964	249,358
GST Input Credits	138,711	152,699
Allowance for Impairment Losses	(5,016)	(5,016)
	<u>252,659</u>	<u>397,041</u>

Allowance for impairment

Internal historical data shows trade debtors defaults have been extremely low, the Company has determined Expected Credit Losses for trade and other receivables to be immaterial, accordingly an expected credit loss of trade and other receivables is not calculated. There are no known bad debts at 30 June. As at 30 June 2025 85% (2024: 42%) of receivables are current or less than 30 days past due.

Note 6	<u>FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS</u>		
	Furniture & Equipment At Cost	501,749	498,000
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(439,491)	(396,680)
	<u>TOTAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>62,258</u>	<u>101,320</u>
	Leasehold Improvements	630,893	630,893
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(560,504)	(463,269)
	<u>TOTAL LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS</u>	<u>70,389</u>	<u>167,624</u>
	<u>TOTAL FURNITURE EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENT</u>	<u>132,647</u>	<u>268,944</u>

Note 6(a) **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movements in the carrying amounts of each class of non-current asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Furniture & Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the year	101,320	167,624	268,944
Additions	3,749	-	3,749
Depreciation Expense	(42,811)	(97,235)	(140,046)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2025	<u>62,258</u>	<u>70,389</u>	<u>132,647</u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Note 7 <u>INTANGIBLES</u>		
Software	1,028,545	1,023,480
Less: Accumulated Amortisation	(944,868)	(783,647)
<u>TOTAL INTANGIBLES</u>	<u>83,677</u>	<u>239,833</u>

Note 7(a) **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movements in the carrying amount of intangibles between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

Balance at the beginning of the year	239,833
Additions	5,065
Amortisation expense	(161,221)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2025	<u>83,677</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements**For year ended 30 June 2025**

		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		\$	\$
Note 8	<u>TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</u>		
	Trade Payables	216,084	320,053
	Sundry Payables and Accrued Expenses	50,119	26,846
	GST Collected	242,654	308,436
		<u>508,857</u>	<u>655,335</u>
Note 9	<u>PROVISIONS</u>		
	Current	461,115	469,845
	Non Current	173,263	197,898
		<u>634,378</u>	<u>667,743</u>
		Employee Benefits	
		\$	
	Opening Balance at 1 July 2024	667,743	
	Additional Provisions	514,535	
	Amounts Used/Reversed	(547,900)	
	Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>634,378</u>	

Provision for Long Term Employee Benefits

A provision has been recognised for non-current employee benefits relating to long service leave for employees. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been included in Note 1 (d) to this report.

		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		\$	\$
Note 10	<u>CONTRACT LIABILITIES</u>		
	Contract Liability - Subscriptions	2,147,046	2,317,770
	Contract Liability - Sponsorship & Conference	956,144	801,202
	Contract Liability - Partnerships	135,302	90,300
		<u>3,238,492</u>	<u>3,209,272</u>
Note 11	<u>LEASES</u>		
	The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:		
	Right of Use Assets		
	Offices	700,734	932,818
	Equipment	11,497	23,796
		<u>712,231</u>	<u>956,614</u>
	Lease Liabilities		
	Current	433,306	398,923
	Non - Current	392,681	703,394
		<u>825,987</u>	<u>1,102,317</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements**For year ended 30 June 2025****Note 11 LEASES (Continued)**

Movements in the carrying amounts of Right of Use Assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Offices	Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Opening Balance at 1 July 2024	932,818	23,796	956,614
Modifications	132,610	-	132,610
Depreciation Expense	(364,694)	(12,299)	(376,993)
Balance at 30 June 2025	700,734	11,497	712,231

Movements in the carrying amount of Lease Liabilities between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Current	Non - Current	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Opening Balance at 1 July 2024	398,923	703,394	1,102,317
Modifications	39,283	93,327	132,610
Amounts Settled / Transferred	(4,900)	(404,040)	(408,940)
Balance at 30 June 2025	433,306	392,681	825,987

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Future Lease Payments Are Due as Follows:		
Not later than 12 months	475,966	469,470
Between 12 months and 5 years	428,653	771,176
	904,619	1,240,646

Short-Term and Low-Value Lease Commitments

Payable: Minimum Lease Payments

Not later than 12 months	217,198	221,786
Between 12 months and 5 years	17,093	57,870
	234,291	279,656

The Company leases its offices under agreements of between 3 to 7 years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated. During the year the Company exercised a three year extension option on the Perth office lease. The Company also leases plant and equipment under agreements of 3 years.

The Company leases office and equipment under agreements of 1 to 5 years. These leases are either short-term or low-value, so have been expensed as incurred and not capitalised as right-of-use assets.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Short-Term and Low Value Leases Expenses	230,370	228,000
Finance Costs	71,288	73,646
	301,658	301,646

Notes to the Financial Statements**For year ended 30 June 2025**

Note 12	<u>OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		\$	\$
	Current		
	Term Deposits	344,657	341,053
	GST and Imputation Credits Receivable	12,799	14,946
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss *		
	Debt Securities	1,184,300	-
	Equity Securities - Australian	669,060	-
	Equity Securities - International	381,359	-
		<u>2,592,175</u>	<u>355,999</u>

The Company has bank guarantees in favour of the lessors of its commercial premises totalling \$344,657 (2024: \$341,053). The Company has restricted cash matching the above guarantees secured by its bankers to cover these obligations.

	Non Current		
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss *		
	Debt Securities	2,232,120	3,901,047
	Equity Securities - Australian	832,079	1,901,864
	Equity Securities - International	1,145,976	1,913,369
		<u>4,210,175</u>	<u>7,716,280</u>

* Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include equity securities and debt securities not held for the primary purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. Fair values of these securities have been estimated by reference to quoted bid prices in active markets at the reporting date and are categorised within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

As detailed in Note 1 (i), the portion of financial assets designated for funding operational requirements within the next twelve months is classified as a current asset. The remaining portion, held for longer-term strategic purposes, is classified as non-current.

Note 13	<u>CASH FLOW INFORMATION</u>
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a) Reconciliation of Cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash at Bank and in Hand	368,359	511,754
Cash at Investment Account	368,779	1,278,217
	<u>737,138</u>	<u>1,789,971</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements**For year ended 30 June 2025****Note 13 CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Continued)****b) Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operations to Surplus / (Deficit) from Ordinary Activities**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Deficit	(2,585,202)	(1,882,658)
Non - Cash Flows		
Depreciation and amortisation	678,260	806,113
GST offsets	-	6,535
Investing and Financing Cash Flows		
Net Finance Income	(613,964)	(623,448)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade and Other Receivables	144,382	(119,562)
Decrease / (Increase) in Prepayments	8,175	(83,323)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	(146,478)	(109,830)
Increase / (Decrease) in Contract Liabilities	29,220	(227,415)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	(33,365)	103,717
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(2,518,972)</u>	<u>(2,129,871)</u>

Note 14 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

The names and positions held of the key management personnel in office at any time during the financial year are:

Key Management Person	Position
Melinda Cilento	Chief Executive Officer
Joanne Lilley	Director, Content Programming
Mel Nelson	Director, Membership and Education (ceased on 06/06/2025)
Sharon Smyth	Chief Operations Officer and Company Secretary
Cassandra Winzar	Chief Economist

The remuneration of the Company is designed to align the objectives and rewards of key management personnel (KMP) with the Company's business objectives. The remuneration of KMP consists solely of a fixed remuneration component.

Remuneration arrangements are structured to attract and retain employees with the capabilities and experience required to support the Company's sustained performance and delivery of its strategic priorities. Fixed remuneration is determined based on the responsibilities of the role, market conditions, and the skills and experience of the individual.

KMP receive a superannuation guarantee contribution as required by law, which currently is 11.5 per cent. They do not receive any other retirement benefits.

All remuneration paid to KMP is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed. Under the Company's constitution, directors (other than executive staff) do not receive remuneration.

Refer below for an outline of key management personnel remuneration:

Short-term employee benefits	1,262,766	1,485,461
Post-employment benefits	146,423	160,006
Other long-term benefits	12,658	43,149
Total remuneration	<u>1,421,847</u>	<u>1,688,616</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2025

Note 15 **General Reserves**

A General Reserves account has been established to support the Company to consistently achieve its strategic objectives and to ensure its ongoing sustainability. The fund is to be used to pursue CEDA's strategic aims or to address the impact of unexpected events, loss of income or large unbudgeted strategic expenses, with such use to be approved by the Board.

Note 16 **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

Note 17 **COMPANY DETAILS**

The registered office of the company is:
CEDA
Level 3
271 Spring Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

The principal place of business is:
CEDA
Level 3
271 Spring Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

The Company's principal activities are as shown in the Directors' Report.

Note 18 **MEMBERS' GUARANTEE**

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$500 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2025 the number of members was 458 (2024: 502).

Note 19 **AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION**

Total audit fees quoted by Grant Thornton for the statutory audit of the Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 were \$35,175 (2024: \$33,000). There were no other non-audit services provided by the firm.

Committee for Economic Development of Australia

ABN 49 008 600 922

Directors' Declaration

- 1) The directors of the company declare that the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 23 are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and its performance for the year ended on that date and comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.
- 2) In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulations 2022*, on 16 September 2025 in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTOR.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'CBartlett', is written over the printed name.

Christine Bartlett
Chairman

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year 30 June 2025 then ended; and
- b complying with Australian Accounting Standards *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

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

financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

The logo for Grant Thornton, featuring the company name in a stylized, cursive script.

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S L Cram'.

S L Cram
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Cairns, 16 September 2025

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Cairns Corporate Tower
Level 13
15 Lake Street
PO Box 7200
Cairns QLD 4870
T +61 7 4046 8888

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, as lead auditor for the audit of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants



S L Cram
Partner - Audit & Assurance
Cairns, 16 September 2025

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