Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited

ACN 675 991 330
ABN 24 450 502 757

Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

CONTENTS

General information

These financial statements cover the Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited, as a consolidated entity consisting of Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited and the entity it controlled at the end of and during the year, ECA Legal Pty Ltd. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited 's functional and presentation currency.

Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Unit 18, 199 Balcatta Rd
Balcatta, Western Australia
6021

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 23 September 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Gregory Warren
Darryl Bower
Daniel Bailey
Saf Flatters
Oliver Foster
Vivienne Mossman
Paul Wyers (Resigned 30 July 2024)

Objectives

The objectives of the company are to:

1. Ensure education and training in the electrotechnology industries for any member of the public who has the appropriate aptitude for an apprenticeship or traineeship is second to none.
2. Build organisational strength through the efficient use of human, financial, infrastructure and other resources whilst maintaining our charitable status.
3. Proactively address industry and government training priorities by providing a highly respected voice for growth and sustainability within the electrical community.
4. Effect positive change in the electrical industry through research, services and post trade education/training.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The company has developed a strategic plan which includes key performance indicators which are measured and reported back to the board on a monthly basis.

Review of operations

The surplus from ordinary activities is $1,232,654 (2024: $353,237).

Principal activities

Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited (ETI), is a not-for-profit charity registered to operate predominantly in Western Australian under the Corporations Act 2001.

It is committed to building a diversified electrical industry through education and training. ETI provides a variety of educational services, tailored to the unique needs of anyone currently working, or seeking to work, in the electrotechnology industry. Through the charity, members also have access to professional advice, training, and up-to-date industry relevant information on a range of technical and business issues.

Performance measures
The company measurers its performance by the number of apprentices employed at our Group Training Organisation, the number of students attending courses at our Registered Training Organisation and the number of members being recruited.

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There has been no significant change in the state of affairs during the year.

Information on directors

Name:	Gregory Warren
Title:	Non-Executive Director – Electrotechnology Training Institute Ltd Non-Executive Director – ECA Legal Pty Ltd
Qualifications:	Member of AICD
Experience and expertise:	Greg has more than 35 years of managerial experience in the WA electrical industry, specialising in the Access Control, CCTV, BMS and Mechanical Electrical and Service sectors. He is for former Sales Manager for James Hardies Building Technologies, and the Services manager for Siemens Building Technologies, now running Mizco Pty Ltd as a Company Director.
Special responsibilities:	Chairman (Electrotechnology Training Institute Ltd and ECA Legal Pty Ltd); Member of Audit, Risk, Governance and Audit Committee

Name:	Daniel Bailey
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Cert. III Electrotechnology
Experience and expertise:	Dan founded HTR Electrical and Inspection Services more than 10 years ago, specialising in hard-to-reach electrical installations and inspections. He is a Director of Tradie HQ – a business support and co-working space for trade contractors, as well as a Project Supervisor at CDI Energy. Dan has also been an ambassador for Reflections, a not-for-profit reducing the impact of asbestos on the community, for the past 4 years.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer

Name:	Darryl Bower
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Cert. III Electrotechnology, Member of AICD
Experience and expertise:	Darryl founded CDI Energy in 2016, building it into a recognised provider of clean energy and hybrid power solutions across Western Australia. He has also developed and patented multiple innovations in clean energy storage and delivery, underscoring his commitment to advancing sustainable technologies. Following a successful acquisition, Darryl now serves as Executive Director of Royalty Electrical, where he continues to drive growth, innovation, and industry leadership.
Special responsibilities:	Vice-Chairman

Name:	Saf Flatters
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Cert. IV Training and Assessment, Dip. Occupational Health and Safety, Cert. IV Photovoltaic, Design and Install, Cert. III Electrotechnology, Cert. IV Instrumentation, Graduate of AICD
Experience and expertise:	Saf is an Electrical Contractor and runs Bark and Spark Electrical and is studying towards a Bachelor of Science in Data Science and AI. Prior to this, she has been an Electrical Supervisor, Coordinator and Advisor in the Commercial, High Voltage and Mining sectors. Saf also serves on the DLGIRS Building and Energy Board representing Electrical Contractors.
Special responsibilities:	Member of Risk, Governance and Audit Committee

Name:	Oliver Forster
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Cert. III Electrotechnology
Experience and expertise:	Oliver co-founded EFX Electrical in 2007. He then founded ODF electrical in 2013.
Special responsibilities:	None

Name:	Vivienne Mossman
Title:	Non-Executive Director – Electrotechnology Training Institute Ltd Director – ECA Legal Pty Ltd
Qualifications:	MBA (AIB), Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, Cert. IV Project Management Practice (Scope), Cert IV Office Administration, UDIA Professional Development Program – Property Development & Project Management
Experience and expertise:	Vivienne has driven significant organisational transformation at Underground Power Development Pty Ltd (UPD), with over 30 years of experience in Western Australia's SME sector, Vivienne brings deep industry insight and operational acumen to address the evolving demands of Perth's land development market. She currently chairs the UDIA WA Professional Development Committee and sits on both the UDIA WA Education Connection and Excellence Strategic Committee and the WA Electrical Women's Advisory Group.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Risk, Governance and Audit Committee

Name:	Paul Wyers (Resigned 30 July 2024)
Title:	Board member
Qualifications:	Dip. Information Technology, B. Business (Management)
Experience and expertise:	Paul has been working in the electrical industry since 2006, and specifically in managerial roles since 2015, when he joined Wyers Engineering Pty Ltd, which has since merged with Hoist Torque Australia in 2021.
Special responsibilities:	None

Company secretary
Carl Copeland has held the role of company secretary for the company , formally appointed on 16 May 2024.

Events since the end of the financial year
No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board (ETI)		Risk, Governance and Audit Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Gregory Warren	10	11	2	2
Darryl Bower	10	11	-	-
Daniel Bailey	7	11	-	-
Saf Flatters	9	11	2	2
Oliver Forster	7	11	-	-
Vivienne Mossman	11	11	2	2

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the financial year that the board member was eligible to attend.

Contributions on winding up
In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of $1 each, Honorary members are not required to contribute.

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $1,055, based on 1,055 current ordinary members.

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 immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Gregory Warren
Chairman

Carl Copeland
Company Secretary

23 September 2025
Balcatta

RSM Australia Partners

Level 32 Exchange Tower, 2 The Esplanade Perth WA 6000
GPO Box R1253 Perth WA 6844

T +61 (0) 8 9261 9100

www.rsm.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA

AWhyte

Perth, WA
Date: 23 September 2025

ALASDAIR WHYTE
Partner

ELECTROTECHNOLOGY TRAINING INSTITUTE LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
Revenue			
Revenue and other income	3	57,409,349	52,943,749
Expenses			
Service delivery costs	4(i)	(40,233,766)	(38,959,877)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,119,716)	(1,037,609)
Employee benefits expense		(15,249,554)	(12,973,616)
Other expenses/(gains)	4(ii)	446,024	401,483
Surplus before income tax expense		**1,252,337**	**374,130**
Income tax expense		(19,683)	(20,893)
Surplus after income tax expense		**1,232,654**	**353,237**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,232,654**	**353,237**

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ELECTROTECHNOLOGY TRAINING INSTITUTE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6,818,161	4,350,238
Inventories on hand		110,014	131,481
Trade and other receivables	6	6,046,402	5,979,359
Current tax asset		16,769	-
Total Current Assets		12,991,346	10,461,078
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	12,185,750	11,123,556
Property, plant and equipment	8	21,477,800	21,994,627
Investment properties	9	6,152,775	6,157,875
Intangibles	10	853,474	906,036
Total Non-Current Assets		40,669,799	40,182,094
TOTAL ASSETS		53,661,145	50,643,172
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	5,904,015	3,873,302
Provisions	12	3,247,690	3,370,790
Current tax liabilities		-	930
Lease liabilities	13	122,465	106,643
Total Current Liabilities		9,274,170	7,351,665
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	12	58,384	55,525
Lease liabilities	13	52,548	158,621
Other financial liabilities		-	35,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		110,932	249,146
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,385,102	7,600,811
NET ASSETS		44,276,043	43,042,361
EQUITY			
Member contributions		1,055	27
Retained surplus		44,274,988	43,042,334
TOTAL EQUITY		44,276,043	43,042,361

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Retained Surpluses $	Member contributions $	Total Equity $
2024			
Balance at 1 July 2023	**42,689,097**	**-**	**42,689,097**
Member contributions	-	27	27
Surplus after income tax for the year	353,237	-	353,237
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	353,237	-	353,237
Balance at 30 June 2024	**43,042,334**	**27**	**43,042,361**
2025			
Balance at 1 July 2024	**43,042,334**	**27**	**43,042,361**
Member contributions	-	1,028	1,028
Surplus after income tax for the year	1,232,654	-	1,232,654
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,232,654	1,028	1,233,682
Balance at 30 June 2025	**44,274,988**	**1,055**	**44,276,043**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from the rendering of services		56,860,648	52,217,979
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(53,638,844)	(50,750,816)
Interest received		2,447	7,290
Tax paid		(37,382)	(25,463)
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,186,869	1,448,990
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		9,692	30,478
Purchase of plant and equipment		(355,514)	(348,088)
Purchase of intangible assets		(239,496)	(308,805)
Proceeds/(purchase) of investment properties		5,100	(5,100)
Net cash used in investing activities		(580,218)	(631,515)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING			
Principal repayments of lease liabilities		(138,728)	(114,988)
Net cash used in financing activities		(138,728)	(114,988)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,467,923	702,487
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,350,238	3,647,751
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**5**	**6,818,161**	**4,350,238**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the Group are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

Basis of Preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and associated regulations and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except investment properties which are measured at fair value.

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

Revenue recognition
The company recognises revenue as follows:

<u>Revenue from contracts with customers</u>
The core principle of AASB 15 is that 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 or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the company are:

Apprentice hire revenue
Revenue from apprentice hire activities is recognised upon delivery of the service to the customer. The company recognises revenue only to the extent that they have a right to invoice. Hourly rate contracts are invoiced weekly, and consideration is payable when invoiced. Revenue is recognised as each hour is worked.

Training course revenue
Revenue from training courses is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the training course. Where payment is required upfront, a contract liability is recognised on receipt of the payment and recognised as revenue as the services are provided.

Membership subscriptions
Revenue from membership subscriptions is recognised over the duration of the individual member's subscription year in line with the delivery of the performance obligation for this revenue stream. Where payment has been made for periods beyond the current financial year, a contract liability is recognised on receipt of the payment and recognised as revenue as the services are provided.

Grant revenue
Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefits.

Revenue recognition policy for contracts which are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations (AASB 1058):

Grant income
Amounts arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. The company considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

Other income
Other income is recognised on an accrual basis when the company is entitled to it.

Income tax
Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited is exempt from the payment of income tax pursuant to Subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act (1997).

ECA Legal Pty Ltd, the 100% subsidiary, is subject to income tax under the Income Tax Assessment Act (1997).

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flow on a gross basis, except for the GST components of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

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

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

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

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

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

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

Financial assets
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Asset recognition

Plant and equipment costing greater than $500 and all land, buildings and motor vehicles are capitalised and measured using the cost model.

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment and motor vehicles are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using the straight-line method of depreciation. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on straight line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable assets are based on the following useful lives:

Buildings	50 years
Plant and Equipment	3-10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and motor vehicle is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Impairment

All assets are annually assessed for impairment at 30 June. Where indicators of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than it's carrying amount.

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

Investment properties
Investment properties comprise of freehold land and buildings held for long-term rental and capital appreciation that are not occupied by the company. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs, and are subsequently remeasured annually at fair value. Movements in fair value are recognised directly to profit or loss.

Investment properties are revalued annually based on independent assessments by a Licenced Valuer having recent experience in the location and category of investment property being valued. Valuations are based on current prices in an active market for similar properties of the same location and condition, subject to similar leases and takes into consideration occupancy rates and returns on investments.

Investment properties are derecognised when disposed of or when there is no future economic benefit expected.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually.

Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Software – significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 3 years.

Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables - Trade and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods and services have been received (irrespective of having been invoiced). Trade and other payables are derecognised on payment.

Contract liabilities - Amounts received from external parties in advance of service delivery are recognised as contract liabilities until the service is delivered, or the amount refunded as the case may be.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation.

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

Defined contribution superannuation expense

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

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of the employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination. The liability for long service leave has been determined using the short hand method. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Leases

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Fair value measurement

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

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

Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 21.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent. Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the consolidated entity. Losses incurred by the consolidated entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of trade and other receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default. The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its assets.

Valuation techniques

In determining the fair value of investment properties, management has considered the nature, characteristics and risks of its investment properties. Such risks include but are not limited to the property cycle, structural changes in the current and future macro-economic environment.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill

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

Employee benefits provision

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the company has made assumptions or estimates in measuring the staff leave provisions that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

Leave provisions involve assumptions based on the expected tenure of existing staff, patterns of leave claims and payouts, future salary movements and future discount rates.

Lease term

Where leases contain extension options which allow the company to extend the lease term beyond the original non-cancellable period of the lease. At commencement date and each subsequent reporting date, the company assesses where it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised.

Incremental borrowing rate

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

	2025	2024
	$	$
NOTE 3: Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue from continuing operations		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Membership subscriptions	825,062	21,613
Apprentice hire services	37,546,319	38,494,093
Training services	4,407,906	3,246,170
Grant revenue – AASB 15	12,834,566	8,949,693
Other	1,231,230	1,649,501
	56,845,083	52,361,070
Other Income		
Interest	2,447	7,290
Other	561,819	575,389
	564,266	582,679
Total Revenue and Other Income	57,409,349	52,943,749

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue from contracts with customers has been disaggregated into timing of revenue recognition below:

	2025	2024
Revenue recognition		
Over time	1,525,937	1,035,704
At a point in time	55,319,146	51,325,366
	56,845,083	52,361,070
Geographical regions		
Australia	56,845,083	52,361,070

	2025	2024
	$	$
NOTE 4 (i) Service delivery costs		
Service delivery costs includes the following:		
Employee benefits expense – apprentices	33,383,938	32,449,717
NOTE 4 (ii): Other expenses/(gains)		
Fair value gains from financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	(689,203)	(420,738)
Loss allowance on receivables	159,710	11,051
Impairment of non-current assets	55,347	1,681
Other	28,122	6,523
Total Other expenses/(gains)	(446,024)	(401,483)

NOTE 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand:

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	400	400
Cash at bank	6,787,628	4,319,751
Cash on deposit	30,133	30,087
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,818,161	4,350,238

NOTE 6: Trade and Other Receivables

	2025	2024
Trade receivables	4,243,599	4,095,376
Less: Provision for impairment	(112,539)	(12,862)
	4,131,060	4,082,514
Other receivables	655,142	690,162
Prepayments	1,260,200	1,206,683
	6,046,402	5,979,359

	2025 $	2024 $
NOTE 7: Financial Assets – at fair value through profit and loss		
Equity investments	2,293,552	2,842,278
Managed funds	9,121,798	7,821,711
Portfolio cash and cash equivalents	770,400	459,567
	12,185,750	11,123,556

Equity investments are shares with quoted bid prices in active markets.

Managed funds are funds held in underlying trusts that have daily unit pricing.

Reconciliation
Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2025 $	2024 $
Opening fair value	11,123,556	10,264,248
Additions	-	-
Realised and unrealised gains/(loss)	764,761	420,738
Income earned and reinvested	372,991	504,004
Portfolio management fee	(75,558)	(65,434)
Closing fair value	12,185,750	11,123,556

NOTE 8: Property, plant and equipment

	2025 $	2024 $
Land and buildings	21,443,136	21,499,261
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,688,048)	(1,497,539)
	19,755,088	20,001,722
Plant and equipment – at cost	5,928,410	5,634,044
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,550,919)	(4,270,413)
	1,377,491	1,363,631
Motor vehicles – at cost	798,238	821,126
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(626,066)	(514,247)
	172,172	306,879
Right of use asset	476,365	446,590
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(309,800)	(185,428)
	166,565	261,162
Assets under construction	6,484	61,233
	21,477,800	21,994,627

Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Freehold Land and Buildings $	Plant and Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Assets under construction $	Right of Use Asset $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	20,001,722	1,363,631	306,879	61,233	261,162	21,994,627
Additions	7,999	354,529	-	6,484	29,775	398,787
Disposals	(52,570)	(17,462)	-	(15,919)	-	(85,951)
Transfers	-	45,314	-	(45,314)	-	-
Depreciation	(202,063)	(368,521)	(134,707)	-	(124,372)	(829,663)
Balance at 30 June 2025	19,755,088	1,377,491	172,172	6,484	166,565	21,477,800

	2025 $	2024 $
NOTE 9: Investment Properties		
At fair value		
Owned property		
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,157,875	6,156,535
(Disposals)/Additions	(5,100)	5,100
Write offs	-	(3,760)
Balance at the end of the year	6,152,775	6,157,875

NOTE 10: Intangibles

	2025	2024
Software – at cost	2,121,568	1,917,931
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,641,031)	(1,356,473)
	480,537	561,458
Intellectual property – at cost	372,937	344,578
	853,474	906,036

Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Software at cost $	Intellectual Property $	Total $
30 June 2025			
Balance at beginning of the year	561,458	344,578	906,036
Additions	211,137	28,359	239,496
Disposals	(2,005)	-	(2,005)
Amortisation	(290,053)	-	(290,053)
Carrying amount at end of the year	480,537	372,937	853,474

	2025	2024
	$	$

NOTE 11: Trade and Other Payables

	2025	2024
Trade payables	965,941	1,008,335
Other payables	2,287,686	2,232,874
Contract liabilities	2,650,388	632,093
	5,904,015	3,873,302

Contract liabilities include the unspent Construction Training Fund grant of $1,724,526 (2024: $Nil) received during the year for which specific performance obligations have not been met as per set out in note 18.

NOTE 12: Provisions

	2025	2024
Current Liabilities:		
Employee provisions	3,247,690	3,235,385
Other provisions	-	135,405
Total Current Liabilities	3,247,690	3,370,790
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Employee provisions	58,384	55,525

NOTE 13: Leases

The company has leases over certain items of office equipment and land and buildings. The company has elected to measure the right-of-use asset arising from these leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability.

	2025	2024
Lease liability - Current	122,465	106,643
Lease liability – Non-Current	52,548	158,621
	175,013	265,264
Future lease payments		
Within one year	131,485	123,691
One to five years	55,013	169,012
More than five years	-	-
	186,498	292,703

NOTE 13: Leases (cont.)

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to leases where ETI is a lessee are shown below:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Depreciation expense	124,372	105,246
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18,703	12,135
	143,075	117,381

NOTE 14: Related Parties

Parent entity

Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statement incorporates the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries:

	2025	2024
	%	%
ECA Legal Pty Ltd	100%	100%

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

Key Management Personnel:

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 15.

Transactions with related parties

Related parties of the company comprise the members of the Board, the key management personnel of the company, and parties related to the company's key management personnel (including close family members and entities controlled by themselves, their close family members or jointly with close family members).

NOTE 14: Related Parties (cont.)

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Apprenticeship hire revenue received	1,507,914	1,261,515
Training services received	20,265	9,889
Membership subscriptions and events	13,951	-
Purchase of goods and services	20,648	36,526
Legal services received	4,092	341
Sponsorships received	4,000	-

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

Amounts owed to related parties	115	1,207
Amounts owed by related parties	72,243	116,817

NOTE 15: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. For 2025 the company has determined the key management personnel to be the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Finance Officer and the General Managers.

The aggregate compensation made to members of key management personnel of the company is $1,318,037 (2024: $1,324,126).

No amounts have been paid as remuneration to the non-executive directors and board members.

NOTE 16: Auditors' Remuneration

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by RSM Australia Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company.

- Audit of the financial statements	41,234	40,425

NOTE 17: Contingent Liabilities

The company does not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

NOTE 18: Capital commitments

At reporting date the company has entered into a design and construction contract, with a contract sum of $3,448,396 excluding GST, for the construction of the new Training Facility on the current vacant land in Joondalup. The unspent Construction Training Fund grant received, included in contract liabilities at 30 June 2025, designated for this project is $1,724,526 (2024: $Nil).

NOTE 19: Non-cash investing and financing activities

During the year, the company entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities which are not reflected in the statement of cash flows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Additions to the right-of-use assets	29,775	298,057

NOTE 20: Events after the Reporting Period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTE 21: Parent entity information

Set out below us the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent 2025 $	2024 $
Profit after income tax	1,230,979	687,187
Total comprehensive income	1,230,979	687,187

NOTE 21: Parent entity information (continued)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2025	2024
	$	$
Total current assets	12,551,805	10,027,751
Total assets	53,221,605	50,209,846
Total current liabilities	9,204,754	7,286,234
Total liabilities	9,314,960	7,535,208
Equity		
Members contribution	1,055	27
Retained profits	43,905,590	42,674,611
Total equity	43,906,645	42,674,638

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

At reporting date the company has entered into a design and construction contract, with a contract sum of $3,448,396 excluding GST, for the construction of the new Training Facility on the current vacant land in Joondalup. The unspent Construction Training Fund grant received, included in contract liabilities at 30 June 2025, designated for this project is $1,724,526 (2024: $Nil).

Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity.

In the opinion of the Board of Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited (the company):

1 the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

2 the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year then ended on that date; and

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Gregory Warren
Chairman

Carl Copeland
Company Secretary

23rd day of September 2025
Balcatta

RSM Australia Partners

Level 32 Exchange Tower, 2 The Esplanade Perth WA 6000
GPO Box R1253 Perth WA 6844

T +61 (0) 8 9261 9100

www.rsm.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial report of Electrotechnology Training Institute Limited and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, and the declaration by the Board of Directors.

In our opinion, the financial report of the Group has been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – *Simplified Disclosures* under AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*, *Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 and the Corporations Act 2001*.

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

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

Other Information
Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and the 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 consolidated 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The Board of Directors of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – *Simplified Disclosures* under AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the *Australian Charities and* ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the Board 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 Board are responsible for assessing the Group'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 management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has 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 consolidated 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA

AWhyte

ALASDAIR WHYTE
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 23 September 2025