CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd

ABN 43 618 131 150

Financial Statements - 30 June 2026

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2026

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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:

Name	Position
Sheriden Morris	Chair
John Wharton	Deputy Chair
Peter Long	Director
Dr Rebecca Mohr-Bell	Director
Brendon Douglas	Director
Scott Davis	Director
Duane Fraser	Director

Our vision and purpose
To create a prosperous, sustainable, vibrant, and healthy Northern Australia and deliver industry-led research and development collaborations which de-risk Northern Australian development and attract quality investment, improving the competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of the North's economy and the wellbeing of its communities.

About the CRCNA
The CRCNA is investing $75m of Commonwealth funds over ten years to support industry-led research collaborations. The funding will develop new technologies, products and services which address industry issues in Northern Australia within three initial focus areas:

- Agriculture and food (including aquaculture, horticulture, and forestry),
- Northern Australia health service delivery and
- Traditional Owner-led business development

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2026, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

Position	Director	Meetings Held	Attended
Chair	Sheriden Morris	7	7
Deputy Chair	John Warton	7	5
Board Member	Peter Long	7	7
Board Member	Rebecca Mohr-Bell	7	7
Board Member	Brendon Douglas	7	5
Board Member	Scott Davis	7	7
Board Member	Duane Fraser	7	3

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Events after the reporting period
The Directors have prepared a plan to voluntarily wind-up CRCNA in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 following the cessation of Commonwealth funding on 30 June 2027. The winding-up process is expected to be completed within 3 to 6 months thereafter. Accordingly, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis, reflecting the Directors' intention that the Company will cease operations and be wound up. Assets have been recognised at amounts expected to be recovered and liabilities at amounts expected to be settled in the course of the wind-up of the Company. The Directors consider that the Company has sufficient cash resources to meet its obligations as they fall due through to the completion of the wind-up process. Any remaining net assets will be dealt with in accordance with the Company's Constitution and applicable legislative requirements.

Where appropriate, staff, assets and liabilities are intended to be transferred to a successor entity with similar objectives to that of CRCNA, subject to the necessary approvals and arrangements being finalised. A formal vote of members is yet to occur and will take place at the AGM on 19 November 2026.

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

Contributions on winding up
In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of $100 each.

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $9,800, based on 98 current ordinary members (2025: 97).

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 the Board of Directors.

On behalf of the directors

Sheriden Morris

_____
Sheriden Morris
Chair
21/10/2026

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

to the Directors of CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012,* as lead auditor of CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Crowe Audit Australia

CROWE AUDIT AUSTRALIA

Donna Sinanian
Partner
Townsville, 21/10/2026

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The title 'Partner' conveys that the person is a senior member within their respective division, and is among the group of persons who hold an equity interest (shareholder) in its parent entity, Findex Group Limited. The only professional service offering which is conducted by a partnership is external audit, conducted via the Crowe Australasia external audit division and Unison SMSF Audit. All other professional services offered by Findex Group Limited are conducted by a privately owned organisation and/or its subsidiaries.

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
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General information

The financial statements cover CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd 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:

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
Suite 5, 281-285 Ross River Road
Aitkenvale QLD 4814

A description of the nature of the company'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 15 October 2026. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue			
Revenue	3	8,515,043	13,257,291
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	4	(1,202,312)	(1,499,534)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(105,933)	(112,991)
Project distributions		(9,607,346)	(11,137,921)
Consultants		(171,437)	(298,179)
Scholarships and bursaries		(185,081)	(72,955)
Auditor remuneration		(25,181)	(21,000)
Insurance		(28,890)	(23,275)
Other expenses		(271,893)	(281,221)
Travel costs		(141,256)	(186,643)
Finance costs		(12,540)	(8,732)
Deficit for the year attributable to the members of CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd		(3,236,826)	(385,160)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd		(3,236,826)	(385,160)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,420,568	10,727,300
Trade and other receivables	6	35,309	47,813
Property, plant and equipment	7	40,705	-
Right-of-use assets	8	62,892	-
Other current assets	9	65,419	87,754
Total current assets		7,624,893	10,862,867
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	-	82,866
Right-of-use assets	8	-	125,614
Total non-current assets		-	208,480
Total assets		7,624,893	11,071,347
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	303,978	421,925
Lease liabilities	11	78,413	70,101
Employee benefits	12	63,738	84,749
Total current liabilities		446,129	576,775
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	-	78,982
Total non-current liabilities		-	78,982
Total liabilities		446,129	655,757
Net assets		7,178,764	10,415,590
Equity			
Retained surplus		7,178,764	10,415,590
Total equity		7,178,764	10,415,590

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

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Retained surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	10,800,750	10,800,750
Deficit for the year	(385,160)	(385,160)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(385,160)	(385,160)
Balance at 30 June 2025	10,415,590	10,415,590

	Retained surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2025	10,415,590	10,415,590
Deficit for the year	(3,236,826)	(3,236,826)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(3,236,826)	(3,236,826)
Balance at 30 June 2026	7,178,764	7,178,764

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from Commonwealth Government (inclusive of GST)		7,260,000	10,560,000
Receipts from other customers (inclusive of GST)		1,861,312	3,564,130
Receipts from State Governments (inclusive of GST)		-	110,000
Interest received		222,887	313,990
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(12,565,057)	(14,579,132)
Finance costs		(8,028)	(8,732)
Net cash used in operating activities		(3,228,886)	(39,744)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	7	(2,664)	(12,563)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,664)	(12,563)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(75,182)	(64,765)
Net cash used in financing activities		(75,182)	(64,765)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(3,306,732)	(117,072)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		10,727,300	10,844,372
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	7,420,568	10,727,300

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 company 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 other than going concern

The Directors have prepared a plan to voluntarily wind up CRCNA in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 following the cessation of Commonwealth funding on 30 June 2027. Where appropriate, staff, assets and liabilities are intended to be transferred to a successor entity with similar objectives to CRCNA, subject to the necessary approvals and arrangements being finalised. A formal vote of members is yet to occur and is expected to take place at the AGM in November 2026

As the Directors intend that CRCNA will cease operations following completion of the Commonwealth-funded CRC program and subsequently be wound up, the Directors have concluded that it is not appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. In determining the appropriate carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, the Directors have considered the expected manner and timing of their realisation and settlement having regard to the Company's planned completion of operations and wind-up. Following this assessment, the Directors have concluded that the carrying amounts determined in accordance with the accounting policies described in this financial report remain appropriate and no further adjustments to those carrying amounts are required as a consequence of the planned wind-up.

The Directors consider that the Company has sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due through to completion of the wind-up process.

Basis of preparation

This financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities. This includes compliance with the recognition and measurement requirements of all Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the disclosure requirements of *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-profit and Not-for-profit Tier 2 Entities.*

Historical cost convention

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

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the 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 in accordance AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.*

Revenue so recognised is the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Specific revenue streams from projects are:

Commonwealth revenue
Commonwealth program funds are recognised when received.

Other project funding revenue
Revenue is recognised as contract performance obligations are met under AASB 15, however contracts where no performance obligations exist, revenue is recognised as income on receipt in line with AASB 1058.

Specifically, this revenue is from Participants or Co-Funders as follows:

Participant Co-contribution Revenue
The Company receives cash co-contributions from successful project applicants. The co-contributions are held on behalf of the participant to ensure that they are co-invested in the research being undertaken and then subsequently released back to the participant in line with the project milestones as set out in each signed research agreement. Cash co-contributions are recognised when received as the Company has no enforceable sufficiently specific performance obligations in relation to those funds under the research agreements.

Co-Funding Revenue
The Company receives cash co-funding from other entities. The contributions are held on behalf of the participant and then subsequently released to the project participant in line with the project milestones as set out in each signed research agreement. Cash co-funding is recognised when received or receivable per the co-funding agreement. Any co-funding for specific projects that are received in advance of CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd making a distribution of the project funds are recognised as a contract liability.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

Income tax
As the company is a tax exempt institution in terms of subsection 50-10 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

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

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the 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 right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade and other receivables

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.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment	2-6 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Office equipment	3-10 years
Office furniture	2-10 years
Low value pool	2 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

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

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Trade and other payables

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Lease liabilities

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

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

Employee benefits

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

Economic dependence

CRCNA is economically dependent on funding provided by the Department of Industry, Science and Resources to complete its remaining CRC activities. The current funding agreement provides funding through to 30 June 2027, following which Commonwealth CRC funding will cease.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

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.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

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

Note 3. Revenue

	2026 $	2025 $
DISR grant income	6,600,000	9,600,000
Co-contributions received	1,691,557	3,255,679
State government partnership fees	-	100,000
Bank interest received	222,887	292,912
Other income	599	8,300
Membership income	-	400
	8,515,043	13,257,291

Note 4. Employee benefits expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Directors' remuneration	257,991	284,583
Staff remuneration	944,321	1,214,951
	1,202,312	1,499,534

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Cash on hand	254,797	252,781
Cash at bank	7,165,771	10,474,519
	7,420,568	10,727,300

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Trade receivables	35,309	48,693
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(880)
	35,309	47,813

Note 7. Property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		

Note 7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	24,217	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(20,501)	-
	3,716	-
		-
Computer and IT - at cost	150,785	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(117,533)	-
	33,252	-
Office equipment - at cost	28,298	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(25,887)	-
	2,411	-
Furniture - at cost	11,514	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10,188)	-
	1,326	-
Low value pool - at cost	6,893	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,893)	-
	-	-
	40,705	-

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-Current assets		
Leasehold improvements - at cost	-	24,217
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(15,658)
	-	8,559
Computers and IT - at cost	-	174,767
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(108,003)
	-	66,764
Office equipment - at cost	-	32,237
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(26,981)
	-	5,256
Furniture - at cost	-	12,220
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(9,293)
	-	2,927
Low value pool - at cost	-	6,893
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(7,533)
	-	(640)
	-	82,866

Note 7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	Leasehold improvements $	Computers and IT $	Office equipment $	Furniture $	Low value pool $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	13,402	91,715	9,745	2,821	2,806	120,489
Additions	-	11,061	-	1,501	-	12,562
Depreciation expense	(4,843)	(36,012)	(4,489)	(1,395)	(3,446)	(50,185)
Balance at 30 June 2025	8,559	66,764	5,256	2,927	(640)	82,866
Additions	-	2,664	-	-	-	2,664
Disposals	-	(1,484)	-	(130)	-	(1,614)
Depreciation expense	(4,843)	(34,692)	(2,845)	(1,471)	640	(43,211)
Balance at 30 June 2026	3,716	33,252	2,411	1,326	-	40,705

Note 8. Right-of-use assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Office building - right-of-use	337,434	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(274,542)	-
	62,892	-
Non-current assets		
Office building - right-of-use	-	337,434
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(211,820)
	-	125,614

Note 9. Other current assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Accrued revenue	16,581	-
Prepayments	48,838	87,754
	65,419	87,754

Note 10. Trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	159,139	9,253
Accrued wages and super	17,212	13,484
Accrued expenses	29,811	21,700
Credit cards	4,560	8,810
PAYG Withholding payable	20,226	272,840
Superannuation payable	35	11,598
GST payable	72,995	84,240
	303,978	421,925

Note 11. Lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Lease liability - Office Premises	78,413	70,101
	78,413	70,101
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability - Office Premises	-	78,982

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd has an existing lease for office premises located at Suite 5/281 Ross River Road, Aitkenvale, Queensland.

Reconciliation
Reconciliation of the lease liabilities at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Office Premises	Total
Balance as at 1 July 2025	149,083	149,083
Principal repayments	(75,182)	(75,182)
Interest	4,512	4,512
Balance at 30 June 2026	78,413	78,413

Note 12. Employee benefits

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	63,738	84,749

Note 13. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Aggregate compensation	654,307	845,738

Note 14. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Crowe Audit Australia, the auditor of the company:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services - Crowe Audit Australia		
Audit of the financial statements	25,181	21,000

Note 15. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 13.

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2026 $	2025 $
Sale of goods and services:		
Sale of services to commonly controlled entity	198,468	4,766
Payment for goods and services:		
Payment for services from commonly controlled entity	1,774,485	183,282

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

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

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 16. Project Commitments

	2026 $	2025 $
Contracted Project Funding		
Income from CRCNA	58,016,829	57,163,687
Income from Co-contributors and Funders	25,000,102	25,729,331
Payments by CRCNA	(83,016,931)	(82,893,018)
	-	-
Future Committed Project Funding		
Income from CRCNA	-	56,000
Payments by CRCNA	-	(56,000)
	-	-
Total Income	83,016,931	82,949,018
Total Payments	(83,016,931)	(82,949,018)
	-	-

1) The CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd is required to undertake core activities outlined in the Commonwealth Funding Agreement. As of 30 June 2026, the CRCNA directors had approved $58,016,829 of CRCNA funding for projects which will be expended over the life of the CRC, which ends on 30 June 2027.

2) Contracted income from other project participants of $25,000,102 will be received over the life of the CRC, which ends on 30 June 2027.

3) At 30 June 2026, the CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd had $6.1m of project disbursements and scholarships contracted to be paid in the remaining life of the CRC grant activities.

Note 17. Planned wind-up of the Company

The Directors intend that CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd (“CRCNA” or the “Company”) will cease operations following completion of the Commonwealth-funded Cooperative Research Centre program, with Commonwealth funding scheduled to cease on 30 June 2027. The Directors have prepared a plan to voluntarily wind up the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, with the wind-up process currently expected to be completed within three to six months following the cessation of Commonwealth funding.

Where appropriate, staff, assets and liabilities are intended to be transferred to a successor entity with similar objectives to CRCNA, subject to the necessary approvals and arrangements being finalised. A formal vote of members in relation to the proposed wind-up is yet to occur and is expected to take place at the AGM on 19 November 2026.

As a result of the Directors' intention that CRCNA will cease operations and subsequently be wound up, the Directors have concluded that it is not appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

In preparing the financial statements on a basis other than going concern, the Directors have considered the expected manner and timing of the realisation of the Company’s assets and settlement of its liabilities having regard to the planned completion of operations and wind-up. Following this assessment, the Directors have concluded that the carrying amounts determined in accordance with the accounting policies described in this financial report remain appropriate and that no further adjustments to those carrying amounts are required as a consequence of the planned wind-up.

The Directors consider that the Company has sufficient cash resources to meet its obligations as they fall due through to completion of its remaining activities and the wind-up process. Any remaining net assets will be dealt with in accordance with the Company's Constitution and applicable legislative requirements.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 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.

CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd
Directors' declaration
30 June 2026

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Sheriden Morris

_____

Sheriden Morris
Chair
21/10/2026

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Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd

Opinion
We have audited the financial report of CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 ("ACNC") and associated Regulation*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & 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.

Emphasis of Matter- Going Concern No Longer Appropriate
We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. As described in Note 1, the Directors intend that CRC for Developing Northern Australia Ltd will cease operations following completion of the Commonwealth-funded Cooperative Research Centre program and subsequently be wound up. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report. 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 – Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 ("ACNC") and associated Regulations* and for such internal control as the directors

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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 ability of the Company 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by those charged with governance.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of those charged with governance's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity'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 the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Crowe Audit Australia

CROWE AUDIT AUSTRALIA

Donna Sinanian
Partner
Townsville, 21/10/2026

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