Weld Australia

**ABN 69 003 696 526**

# FINANCIAL REPORT
# FOR THE YEAR ENDED
# 31 DECEMBER 2021

**CONTENTS**

Weld Australia
ABN 69 003 696 526

# DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present this report on Weld Australia ("the company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

## Directors

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

| | |
|---|---|
| David John Lake | Daniel Hayward |
| Prof Madeleine du Toit | Geoffrey John Crittenden |
| Richard John Fowles | Chris Brugeaud |
| Adam Furphy | |

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

## Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was delivering welding training, certification and consulting services and growing the market for member services.

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

## Operating result and review of operations

During 2021 the company concentrated on its major business units of technology consulting, training, and qualification and certification. The company is working with both the public and private sectors to increase national welding capability, including new technologies in training, manufacturing and inspection, and enhanced certification programs for individuals and companies.

Advocating for excellence in the welding industry with Federal and State Governments, other industry groups, major public authorities and private companies is an important part of the company's role. With travel and face-to-face meetings curtailed, maintaining these connections has been demanding.

The company continues to focus on the establishment of Advanced Welder Training Centres and the introduction of other new technologies.

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to impact on our ability to provide on-site consulting and audit services, face-to-face and practical training and Member events but new web-based and online offerings for training, examinations, events and remote delivery of essential engineering services have been well integrated into the business. The directors acknowledge the dedication and adaptability of all Weld Australia staff during 2021 in ongoing challenging circumstances.

## Short-term objectives and strategies

### 2021

The company's short-term objectives for 2021 were to:

- Deliver a sustainable surplus
- Advocate for compliance, capability and safety
- Improve the scope and quality of education and training
- Increase member engagement.

| STRATEGY | ACHIEVEMENTS |
|---|---|
| **Deliver a sustainable surplus** | |
| ▪ *Increase the range of Industry Groups and technical services and expand the number of technical projects undertaken* | Activities of Industry Groups have continued to be curtailed during the pandemic with little work possible on ongoing projects. One new technical project was launched in December with work scheduled for 2022. Online technical seminars have been popular. |
| ▪ *Increase volume and scope of training solutions delivered and explore opportunities in the international market.* | The first 10 modules of a new curriculum for TAFE Metals, Engineering and Manufacturing (MEM) have been developed with the remaining modules scheduled for completion in 2022. This will result in a unified online curriculum available for all Australian States and Territories. |
| **Compliance, capability and safety** | |
| ▪ *Advocate for a national regulatory framework to ensure Australian welding is internationally competitive, profitable and safe* | This continues to be a major theme of our advocacy strategy. |
| ▪ *Ensure that Australia has sufficient qualified welders to meet ongoing demand, working with providers on curriculum and career opportunities.* | Worked with the NSW Department of Education and Training to support a pilot program to teach welding to years 10 to 12 students in NSW technical high schools using augmented reality welding simulators.<br>Working with TAFEs to develop online resources for nationally consistent welder training.<br>In partnership with Workskil South Australia, delivered a welder training program to qualify long-term unemployed to ISO 9606.1. |
| **Education and training** | |
| ▪ *Pursue the introduction of augmented reality, robotic, I4.0 and other advanced technology into Australian welder training in all sectors* | NSW Department of Education and Training doubled their capacity in augmented reality welder training by purchasing a further 32 units for 16 more technical high schools. An Advanced Welder Training Centre commissioned for the Victorian Department of Corrections has been launched. Augmented reality welding machines enables cost-effective and safe training of welding students and are ideal in these settings. |

| STRATEGY | ACHIEVEMENTS |
|---|---|
| ▪ *Establish welder training for defence and indigenous students, and grow Caboolture Advanced Welder Training Centre.* | Changes in the federal government's defence procurement program have delayed progress on both the defence and indigenous welding schools.<br>There has been a full program in Caboolture for 2021, with 228 students participating and 63 apprentices trained to ISO-9606 Standard. |
| ▪ *Develop our range and capability for web-based and online training courses and examinations, to ensure welders at all levels can reach their potential and support Australian industry* | New online course was launched for AS 1796 Cert 10-AS 2214 Australian Welding Supervisor. Over 100 students have already participated in this course. A completely redesigned Welding Fundamentals course is proving popular as an introductory course to all workers in the industry.<br>Examinations for some of the company's top level courses were brought onto a sophisticated platform to make exams more accessible while maintain the rigour of a strict exam environment. |
| **Increase member engagement** | |
| ▪ *Increase the emphasis on member participation at state and regional level* | A second year of COVID-19 restrictions has further stretched our connections with Members, however virtual member events, increased communication and a regular call program have continued into 2021. |
| ▪ *Develop online Member events and interactive forums* | A number of technical events and presentations were delivered in a virtual format along with a series of member Town Hall events, all of which were well received by members. However, appetite for online events is definitely reducing so a return to live events is eagerly anticipated. |
| ▪ *Support our Members, customers and partners to maintain sustainable, safe and compliant businesses* | Weld Australia conducted online technical events with updates on Standards including ISO 3834 (company certification), ISO 9606.1 (qualification of welders), AS/NZS 1554.1 (Structural steel welding) and EN 15085 (Welding of railway vehicles and components).<br>Other member events included resources for managing mental health, virtual meeting skills, training, technical resources and an introduction to augmented reality welder training. |

## Short-term objectives and strategies continued

### 2022

The company's short-term objectives for 2022 fall into the following Strategic Pillars:

- People and culture
- Education and training
- Membership
- Certification services
- Engineering consulting services
- Technical and industry networks
- Advocacy.

To achieve its short-term objectives, the company has implemented the following strategies:

### People and culture

- Address post-COVID issues
- Improve depth of succession plan
- Expand mentoring program

### Education and training

- Deploy TAFE Metals Engineering and Manufacturing learning resources
- Invest in resources to maintain growth
- Continue with product development

### Membership

- Review membership model

### Certification services

- JAS-ANZ accreditation for ISO 3834 company certification program
- Diversify and grow services

### Engineering

- Retain and expand core skill sets to support business knowledge
- Expand into renewables

### Technical and industry networks

- Establish Technology Transfer Forum
- Establish Renewables Power Group
- Increase equipment sales and diversify portfolio

### Advocacy

- Gain acceptance for Weld Australia STEM program
- Increase value of Australian fabrication (Government procurement)
- Increase awareness and resources for fume and electrical safety

## Long-term objectives and strategies

The company's long-term objectives are articulated in the Strategic Plan 2018-2022.

> *Our mission is to represent the interests of members and safeguard the public by ensuring the integrity of in-service welds, and to promote the use of best practice technology and quality systems.*
>
> *Weld Australia delivers value to members by:*
>
> - *providing a **network** for the exchange of ideas and the sharing of resources*
> - *being the **voice** of industry to promote awareness of welding to decision-makers*
> - *offering specialist **technical solutions***
> - *facilitating **technology transfer** from research institutions and overseas markets*
> - *delivering pathways for **learning***
> - *standing as an internationally accredited **certification** body.*

To achieve its stated long-term objectives, the company will:

**Ensure a financially sustainable future by investing in key drivers for growth**

- company and individual certification in domestic and export markets;
- expand training into additive manufacturing and welding of high-tech metals and other materials
- develop our partnership business including sales of high-tech training equipment

**Advocate to all levels of government and other peak industry bodies in order to shape the market for member equipment, supply and services**

- maintain Australian market share of steel fabrication
- increase quality by expanding the number of companies certified to AS/NZS ISO3834 and enhancing Australian welding standards

**Increase member numbers**

- simplify and promote the value proposition
- Tailor programs to member segments

**Improve the training offering with a focus on the needs of the Australian market**

- Develop self-study and blended e-learning training to meet Australian and international standards
- Develop web-based instructor-led group training
- Develop or acquire blended learning courses for new technology

**Increase participation in certification programs by promoting compliance to key quality and competency standards**

- Maximise company certification to AS/NZS ISO3834
- Maximise certification of individual welders to AS/NZS ISO 9606
- Increase participation in certification of International Welding Engineers/Technologists, Supervisors and Inspectors

## Long-term objectives and strategies continued

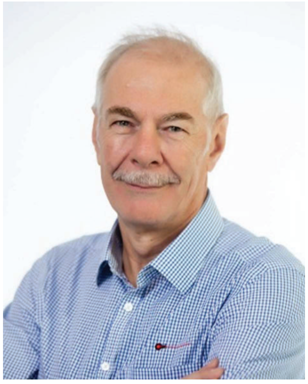
**Expand expertise in Welding Engineering services**

- Develop expertise in new joining processes and materials
- Provide integrated solutions to defence, aerospace and infrastructure industries.

## Key performance measures

| | 2022 TARGET | 2021 ACTUAL | 2021 TARGET | 2020 ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Qualifications and individual certification** | | | | |
| Grow the number of registered welders | – | **213** | 600 | **495** |
| Total qualifications/certificates issued | 400 | **593** | – | – |
| **Training** | | | | |
| New augmented reality simulators supplied | 60 | **50** | 60 | **63** |
| Students completing web-based and online training courses | 200 | **230** | 140 | **97** |
| **Engineering and company certification** | | | | |
| Number of **new** companies certified to AS/NZS ISO 3834 | – | **18** | 15 | **16** |
| Total companies certified to AS/NZS ISO 3834 | 80 | **68** | – | – |
| Total companies certified to other international schemes | 15 | **8** | – | – |

## Information on directors

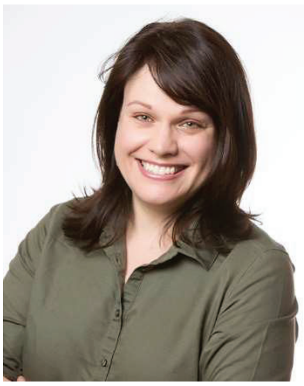


**David John Lake**, Chair
*BSc (Hons)*
Appointed director: 22 May 2013
David is an Engineering Consultant focusing on material failure analysis and acting as an expert witness on injuries/accidents with respect to systems of work. He was for many years a weld inspector and metallurgist, writing and approving weld procedures and specifications in the mining and refining industries. David is Chair of the Audit Finance and Risk Committee and Member of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee of Weld Australia.

**Richard John Fowles,** Deputy Chair
*FIEAust, IWE*
Appointed director: 14 May 2014
As a strategic marketing and product manager for BOC Ltd, Richard manages a multi-million-dollar welding equipment and consumables market offer and product management team for Australia and New Zealand. Richard has extensive international experience in workplace health and safety, quality management to ISO 9001, and as an assessor and auditor for AS/NZS ISO 3834 welding management systems.


**Geoffrey John Crittenden**
*BScEng(Hons) FIEAust CPEng FIML CMgr MIMechE CEng MAICD*
Appointed director: 10 December 2019

Geoff is the Chief Executive Officer of Weld Australia. A chartered engineer with over 30 years' experience, Geoff's diverse background spans the not-for-profit, consulting, engineering and healthcare industries. Prior to joining Weld Australia in 2014, Geoff held CEO and senior leadership roles at the Association of Consulting Engineers, Transfield Worley, Cynergy Group and the Risk Management Institution of Australasia. Geoff started his career as an engineer in the British Army.



**Prof Madeleine du Toit**
*BEng, MEng, PhD, IWE*
Appointed director: 20 May 2015
Madeleine is a leading international welding expert and Professor in the Welding Engineering Research Group at the University of Wollongong. Madeleine represents Weld Australia on a number of committees and currently facilitates the training of International Welding Engineers and International Welding Technologists in Australia.

## Information on directors continued

**Adam Furphy**
*BE, FIEAust, CPEng, EngExec*
Appointed director: 22 May 2018
Adam is the Managing Director of J Furphy & Sons in Shepparton, Victoria which is the parent company for 4 individual businesses/divisions – Furphy Engineering, Furphy Galvanizing, Albury Galvanizing and Geelong Galvanizing servicing fabricators and manufacturers in regional areas from Mt Gambier through to Canberra. Furphy Engineering is a leading designer and manufacturer of stainless steel tanks and pressure vessels and related services. Additional capabilities include laser welding of heat exchange panels, laser cutting and component fabrication. Adam is currently the Chair of the Galvanizing Association of Australia and a member of the LaTrobe University Council.

**Daniel Hayward**
*BEng(MechEng), BEng(Metallurgy), MBA, GAICD*
Appointed director: 22 May 2018
Daniel is currently Integrity Engineering Manager for the Cooper Basin with Santos Limited. He has twenty years' experience in operations, engineering, supply chain and procurement, project management and strategy, principally in the oil and gas and automotive sectors. Dan is passionate about improving Australia's technical and operational expertise and capabilities.

**Chris Brugeaud**
*BEng (Manufacturing), Mechanical Trades Certificate (Precision Manufacturing), Cert III in Engineering-Fabrication trade*
Appointed director: 26 May 2020
Chris has an Honors degree in Engineering and is trade and project management qualified. Chris has spent the last 15 years at the cutting edge of automation and has had global accountability for high value automation projects in Australia, through Europe, Asia and the Americas. Chris has previously managed the Australian agencies for KUKA, Motoman and Panasonic robots and provides support to the Advanced Robotics Manufacturing Hub as a Digital Capabilities Adviser. Chris has a passion for Australian led technology collaborations that drive industry growth and challenges global norms and benchmarks.

## Meetings of Directors

During the financial year four meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

| | ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND | ATTENDED |
|---|---|---|
| David John Lake | 4 | 4 |
| Geoffrey John Crittenden | 4 | 4 |
| Prof Madeleine Du Toit | 4 | 4 |
| Richard John Fowles | 4 | 3 |
| Adam Furphy | 4 | 4 |
| Daniel Hayward | 4 | 4 |
| Chris Brugeaud | 4 | 3 |

## Members' Guarantee

Weld Australia is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of the company being wound up, every Member who is current at the time of winding up, or whose Membership ceased within the preceding twelve months, undertakes to contribute to the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company (contracted before the Member ceased to be a Member) and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00). As at 31 December 2021, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $59,300 (2020: $64,800).

## Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 10.

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

**Director** ..................................................................
**David Lake**
**President**

**Director** ..................................................................
**Geoffrey Crittenden**
**Director/CEO**

**Dated this 14th day of April 2022**

**Weld Australia**
**ABN 69 003 696 526**

**Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Weld Australia**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2021, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporation Act 2001* in relation to audit; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit

**Name of Firm:** Thomas GLC
Chartered Accountants

**Name of Principal:** Glenn McEwen

**Dated this 14th day of April 2022**



**THOMAS GLC** ABN 24 738 839 322
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# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

ABN 69 003 696 526

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | | |
| Revenue | 2 | 6,650,654 | 4,953,516 |
| Other income | 2 | 276,359 | 707,033 |
| **EXPENSES** | | | |
| Changes in inventories | | 10,678 | 4,449 |
| Raw materials and consumables used | | (970,971) | (1,324,602) |
| Employee benefits | | (3,246,322) | (2,620,687) |
| Consultancy | | (901,675) | (103,132) |
| Conference, seminars, training and events | | (423,678) | (192,865) |
| Rent and outgoings | | (37,911) | (84,932) |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 3 | (361,062) | (315,314) |
| Printing and stationery | | (64,850) | (64,903) |
| IT maintenance and support | | (198,133) | (39,534) |
| Telephone and telecommunications | | (43,332) | (40,358) |
| Marketing and advertising | | (56,406) | (35,132) |
| Certification and examination expense | | (65,976) | (158,979) |
| Finance costs | | (58,766) | (17,647) |
| Loss on disposal of asset | | (11,681) | – |
| Other expenses | | (336,878) | (258,901) |
| **PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX** | | 160,050 | 408,012 |
| Income tax expense | | – | – |
| **PROFIT FOR THE YEAR** | | 160,050 | 408,012 |
| **TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** | | – | – |
| **TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR** | | 160,050 | 408,012 |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to members of the entity | | 160,050 | 408,012 |
| Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity | | 160,050 | 408,012 |

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

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
## AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

Weld Australia

ABN 69 003 696 526

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 2,689,655 | 2,263,374 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | 449,418 | 177,206 |
| Inventories | 6 | 26,321 | 15,642 |
| Other current assets | 7 | 99,426 | 65,141 |
| **TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS** | | 3,264,820 | 2,521,363 |
| **NON-CURRENT ASSETS** | | | |
| Right-of-use assets | 8 | 1,247,988 | 76,937 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 9 | 218,114 | 256,866 |
| Intangible assets | 10 | 77,537 | 112,798 |
| **TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS** | | 1,543,639 | 446,601 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | 4,808,459 | 2,967,964 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 11 | 1,950,737 | 1,555,062 |
| Lease liabilities | | 174,098 | 38,274 |
| Provisions | 12 | 192,006 | 116,132 |
| **TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | 2,316,841 | 1,709,468 |
| **NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Lease liabilities | | 1,109,743 | 37,463 |
| Provisions | 12 | 61,400 | 60,608 |
| **TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | 1,171,143 | 98,071 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | 3,487,984 | 1,807,539 |
| **NET ASSETS** | | 1,320,475 | 1,160,425 |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Retained earnings | | 1,320,475 | 1,160,425 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | 1,320,475 | 1,160,425 |

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

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Weld Australia

ABN 69 003 696 526

| | RETAINED EARNINGS $ | TOTAL EQUITY $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2020** | 752,413 | 752,413 |
| ***Comprehensive income*** | | |
| Profit for the year | 408,012 | 408,012 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | – | – |
| ***Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year*** | 408,012 | 408,012 |
| **Balance at 31 December 2020** | 1,160,425 | 1,160,425 |
| **Balance at 1 January 2021** | 1,160,425 | 1,160,425 |
| ***Comprehensive income*** | | |
| Profit for the year | 160,050 | 160,050 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | – | – |
| ***Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year*** | 160,050 | 160,050 |
| **Balance at 31 December 2021** | 1,320,475 | 1,320,475 |

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

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Weld Australia

ABN 69 003 696 526

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Receipts from members and other sources | | 6,928,365 | 5,548,967 |
| Receipts from Government grants and subsidies | | – | 475,500 |
| Payments to suppliers and employees | | (6,206,291) | (4,773,939) |
| Interest received | | 5,652 | 9,081 |
| Interest paid | | (58,766) | (17,647) |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities** | | 668,960 | 1,241,962 |
| **CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | | 20,000 | – |
| Payments for property, plant and equipment | 9 | (84,515) | (57,855) |
| Payments for intangible assets | 10 | (21,798) | (25,236) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | | (86,313) | (83,091) |
| **CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Repayments of lease liabilities | | (156,366) | (138,817) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | | (156,366) | (138,817) |
| **Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held** | | 426,281 | 1,020,054 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year** | 4 | 2,263,374 | 1,243,320 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of year** | 4 | 2,689,655 | 2,263,374 |

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

# 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

## Basis of preparation

Weld Australia ("the company") applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 14 April 2022 by the directors of the company.

## Accounting policies

### (a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to receive in exchange for those goods and services.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price
- Recognise revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

When the company receives grant revenue it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* . When both of these conditions are satisfied, the company identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant; recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### (a) Revenue continued

When the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the company recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards; recognises related amounts; and recognises income as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the company recognises income when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Revenue from the provision of membership subscription is recognised in the period to which it relates upon receipt. Revenue from membership subscriptions received in a financial year relating to the next financial year is deferred and disclosed in the statement of financial position as income in advance.

Revenue from rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

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

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

### (b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

### (c) Leases

***Right-of-use assets***

At the inception of a lease contract as lessee (other than short-term leases and low-value assets), the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

The right-of-use asset comprises the initial measurement of the correspondence lease liability. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the term of the lease or the useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shorter. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company anticipates the exercise of a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Contracts that are classified as short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Property, plant and equipment that have been acquired at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

***Depreciation***

All property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. 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:

| ***Class of property, plant and equipment*** | ***Depreciation Rate*** |
|---|---|
| Leasehold improvements | 20% |
| Plant and equipment | 15% - 33% |
| Motor vehicles | 25% |

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### (e) Intangible assets

***Website***

Expenditure on the development of the company's website is initially recognised at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The website has an estimated useful life of four years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

Expenditure on the development of the Australian Welder Certification Register (AWCR) is initially recognised at cost. These costs are subject to amortisation once the project reaches completion and is ready for use. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The AWCR has an estimated useful life of four years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### (f) Financial instruments

***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified “at fair value through profit and loss”, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit and loss immediately.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financial components.

***Classification and subsequent re-measurement***

*Financial assets*

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost,
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss

on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and the fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit and loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

*Equity instruments*

At initial recognition, equity instruments that are not held for trading, are eligible for an irrevocable election to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received from these instruments will still be recognised in profit or loss.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### (f) Financial instruments continued

*Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost, using the effective interest method; or
- fair value through the profit or loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

***Impairment***

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised costs or fair value through other comprehensive income. Loss allowance is not recognised for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, or equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

*Trade and other receivables*

The company has applied a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and recognises a loss allowance for the amount equal to lifetime credit losses. In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables was used taking into consideration various data including historical experience and external indicators.

***Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements***

At each reporting date, the entity recognised the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. An amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

***Derecognition***

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the company no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### (g) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is at a revalued amount in accordance with another Australian Accounting Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

### (h) Employee benefits

***Short-term employee benefits***

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits, other than termination benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligation for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

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

The company classifies employees' annual leave entitlements and long service leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the company's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Upon the re-measurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### (h) Employee benefits continued

***Retirement benefit obligation***

*Defined contribution superannuation benefits*

All employees of the company receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the company pays the superannuation guarantee contribution in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of the employee's defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The company's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the company's statement of financial position.

### (i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

### (j) 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. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

### (k) 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.

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

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or GST payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivable or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from members and other sources or payments to suppliers and employees.

### (m) Income tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### (n) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

***Performance obligations under AASB 15***

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any explicit or implicit conditions, the nature, value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services.

***Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16***

The term of a lease is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease and includes the period of any option which management considers that the company is reasonably certain to exercise.

### (o) Comparative figures

Where required by Australian Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2 Revenue and other income** | | | |
| **Revenue** | | | |
| *Revenue from sale of goods* | | | |
| Advanced Welder Training equipment | | 1,971,304 | 2,407,207 |
| Sale of books | | 10,865 | 8,918 |
| *Revenue from rendering of services:* | | | |
| Consulting and technical services | | 1,941,824 | 767,171 |
| Examination fees and certifications | | 562,509 | 327,254 |
| Events registration | | 8,132 | 18,554 |
| Training | | 1,551,293 | 806,371 |
| *Other Revenue* | | | |
| Membership subscriptions | | 568,192 | 596,411 |
| Other | | 36,535 | 21,630 |
| Total Revenue | | 6,650,654 | 4,953,516 |
| **Other income** | | | |
| Shared services recharges | | 182,171 | 178,667 |
| Interest | | 5,652 | 9,081 |
| Gain on disposal of asset | | 18,998 | 5,455 |
| Government COVID-19 support | | – | 488,000 |
| Workers compensation reimbursement | | 69,538 | 25,830 |
| Total other income | | 276,359 | 707,033 |
| **Total revenue and other income** | | 6,927,013 | 5,660,549 |
| **3 Expenses** | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | | | |
| *Depreciation of property, plant and equipment* | | | |
| - Leasehold improvements | | 1,410 | 6,405 |
| - Plant and equipment | | 109,175 | 109,919 |
| | | 110,585 | 116,324 |
| *Depreciation of right-of-use assets* | | | |
| - Right-of-use asset | | 193,418 | 129,394 |
| *Amortisation of intangible assets* | | | |
| - Website | | 57,059 | 69,596 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | | 361,062 | 315,314 |
| Employee Benefits expense: | | | |
| - Contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds | | 249,234 | 197,462 |
| Bad and doubtful debts: | | | |
| - Trade and other receivables | | 6,930 | – |

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4 Cash and cash equivalents** | | | |
| **Current** | | | |
| Cash at bank and on hand | | 625,919 | 408,604 |
| Short-term deposits | | 2,063,736 | 1,854,770 |
| Cash at bank | 14 | 2,689,655 | 2,263,374 |
| **5 Trade and other receivables** | | | |
| **Current** | | | |
| Trade receivables | | 456,348 | 177,206 |
| Provision for impairment | | (6,930) | – |
| | | 449,418 | 177,206 |
| Other receivables | | – | – |
| | 14 | 449,418 | 177,206 |
| ***Provision for impairment of receivables*** | | | |
| Provision for impairment as at beginning of year | | – | 14,788 |
| Additional impairment loss recognised | | (6,930) | – |
| Written-off during the year | | – | (14,788) |
| Provision for impairment as at end of year | | (6,930) | – |
| **6 Inventories** | | | |
| **Current** | | | |
| Equipment ready for sale – at cost | | 26,321 | 15,642 |
| | | 26,321 | 15,642 |
| **7 Other current assets** | | | |
| **Current** | | | |
| Prepayments | | 68,358 | 58,891 |
| Accrued income | | 31,068 | 6,250 |
| | | 99,426 | 65,141 |

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|

## 8 Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the lease of premises at Pymble, NSW and leases of office equipment which are measured in accordance with the company's accounting policy as outlined in Note 1(c).

The lease of premises at Pymble, NSW (Bridge Street) expired on 31 March 2021. Under the property lease agreement the company was entitled to an incentive of $271,500 received over the life of the lease as reduction of monthly lease payments. The right of use asset and lease liability are disclosed net of incentive. Repayment of the incentive in the event of early termination of lease was not required.

The company relocated to new premises in Pymble, NSW (Ryde Road) effective 1 April 2021.

Both premises at Pymble NSW are shared with a third party which under agreement reimburses the company for 50% of the property lease payments.

| | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Premises lease | 1,312,690 | 270,015 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (140,645) | (240,014) |
| | 1,172,045 | 30,001 |
| Office equipment leases | 108,101 | 56,323 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (32,158) | (9,387) |
| | 75,943 | 46,936 |
| **Total right-of-use assets** | 1,247,988 | 76,937 |

**Movement in carrying amount**

| | PREMISES | OFFICE EQUIPMENT | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carrying amount at 1 January 2021 | 30,001 | 46,936 | 76,937 |
| Additions to right of use asset | 1,312,691 | 51,778 | 1,364,469 |
| Depreciation expense | (170,647) | (22,771) | (193,418) |
| **Carrying amount at 31 December 2021** | 1,172,045 | 75,943 | 1,247,988 |

**AASB 16 related amounts recognised in:**

| **Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:** | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation charge related to right of use assets | 193,418 | 120,007 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 58,766 | 26,002 |
| Short-term lease expense | 26,190 | 20,736 |
| Low value asset lease expense | – | – |
| **Statement of cash flows:** | | |
| Total cash outflow of leases (including interest) | 215,132 | 156,464 |

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|

## 9 Property, plant and equipment

| | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Leasehold improvements** | | |
| At cost | 2,367 | 32,051 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (466) | (29,489) |
| | 1,901 | 2,562 |
| **Plant and equipment** | | |
| At cost | 559,647 | 578,754 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (343,434) | (324,450) |
| | 216,213 | 254,304 |
| **Total property, plant and equipment** | 218,114 | 256,866 |

**Movements in carrying amounts**

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

| | LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS $ | PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Carrying amount at 1 January 2021** | 2,562 | 254,304 | 256,866 |
| Additions at cost | 1,707 | 82,808 | 84,515 |
| Disposals | (958) | (11,724) | (12,682) |
| Depreciation expense | (1,410) | (109,175) | (110,585) |
| **Carrying amount at 31 December 2021** | 1,901 | 216,213 | 218,114 |

## 10 Intangible assets

| | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Website** | | |
| At cost | 322,889 | 301,091 |
| Accumulated amortisation | (245,352) | (188,293) |
| | 77,537 | 112,798 |

| | WEBSITE $ |
|---|---|
| **Carrying amount at 1 January 2021** | 112,798 |
| Additions at cost | 21,798 |
| Disposals | – |
| Amortisation expense | (57,059) |
| **Carrying amount at 31 December 2021** | 77,537 |

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **11 Trade and other payables** | | | |
| **Current** | | | |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | | | |
| Trade payables | | 124,180 | 50,138 |
| Other payables and accrued expenses | | 380,718 | 363,670 |
| | 14 | 504,898 | 413,808 |
| Non-financial liabilities | | | |
| Contract liabilities | | 1,445,839 | 1,141,254 |
| **Total trade and other payables** | | 1,950,737 | 1,555,062 |
| **12 Provisions** | | | |
| **Employee benefits provisions** | | | |
| **Current** | | | |
| Provision for employee benefits – annual leave | | 168,030 | 94,911 |
| Provision for employee benefits – long service leave | | 23,976 | 21,221 |
| | | 192,006 | 116,132 |
| **Non-current** | | | |
| Provision for employee benefits – long service leave | | 61,400 | 60,608 |
| | | 253,406 | 176,740 |

**Analysis of total provision**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening balance as at 1 January 2021 | 176,740 |
| Additional provision raised during the year | 233,528 |
| Provision used during the year | (156,862) |
| Closing balance as at 31 December 2021 | 253,406 |

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts of accrued long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(h).

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|

## 13 Related party transactions

### (i) Key management personnel compensation

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) is considered key management personnel

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| The totals of remuneration paid to Key management personnel compensation of the company during the year | | 340,892 | 298,797 |

### (ii) Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel, and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

During the year, director Madeleine du Toit provided training services and an intellectual property licence in relation to the delivery of the International Welding Engineer/Technologist course. Transactions were on normal commercial terms and amounted to $237,022 (2020: $60,292).

During the year, the company engaged Per Arte Pty Ltd, of which director and Chief Executive Officer Geoff Crittenden is a director, for human resources and recruitment consulting services. Services were provided at normal market rates and amounted to $138,374 (2020: $64,568).

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|

## 14 Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investment, trade receivable and payable and leases.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements are as follows:

| | NOTE | 2021 $ | 2020 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 2,689,655 | 2,263,374 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | 449,418 | 177,206 |
| **Total financial assets** | | 3,139,073 | 2,440,580 |
| | | | |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | | | |
| - Lease liability | | 1,283,841 | 75,737 |
| - Trade and other payables | 11 | 504,898 | 413,808 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | | 1,788,739 | 489,545 |

**Net fair values**

The net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their recognised carrying values. The aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to the financial statements. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds net fair values have not been written down as the company intends to hold these assets to maturity.

## 15 Events subsequent to reporting date

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Weld Australia
ABN 69 003 696 526

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Weld Australia, the directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes as set out on pages 11 to 29 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and

    (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Director** | ............................................................... | **Director** | ............................................................... |
| | **David Lake** | | **Geoffrey Crittenden** |
| | **President** | | **Director/CEO** |

**Dated this 14th day of April 2022**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF**
**WELD AUSTRALIA**
**A.B.N. 69 003 696 526**

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Weld Australia (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, 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, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Weld Australia has been prepared in accordance with *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i). giving a true and fair view of the registered company's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

(ii). complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

### Basis of 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 auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Weld Australia, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

### Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

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 31 December 2021, 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 of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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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.

**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 the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Name of Firm:** Thomas GLC
Chartered Accountants

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**Name of Partner:** Glenn McEwen

**Address:** Hornsby

**Dated this 14th day of April 2022**