HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

ABN: 87 455 118 302

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

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General information

The financial statements cover Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated 's functional and presentation currency.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated is a not-for-profit entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

AgriBio
5 Ring Rd
Bundoora VIC 3083

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of the Committee. Members of the Committee have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

DECLARATION BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the Members of the Committee the accompanying financial report comprising the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to and forming part of the financial report:

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated as at 30 June 2026 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and

2. At the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated 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 committee and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee by:



G. Pacitti
President



B. Dickson
Vice President

Dated this 8th day of October 2026

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue			
Sales revenue	3	2,198,347	2,045,098
Other income	3	260,586	245,396
Expenses			
Classification expenses		(557,492)	(696,585)
Technical services expenses		(367,817)	(625,022)
Export services expenses		(171,708)	(114,270)
Member services expenses		(556,124)	(657,340)
Occupancy expenses		(52,991)	(15,468)
Administration & office overhead expenses		(244,101)	(392,335)
Marketing & journal expenses		(62,521)	(216,586)
Depreciation & amortisation		(110,300)	(118,405)
Total operating expenses		**(2,123,054)**	**(2,836,011)**
Change in market value of investments	8	(1,399)	203,636
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations		334,480	(341,881)
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to the members of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated		**334,480**	**(341,881)**

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	788,232	443,643
Trade and other receivables	6	377,904	337,380
Short-term deposits		255,000	255,000
Other current assets	7	13,381	14,458
Total current assets		**1,434,517**	**1,050,481**
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	8	3,263,273	3,280,790
Plant and equipment	9	126,111	183,766
Right-of-use assets	10	89,194	128,836
Intangible assets	11	13,336	29,587
Total non-current assets		**3,491,914**	**3,622,979**
Total assets		**4,926,431**	**4,673,460**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	163,704	164,100
Borrowings	13	29,340	27,307
Provisions	14	130,922	173,335
Lease liabilities	15	44,787	42,820
Total current liabilities		**368,753**	**407,562**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	68,326	97,665
Provisions	14	28,056	20,052
Lease liabilities	15	58,888	80,253
Total non-current liabilities		**155,270**	**197,970**
Total liabilities		**524,023**	**605,532**
Net assets		**4,402,408**	**4,067,928**
Equity			
Retained surpluses		4,402,408	4,067,928
Total equity		**4,402,408**	**4,067,928**

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	4,409,809	4,409,809
Operating loss for the year attributable to the members of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated	(341,881)	(341,881)
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the members of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated	(341,881)	(341,881)
Balance at 30 June 2025	**4,067,928**	**4,067,928**
Operating profit for the year attributable to the members of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated	334,480	334,480
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Incorporated	334,480	334,480
Balance at 30 June 2026	**4,402,408**	**4,402,408**

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from operations		2,227,876	2,173,244
Dividends and distributions received		169,619	159,504
Interest received		10,975	12,443
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(5,716)	(7,597)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,002,602)	(2,828,456)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	21	**400,152**	**(490,862)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		23,636	–
Payments for plant and equipment		(10,450)	(1,004)
Proceeds from withdrawal from investments		–	630,000
Proceeds from financial assets		311,846	235,832
Payments for financial assets		(295,728)	(451,905)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		**29,304**	**412,923**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(57,560)	(54,071)
Proceeds from borrowings		–	149,229
Repayment of borrowings		(27,307)	(24,256)
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities		**(84,867)**	**70,902**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		344,589	(7,037)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		443,643	450,680
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	**788,232**	**443,643**

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The Association 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.

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

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act (Vic) 2012* and associated regulations, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue recognition
Sales
For all Sales items, the Association has a clear contractual obligation to provide services to the customer and recognises revenue in accordance with AASB 15 in the period that those performance obligations are met.

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

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Income Tax
The Association is exempt from income tax under section 50-40 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables
Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Investments and other financial assets
Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement. They are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on the purpose of the acquisition and subsequent reclassification to other categories is restricted. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the association has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are either:

i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit; or
ii) ii) designated as such upon initial recognition, where they are managed on a fair value basis or to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The association assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; a breach of contract such as default or delinquency in payments; the lender granting to a borrower concessions due to economic or legal reasons that the lender would not otherwise do; it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset; or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the association no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

Plant and equipment
Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of plant and equipment using the depreciation rates as follows:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Office Equipment	6 to 13%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	4 to 6%
Computer Equipment	17 to 35%
Buildings Right-of-Use Asset	10%

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Right-of-use asset acquired by lessees – Initial measurement
The Association recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received; plus
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located

Right-of-use asset – Subsequent measurement
The Association depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets are also subject to revaluation.

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired are initially recognised at cost. These assets have a finite life and are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Software
Significant costs associated with software are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 10 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

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

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expenses

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities

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

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

Fair value measurement

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

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

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

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the Association estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 3. Revenue

	2026 $	2025 $
Sales		
Package fees	212,364	213,037
Subscriptions	136,889	126,539
Registrations	474,269	502,426
Transfers	211,020	50,293
Export charges	359,147	111,551
Classification	604,599	543,608
Technical services	116,270	394,573
Other operating revenue	83,789	103,071
	2,198,347	**2,045,098**
Other Income		
Interest earned	12,170	13,326
Dividend & distribution income	169,619	159,503
WFI commission	68,859	72,567
Profit on sale of assets	9,938	–
	260,586	**245,396**
Total Income	**2,458,933**	**2,290,494**

Note 4. Expenses

Operating result before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Salaries	824,617	1,115,505
Superannuation	91,021	115,017
Employee benefits expenses (included within expenses by function)	**915,638**	**1,230,522**

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

Investment portfolio cash	175,017	16,231
Cash at bank	613,215	427,412
	788,232	**443,643**

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

Current		
Trade receivables	360,862	303,088
Other receivables	17,042	34,292
	377,904	**337,380**

Note 7. Other current assets

Current		
Prepayments	13,381	14,458

Note 8. Financial assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-Current		
Portfolio investment	3,263,273	3,280,790
	3,263,273	**3,280,790**
Movement of investments		
Balance at beginning of the year	3,280,790	3,441,078
Withdrawal	–	(630,000)
Purchases	300,321	483,907
Disposals (Proceeds)	(316,439)	(217,831)
Change in market value of investments	(1,399)	203,636
Balance at end of the year	**3,263,273**	**3,280,790**

Note 9. Plant and equipment

Office Equipment		
At cost	6,534	6,534
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,534)	(6,275)
	–	**259**
Computer Equipment		
At cost	46,263	35,813
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(33,232)	(28,371)
	13,031	**7,442**
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings		
At cost	174,505	174,505
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(131,301)	(113,850)
	43,204	**60,655**
Motor Vehicles		
At cost	189,911	201,590
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(120,035)	(86,180)
	69,876	**115,410**
Total Plant and equipment	**126,111**	**183,766**

Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Office Equipment $	Computer Equipment $	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Balance at beginning of year	259	7,442	60,655	115,410	183,766
Additions	–	10,450	–	–	10,450
Disposals	–	–	–	(13,698)	(13,698)
Depreciation expense	(259)	(4,861)	(17,451)	(31,836)	(54,407)
Balance at end of year	**–**	**13,031**	**43,204**	**69,876**	**126,111**

Note 10. Right-of-use assets

	2026	2025
	$	$
Right-of-use assets – building lease	366,688	366,688
Accumulated amortisation	(277,494)	(237,852)
	89,194	**128,836**

Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of right-of-use assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Building Lease	Total
	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	128,836	168,478
Amortisation	(39,642)	(39,642)
Balance at end of year	**89,194**	**128,836**

Note 11. Intangible assets

	2026	2025
	$	$
Database System and Software	707,170	707,170
Accumulated Amortisation	(693,834)	(677,583)
	13,336	**29,587**

Movements in carrying amounts

Balance at beginning of year	29,587	45,839
Amortisation	(16,251)	(16,252)
Balance at end of year	**13,336**	**29,587**

Note 12. Trade and other payables

Current

Trade payables	62,900	67,706
BAS payable	41,503	37,025
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	52,548	50,899
Member fees in advance	6,753	8,470
	163,704	**164,100**

Note 13. Borrowings

Current

Equipment loan	29,340	27,307

Non-current

Equipment loan	68,326	97,665

The loan identified above represents the bank loan secured over motor vehicles currently used as part of the Association's operations.

Note 14. Provisions

	2026	2025
Current	**$**	**$**
Provision for annual leave	75,380	104,033
Provision for long service leave	55,542	69,302
	130,922	**173,335**
Non-current		
Provision for long service leave	28,056	20,052

Note 15. Lease liabilities

Current		
Office lease liability	44,787	42,820
	44,787	**42,820**
Non-current		
Office lease liability	58,888	80,253
	58,888	**80,253**

Note 16: Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to members of key management personnel of the Association is set out below:

	2026	2025
	$	**$**
Aggregate compensation	153,226	296,615

Transactions with related parties
Other than amounts paid to key management personnel there were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

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

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 17. Remuneration of auditor

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by DFK Kidsons Partnership, the auditor of the Association:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services		
Audit of the financial statements	13,950	13,400
	13,950	13,400

Note 18. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Association had no specific contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Note 19. Commitments

The Association had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Note 20. Events after the end of the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Association's operations, the results of those operations, or the Association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 21. Reconciliation of result for the year to net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities

	2026 $	2025 $
Comprehensive result for the year	334,480	(341,881)
Non-cash movements		
Depreciation and amortisation	110,300	118,405
Loss / (gain) on financial assets	1,399	(203,636)
Profit on sale of plant and equipment	(9,938)	–
Write down of plant and equipment	–	20
Movements in assets & liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(40,525)	54,694
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	1,077	47
Increase/(decrease) in payables	37,768	(62,419)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(34,409)	(56,092)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) in operating activities	400,152	(490,862)

dfkkidsons
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Inc. which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of 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 declaration by Committee Members.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Inc., is in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act (Vic) 2012*, including:

(a) gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 30 June 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

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 Association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Committee Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, 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 Committee Members

Committee Members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, and for such internal control as the Committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial report, Committee Members are responsible for assessing the Association'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 Committee either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Committee Members are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee's 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 Association'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 Association 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 Committee Members 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.

DFK Kidsons Partnership

DFK Kidsons Partnership
Chartered Accountants

Michael L Port

Michael L Port
Partner

Melbourne
8 October 2026

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