



ABN 69 003 696 526

**FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024**

CONTENTS

Directors' Report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration	8
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Financial Position	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13
Directors' Declaration	29
Independent Auditor's Report	30

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present this report on Weld Australia ("the company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Directors

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

Prof Madeleine du Toit	David John Lake (resigned 29 May 2024)
Richard John Fowles	Chris Brugeaud (resigned 29 May 2024)
Geoffrey John Crittenden	Ben Mitchell (resigned 29 May 2024)
Brenda Micale (appointed 29 May 2024)	Daniel Hayward (resigned 29 May 2024)
Bec Cameron (appointed 29 May 2024)	Adam Furphy (resigned 2 September 2024)
Mick Cameron (appointed 29 May 2024)	Simon Doe (resigned 4 December 2024)
Giselle Coromandel (appointed 21 February 2025)	

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 activities of the company during the financial year were 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.

Review of operations

The 2024 Business Plan had the following key objectives:

- Complete the Learning Resources roll out in Western Australia and develop the MEM units ready for nationwide implementation in 2025;
- Meet target for ARWS Centres of Excellence;
- Grow the capability and performance of the Engineering and Audit Business;
- Upgrade the WeldQ system to improve the efficiency and service levels of the Qualification and Certification business; and
- Implement the Board's senior management succession plan.
- Move to a 30 June – 1 July Financial year.

The Board allocated sufficient human and financial resources to deliver on all planned objectives. However, a lack of demand for core MEM units from key clients led to a significant overspend on the development of the learning resources. Despite this challenge, the work on the learning resources is close to completion. In 2025, once completed, our focus will shift to deploying the learning resources across TAFEs, private RTOs, and member organisations to realise a return on this investment.

Financial constraints placed on key state-owned Augmented Reality Welding Simulator customers resulted in simulator sales falling well short of budget expectations. As a result, cost-saving measures will be necessary, including reductions in overheads in FY25.

Despite these financial pressures mainly due to redevelopment of WeldQ and continued development of MEM learning resources, the year was marked by several major achievements.

Weld Australia was honoured with the prestigious International Institute of Welding's André Leroy Award, recognising our welder training learning resources as the best in the world.

We established five additional Welder Training Centres in Victorian prisons and welcomed a number of skilled and dedicated professionals to our team. We also certified over 100 companies to ISO 3834 and hosted a highly successful Manufacturing Summit in Brisbane, opened by the then Premier.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Importantly, Weld Australia was consulted on policy matters by both Federal and State Governments for the first time, reflecting our growing reputation as a trusted voice in the industry. Media coverage reached new heights, and our events, seminars and awards were widely acknowledged as exceptional opportunities for networking and recognition.

Short-term objectives and strategies

The company's short-term objectives are:

- Continue to support further education and training
- Ongoing development and deployment of MEM Learning Resources and maintaining growth through investing in resources
- Continue to grow membership and strengthen the Weld Australia brand
- Diversify and grow Certification services
- Knowledge retention and increased capabilities
- Reduce cost of overheads

To achieve its short-term objectives, the company has implemented the following strategies in the areas listed below:

People and culture

- Maintain salary competitiveness
- Increase leadership training
- Continue to support further education

Education and training

- Increase membership and improve retention rate
- Implement TAFE NSW, North Metro TAFE & GoTAFE VIC
- Complete development of MEM units
- Develop School Program

Strategic Partnerships

- Drive membership growth and retention by enhancing the value proposition for members through exclusive networking, advocacy, and industry recognition
- Deliver premier events, including the Summit, Awards, Drinks, and Advocacy gatherings, to strengthen engagement, foster industry collaboration, and elevate our brand presence.
- Define the value proposition, and monitor and improve member satisfaction with improved systems
- Develop opportunities through social projects i.e. Prisons; Indigenous Education; Underprivileged Australians Schools
- Work with Technology to develop revenue streams from the EWI/CWP partnership
- Partner with Tier 1 Defence and Infrastructure Contractors to deliver Australian Industry Content to projects
- Establish Social outreach initiatives for Women in Welding and launch career counselling education.

Certification services

- Deliver AS1796 Certification courses in conjunction with the Training Department
- Acquire AICIP – Australian Institute for the Certification of Inspection Personnel and grow revenue from qualification and certification
- JAS-ANZ Scheme Endorsement and Accreditation for ISO 3834 Certifications
- Implement WeldQ upgrade and identify Stage 2 requirements including use of AI

Engineering

- Develop new business growth through projects in Rail, Water and Mining sectors within Australia
- Launch AS/NZS ISO 3834 + AS/NZS 5131 certification in Australia
- Identify and start to influence state and federal government and industry supply chain requirements

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Short-term objectives and strategies continued

Advocacy

- Raise awareness of Skills Shortage
- Gain funding for Indigenous and Disadvantaged training programs
- Gain national acceptance and funding for Weld Australia STEM Program
- Guarantee majority percentage for Australian industry in Renewable Energy Program
- Ensure maximum participation for members in Defence Shipbuilding Program.

Long-term objectives and strategies

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

Weld Australia's vision is to facilitate the growth of a world-class welding industry in Australia

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 with 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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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





	2024 ACTUAL	2023 ACTUAL	CHANGE %
Qualifications and individual certification			
Total qualifications/certificates issued	677	575	18%
Training			
New augmented reality simulators supplied	74	118	-37%
Students completing web-based and online training courses	353	284	24%
Engineering and company certification			
Total companies certified to AS/NZS ISO 3834	104	83	25%
Total companies certified to other international schemes	28	23	22%

Information on directors

Current Directors	
	<p>Prof Madeleine du Toit, Chair PhD, GAICD, FIEAust, CMatP, IWE Director: 20 May 2015</p> <p>Madeleine du Toit is an experienced non-executive director with more than twenty years' experience on not-for-profit boards in the fabrication industry. She is currently employed as Professor and Associate Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences at the University of Wollongong. She has a strong technical background in metallurgy, materials engineering, welding and fabrication, and holds multiple engineering degrees, including a PhD in Metallurgical Engineering. She developed internationally accredited training programs for Welding Engineers and Technologists in South Africa and Australia, and currently supports IWE and IWT training in collaboration with Weld Australia. A Weld Australia director since 2015, Madeleine became Chair in 2024.</p>
	<p>Richard John Fowles, Deputy Chair FIEAust, IWE Director: 14 May 2014</p> <p>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.</p>


DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors continued

	<p>Geoffrey John Crittenden <i>BScEng(Hons) FIEAust CPEng FIML CMgr MIMechE CEng MAICD</i> <i>International Welding Engineer</i> Director: 10 December 2019</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>Bec Cameron IIW International Welding Technologist (IWT), Certificate III in Engineering – Metal Fabrication, Certificate IV in Engineering – Special Class Welder Director: 29 May 2024</p> <p>With nearly 20 years in the welding and manufacturing industry, Bec is a respected professional known for her expertise and knowledge sharing. She joined the Weld Australia Board in 2024 and is currently MTE's Senior Welding Coordinator, leading quality assurance and advancing systems to improve efficiency.</p>
	<p>Mick Cameron IIW International Welding Technologist (IWT), Advanced Diploma in Business Administration and Management, Certificate III in Boilermaking Director: 29 May 2024</p> <p>With over 25 years in the welding industry, Mick is an experienced Boilermaker, Welding Inspector, Supervisor, and Technologist. He joined the Weld Australia Board in 2024 and founded MC Quality Control in 2015</p>
	<p>Brenda Micale Director: 29 May 2024</p> <p>With over 30 years in Vocational Education and Training, Brenda has expertise in policy, training package development, and innovative solutions for industry. Brenda is dedicated to fostering strong relationships with industry and community partners.</p>

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors continued

	<p>Giselle Coromandel <i>Master of Engineering, Sustainable Energy, Bachelor of Industrial Design, Graduate Diploma in Financial Accounting</i> Director: 21 Feb 2025</p> <p>Giselle is a passionate advocate for the Renewable Energy transition, seeing it as an opportunity to revitalize Australian supply chains and sovereign manufacturing. She developed and is implementing the Renewable Energy strategy for BlueScope's Australian Steel Markets business, overseeing steel product sales and marketing. With expertise in Design, Innovation, and Market Development, Giselle emphasizes collaboration across industry groups and leaders in the energy and steel supply chain to achieve positive outcomes for Australian communities and businesses.</p>
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Directors resigned during the year
<p>David John Lake, <i>BSc (Hons)</i> Resigned 29/05/2024 <i>Experience:</i> Engineering consultant, weld inspector and metallurgist.</p>
<p>Adam Furphy <i>BE, FIEAust, CPEng, EngExec</i> Resigned: 2 September 2024 <i>Experience:</i> Industry experience in design & manufacture of stainless steel tanks & pressure vessels as well as in laser welding of heat exchange panels, laser cutting and component fabrication</p>
<p>Daniel Hayward <i>BEng(Mech), BEng(Metallurgy), MBA, GAICD</i> Resigned; 29 May 2024 <i>Experience:</i> 20 years' experience in operations, engineering, supply chain and procurement, project management and strategy, principally in the oil and gas and automotive sectors.</p>
<p>Chris Brugeaud <i>BEng (Manufacturing), Mechanical Trades Certificate (Precision Manufacturing), Cert III in Engineering-Fabrication trade</i> Resigned: 29 May 2024 <i>Experience:</i> 15 years' experience in high value automation projects in Australia, Europe, Asia and the Americas. Experience as advisor in robotics manufacturing.</p>
<p>Simon Doe <i>International Welding Engineer (IWE), Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) Metallurgy and Materials Science, International Welding Inspector – Basic (IWI-B), Welding Supervisor to AS2214 and AS1796 Certificate 10, Graduate Certificate in Commercialisation Technology</i> Resigned: 4 December 2024 <i>Experience:</i> Chartered Engineer responsible for the activities of the multi-million-dollar clean room facility and associated research and development laboratories.</p>
<p>Ben Mitchell <i>Master of Business Administration (MBA) Marketing, Diploma of Business (Marketing)</i> Resigned: 25 May 2024 <i>Experience:</i> Over 15 years' experience in all aspects of marketing, strategy, leadership, management, innovation and business acumen.</p>

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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	2	2
Geoffrey John Crittenden	4	4
Prof Madeleine Du Toit	4	4
Richard John Fowles	4	4
Adam Furphy	2	2
Daniel Hayward	2	2
Chris Brugeaud	4	3
Simon Doe	4	4
Ben Mitchell	2	2
Mick Cameron	2	2
Brenda Micale	2	2
Bek Cameron	2	2

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 2024, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$60,600 (2023: \$54,300).

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 8.

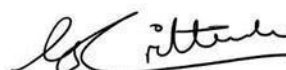
Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director



Prof. Madeleine du Toit
Director/Chair

Director



Geoffrey Crittenden
Director/CEO

Dated this 17th day of April 2025

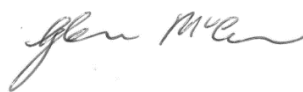
Weld Australia
ABN 69 003 696 526

**Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C 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 2024,
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 17th day of April 2025

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
REVENUE			
Revenue	2	9,682,789	10,298,033
Other income	2	299,171	305,088
EXPENSES			
Changes in inventories		(425,011)	324,325
Raw materials and consumables used		(1,625,754)	(3,353,153)
Employee benefits	3	(4,766,961)	(4,048,415)
Conference, seminars, training and events		(681,813)	(578,673)
Consultancy		(536,426)	(480,436)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(525,721)	(464,419)
IT maintenance and support		(191,578)	(228,310)
Marketing and advertising		(248,276)	(221,020)
Provision for impairment of intangible asset		(200,000)	-
Rent and outgoings		(106,851)	(82,658)
Certification and examination expense		(103,279)	(102,866)
Finance costs		(71,943)	(76,114)
Other expenses		(1,004,005)	(927,736)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		(505,658)	363,644
Income tax expense		-	-
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		(505,658)	363,644
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(505,658)	363,644
Profit attributable to members of the entity		(505,658)	363,644
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(505,658)	363,644

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

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,370,020	3,341,273
Trade and other receivables	5	517,516	369,479
Inventories	6	144,830	569,841
Other current assets	7	132,760	313,220
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,165,126</u>	<u>4,593,813</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Right-of-use assets	8	885,011	988,102
Property, plant and equipment	9	320,065	303,047
Intangible assets	10	969,292	362,607
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>2,174,368</u>	<u>1,653,756</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>6,339,494</u>	<u>6,247,569</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities		314,077	247,786
Trade and other payables	11	1,852,753	1,363,039
Contract liabilities	12	1,581,425	1,458,780
Provisions	13	242,972	166,601
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>3,991,227</u>	<u>3,236,206</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities		702,179	853,316
Provisions	13	115,465	121,766
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>817,644</u>	<u>975,082</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>4,808,871</u>	<u>4,211,288</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,530,623</u>	<u>2,036,281</u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		1,530,623	2,036,281
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,530,623</u>	<u>2,036,281</u>

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 2024**

	RETAINED EARNINGS \$	TOTAL EQUITY \$
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,672,637	1,672,637
<i>Comprehensive income</i>		
Profit for the year	363,644	363,644
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—
<i>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year</i>	363,644	363,644
Balance at 31 December 2023	2,036,281	2,036,281
Balance at 1 January 2024	2,036,281	2,036,281
<i>Comprehensive income</i>		
(Loss) for the year	(505,658)	(505,658)
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—
<i>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year</i>	(505,658)	(505,658)
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,530,623	1,530,623

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 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and other sources		9,733,530	10,224,233
Payments to suppliers and employees		(8,444,357)	(9,684,549)
Interest received		117,372	91,453
Interest paid		(71,963)	(76,114)
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>1,334,582</u>	<u>555,023</u>
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(181,104)	(197,079)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		49,612	-
Payments for intangible assets		(893,838)	(175,107)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,025,330)</u>	<u>(372,186)</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of lease liabilities		(280,505)	(237,348)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(280,505)</u>	<u>(237,348)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		28,747	(54,511)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4	<u>3,341,273</u>	<u>3,395,784</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4	<u>3,370,020</u>	<u>3,341,273</u>

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

1 Summary of material accounting policy information

The financial statements cover Weld Australia ("the company") as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The company is a company limited by guarantee.

The functional and presentation currency the Company is Australian dollars.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 17th April 2025 by the directors of the company.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the 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 this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, 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.

Accounting policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised under AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* 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 process as follows:

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

When the company receives an operational grant, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15. 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.

When the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the company recognises revenue under AASB1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* and recognises income when the funds are received.

For capital grants, a liability is recognised for funds received and revenue is recognised when the company acquires the asset,

1 Summary of material accounting policy information continued

(a) Revenue continued

Application to major revenue streams

Equipment and software sales

Revenue from the sale of equipment and software is recognised when the company transfers control of the asset to the customer.

After-sale support and extended warranties

The company enters into fixed price contracts with customers for support and extended warranties relating to equipment sold. These have non-cancellable terms of between two to three years. Revenue on these is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Consulting and technical services

Performance obligations for consulting and technical services are varied based on agreement with customer. Revenue on this is recognised when the obligation or milestone under agreement is completed.

Training and examination fees

Revenue is recognised when the course module or examination is undertaken by the customer. For funds received during the year relating to course modules or examinations not delivered to the customer at year end, the company recognises a liability in income in advance.

Memberships

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.

Other

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Revenue from rendering of other 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.

1 Summary of material accounting policy information continued

(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.

(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:

<i>Class of property, plant and equipment</i>	<i>Depreciation Rate</i>
Leasehold improvements	20%
Plant and equipment	15% - 33.33%

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.

1 Summary of material accounting policy information continued

(e) Intangible assets

For intangible assets other than goodwill, expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs that are directly attributable to a project's development phase are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project will deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Directly attributable costs include employee costs incurred on project development.

Website

Expenditure on the development of the company's website, which includes 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. They have a finite life and are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The website and AWCR are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of four years. They are assessed annually for impairment.

Metals Engineering & Manufacturing (MEM) learning resources

Expenditure on the development of the Metals Engineering & Manufacturing (MEM) learning resources 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 MEM is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of four years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

(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.

1 Summary of material accounting policy information continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

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.

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.

1 Summary of material accounting policy information continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

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.

(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.

1 Summary of material accounting policy information continued

(h) Employee benefits continued

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.

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.

1 Summary of material accounting policy information continued

(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*.

(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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
2 Revenue and other income			
Revenue			
<i>Revenue from sale of goods</i>			
Advanced Welder Training (AWT) equipment		3,430,712	4,832,826
Other equipment		50,108	203,295
Training material		31,955	200,000
Sale of books		11,300	6,522
<i>Revenue from rendering of services:</i>			
Training		2,058,441	1,695,883
Consulting and technical services		1,789,545	1,446,469
Examination fees and certifications		751,817	698,071
Events registration		522,343	345,559
AWT support and warranties		203,780	196,578
<i>Other Revenue</i>			
Membership subscriptions		809,943	662,508
Other		22,845	10,322
Total Revenue		<u>9,682,789</u>	<u>10,298,033</u>
Other income			
Shared services recharges		166,031	191,616
Interest		94,876	113,472
Gain on disposal of asset		38,264	-
Total other income		<u>299,171</u>	<u>305,088</u>
Total revenue and other income		<u><u>9,981,960</u></u>	<u><u>10,603,121</u></u>
3 Expenses			
Depreciation and amortisation			
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	297,283	267,715
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	141,285	156,157
- Amortisation of intangible assets	10	87,153	40,547
Total depreciation and amortisation		<u>525,721</u>	<u>464,419</u>
Employee benefits expense:			
- Wages, salaries and benefits		4,673,117	3,852,960
- Contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds		508,374	374,961
- Less: capitalised to MEM development costs		(414,530)	(179,506)
		<u>4,766,961</u>	<u>4,048,415</u>
Auditor remuneration:			
- Audit fees		22,500	21,850
- Other accounting services		2,000	1,850
		<u>24,500</u>	<u>23,700</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
4 Cash and cash equivalents			
Current			
Cash at bank and on hand		1,817,704	856,448
Short-term deposits		1,552,316	2,484,825
Cash at bank	15	3,370,020	3,341,273
5 Trade and other receivables			
Current			
Trade receivables		528,826	355,915
Provision for impairment		(11,310)	(11,310)
		517,516	344,605
Other receivables		-	24,874
	15	517,516	369,479
Provision for impairment of receivables			
Provision for impairment as at beginning of year		(11,310)	(11,310)
Additional impairment loss recognised		-	-
Written-off during the year		-	-
Provision for impairment as at end of year		(11,310)	(11,310)
6 Inventories			
Current			
Equipment ready for sale – at cost		144,830	569,841
7 Other current assets			
Current			
Prepayments		126,735	199,411
Accrued income		6,025	113,809
		132,760	313,220

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
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8 Right-of-use assets

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

The lease for the premises in Pymble, NSW (Ryde Road) has a lease term of 7 years expiring 31 March 2028 with an option to renew for a period of 5 years. The premises at Pymble NSW are shared with a third party which under agreement reimburses the company for 50% of the property lease payments.

The lease of premises at Wollongong, NSW commenced on 1 May 2022. The term of the lease is for 5 years to 30 April 2027 with an option to renew for a period of 3 years.

The lease of premises at Brendale, QLD has a lease term of 3 years expiring 11 June 2027.

The lease of premises at Moorabbin, VIC has a lease term of 3 years expiring 31 March 2027.

The leases of office equipment are each for 5 years.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Premises lease	1,749,328	1,571,014
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(880,802)</u>	<u>(601,807)</u>
	<u>868,526</u>	<u>969,207</u>
Office equipment leases	51,667	108,101
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(35,182)</u>	<u>(89,206)</u>
	<u>16,485</u>	<u>18,895</u>
Total right-of-use assets	<u><u>885,011</u></u>	<u><u>988,102</u></u>

Movement in carrying amount

	PREMISES	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
Carrying amount at 1 January 2024	969,207	18,895	988,102
Additions to right of use asset	178,314	15,878	194,192
Depreciation expense	<u>(278,995)</u>	<u>(18,288)</u>	<u>(297,283)</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>868,526</u>	<u>16,485</u>	<u>885,011</u>

AASB 16 related amounts recognised in:

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation charge related to right of use assets	297,283	267,715
Interest expense on lease liabilities	71,963	76,114
Short-term lease expense	38,959	22,200
Low value asset lease expense	1,150	-

Statement of cash flows:

Total cash outflow of leases (including interest)	352,468	313,462
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
8 Right-of-use assets continued			
Total future lease payments at the end of the reporting period:			
No later than one year		373,961	308,812
Between one and five years		753,765	941,157
Greater than five years		-	-
Total future lease payments		<u>1,127,726</u>	<u>1,249,969</u>
9 Property, plant and equipment			
Leasehold improvements			
At cost		4,702	4,702
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(2,785)</u>	<u>(1,908)</u>
		<u>1,917</u>	<u>2,794</u>
Plant and equipment			
At cost		1,027,603	903,684
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(709,455)</u>	<u>(603,431)</u>
		<u>318,148</u>	<u>300,253</u>
Total property, plant and equipment		<u>320,065</u>	<u>303,047</u>
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 2024	2,794	300,253	303,047
Additions at cost	-	181,104	181,104
Disposals	-	(22,801)	(22,801)
Depreciation expense	<u>(877)</u>	<u>(140,408)</u>	<u>(141,285)</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>1,917</u>	<u>318,148</u>	<u>320,065</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
10 Intangible assets			
Website			
At cost		326,562	326,562
Accumulated amortisation		<u>(320,262)</u>	<u>(307,585)</u>
		<u>6,300</u>	<u>18,977</u>
Website in development - WeldQ		251,469	-
		<u>257,769</u>	<u>18,977</u>
MEM Learning resources			
At cost		515,381	297,904
Accumulated amortisation		(86,923)	(12,447)
Provision for impairment		<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>228,458</u>	<u>285,457</u>
MEM in development stage		483,065	58,173
		<u>711,523</u>	<u>343,630</u>
Total intangible assets		<u>969,292</u>	<u>362,607</u>

Movements in carrying amounts

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

	WEBSITE \$	MEM LEARNING RESOURCES \$	TOTAL \$
Carrying amount at 1 January 2024	18,977	343,630	362,607
Additions acquired	251,469	-	251,469
Additions, internally developed	-	642,369	642,369
Disposals	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
Amortisation expense	<u>(12,677)</u>	<u>(74,476)</u>	<u>(87,153)</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>257,769</u>	<u>711,523</u>	<u>969,292</u>

11 Trade and other payables

Current

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade payables		1,307,665	906,922
Other payables and accrued expenses		<u>545,088</u>	<u>456,117</u>
	15	<u>1,852,753</u>	<u>1,363,039</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
12 Contract liabilities			
Current			
Income in advance		1,581,425	1,458,780
13 Provisions			
Employee benefits provisions			
Current			
Provision for employee benefits – annual leave		190,135	166,601
Provision for employee benefits – long service leave		52,837	-
		242,972	166,601
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits – long service leave		115,465	121,766
Total provisions		358,437	288,367
Analysis of total provision			
Opening balance as at 1 January 2024		288,367	
Additional provision raised during the year		384,915	
Provision used during the year		(314,845)	
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024		358,437	

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	2024 \$	2023 \$
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14 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

The totals of remuneration paid to Key management personnel compensation of the company during the year

404,970	383,542
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(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 \$156,627 (2023: \$259,254).

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 \$209,425 (2023: \$242,513).

During the year, director Simon Doe provided the company with welding examination and marking assistance. Transactions were on normal commercial terms and amounted to \$4,500 (2023: \$2,880).

During the year, director Simon Doe provided the company with welding examination and marking assistance. Transactions were on normal commercial terms and amounted to \$13,650 (2023: \$Nil).

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
15 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 <i>Financial Instruments</i> as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements are as follows:			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,370,020	3,341,273
Trade and other receivables	5	517,516	369,479
Total financial assets		<u>3,887,536</u>	<u>3,710,752</u>
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Lease liability		1,016,256	1,101,102
- Trade and other payables	11	1,852,753	1,363,039
Total financial liabilities		<u>2,869,009</u>	<u>2,464,141</u>

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.

16 Events subsequent to reporting date

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

17 Company details

The registered office of the Company is: Suite G1, Ground Floor, 25 Ryde Road, Pymble NSW 2073

The principal place of business of the Company is: Suite G1, Ground Floor, 25 Ryde Road, Pymble NSW 2073

**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 9 to 28 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures applicable to the company; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 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



**Prof. Madeleine du Toit
Director/Chair**

Director



**Geoffrey Crittenden
Director/CEO**

Dated this 17th day of April 2025

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 2024, 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 2024 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii). complying with Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* 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 2024, 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 – AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the *Corporations Act 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.

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



Name of Partner:
Glenn McEwen

Address: Hornsby

Dated this 17th day of April 2025