

The Surf Life Saving Foundation

Annual Report 2024–25



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Corporate Information

The Surf Life Saving Foundation

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Corporate information

ACN: 159 849 591 ABN: 47 945 812 553

Directors

The following directors were in office during the year and to the date of this report:

Darrin Bragg (Chair)

John Baker AM ESM*

Adam Weir

Gerard O'Brien (effective 8 August 2025)

Company Secretary

Ian Fraser Kelsham Fullagar

Registered office and principal place of business

190 Montpelier Road Bowen Hills, QLD 4006

Banker

Westpac Banking Corporation

Auditor

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

^{*}passed away 8 August 2025

The Surf Life Saving Foundation Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue from continuing operations			
Philanthropic programs		7,033,278	6,404,486
Commercial programs		53,154,484	47,388,896
Interest Received		545,884	356,785
Other Income		9,194	730,377
Total revenue and other income		60,742,840	54,880,544
Expenditure from continuing operations	2		
Fundraising and appeal costs	3(a)	1,627,117	1,935,527
Commercial programs	3(b)	42,596,995	39,911,800
Management and administration expenses	3(c)	2,618,522	2,530,719
Grants seeking unit		697,207	640,598
Total expenditure		47,539,841	45,018,644
Results before Distributions		13,202,999	9,861,900
Distributions to Surf Life Saving entities		11,897,004	6,818,611
Surplus from continuing operations before income tax		1,305,995	3,043,289
Income tax expense relating to ordinary activities	1 (d)	-	-
Net surplus from continuing operations after income tax		1,305,995	3,043,289
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,305,995	3,043,289

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

The Surf Life Saving Foundation Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10(a)	10,756,385	6,032,175
Trade and other receivables	4	320,853	519,989
Prepayments		245,766	182,102
Fund Raising Prize Bank		9,393,075	9,506,286
Assets held for sale		1,361,095	-
Total current assets		22,077,174	16,240,552
Non-current assets			
Plant & equipment	5	39,762	34,859
Intangible assets	6	1,619,829	1,352,921
Right of use assets	7	1,173,240	1,506,958
Security deposits		274,436	274,436
Total non-current assets		3,107,267	3,169,174
Total assets		25,184,441	19,409,726
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	6,505,662	2,276,174
Revenue in advance		4,544,983	4,035,266
Lease Liabilities	9	289,170	263,464
Other liabilities		7,992	15,135
Total current liabilities		11,347,807	6,590,039
Non-current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	9	984,292	1,273,340
Total non-current liabilities		984,292	1,273,340
Total liabilities		12,332,099	7,863,379
Net assets		12,852,342	11,546,347
Funds			
Accumulated funds		12,852,342	11,546,347
Total funds		12,852,342	11,546,347

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

The Surf Life Saving Foundation Statement of changes in foundation funds for the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Accumulated funds		
Balance as at beginning of year	11,546,347	8,503,058
Surplus / (deficit) attributable to members Other Comprehensive Income	1,305,995 -	3,043,289
Balance as at end of year	12,852,342	11,546,347

The above statement of changes in Foundation funds should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The Surf Life Saving Foundation Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts in course of operations Payments in course of operations Interest received Interest paid on leases Distributions paid		64,191,277 (51,044,452) 545,884 (94,802) (8,200,434)	57,693,949 (48,776,970) 356,785 (16,160) (7,225,812)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	10(b)	5,397,473	2,031,792
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment Payments for property, plant and equipment and		2,454	-
intangible assets		(400,394)	(817,695)
Net cash used in investing activities		(397,940)	(817,695)
Cash flows from financing activities Principal repayment on lease liabilities		(275,323)	(281,042)
Net cash outflows from financing activities		(275,323)	(281,042)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		4,724,210	933,055
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the financial year		6,032,175	5,099,120
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the financial year	10(a)	10,756,385	6,032,175

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

1 Material accounting policy information

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

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Special purpose financial report

In the directors' opinion, the company ('Registered Entity') is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial reports.

This is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared for the purpose of complying with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act). The financial report includes disclosures to satisfy requirements under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW) and related Charitable Fundraising Authority Conditions. This financial report should not be used for any purposes other than those stated in this paragraph.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the ACNC Act. It contains the disclosures that are mandatory under the Accounting Standards and those considered necessary by the directors to meet the needs of the members. The Foundation is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the ACNC Act and the following Australian Accounting Standards:

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- AASB 110 Events After the End of the Reporting Period
- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures
- AASB 1048 Interpretation of Standards
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures

as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

(ii) New, revised or amending accounting standards and interpretations adopted

The Foundation has adopted the relevant new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. There was no material impact on the Foundation's financial statements upon the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Historical cost conventions

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies. Other than disclosed is the respective notes, there are no other material critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements.

1 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(b) Revenue recognition

The Foundation's revenues are derived primarily from philanthropic and commercial fundraising activities along with the receipt of tied and general donations received in the ordinary course of the Foundation's operations. Revenue from these activities is recognised as the performance obligations are satisfied, or in circumstances whereby performance obligations are not sufficiently specific or enforceable, revenue is recognised immediately on receipt or at the point in time when the right to receive payment is established.

Specifically for philanthropic activities, revenue is recognised under AASB 1058 when received, unless there are specific performance conditions attached to the amount received, in which case, revenue is deferred until such time as the performance conditions have been met.

Commercial income is recognised under AASB 15 at a point in time when the lottery has been drawn as this correlates directly with when the performance obligation has been satisfied. Receipts from lotteries not drawn at year end are recognised as revenue in advance.

All other revenue / income is recognised on receipt or when the right to receive payment is established.

(c) Distributions recognition

Distributions represent amounts distributed to Surf Life Saving entities. Distributions are recognised during the reporting period when the amount can be reliably measured and is appropriately authorised.

(d) Taxation

The Foundation is exempt from income tax.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The gross amount of GST recoverable from, and payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(f) 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 Foundation 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. The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent invoicing experience and historical collection rates.

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

(g) Fundraising Prize Bank

The Fundraising Prize Bank consists of property purchases and other prizes to be offered in future lotteries and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the consideration paid to acquire, maintain and improve the properties and are recognised as an expense when the associated lottery is drawn. Other costs, that are not associated with prizes, are expensed when incurred. Net realisable value considers the revenue an associated lottery draw would be estimated to make less estimated costs of running the draw.

(h) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all plant and equipment. Depreciable assets under \$1,000 are immediately expensed. The depreciable amount of plant and equipment over \$1,000 is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Class of Asset Depreciation Rate/Useful Life

Plant and equipment 2.5 – 5.0 years Leasehold Improvements 1.5 – 6.5 years

(i) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is then written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as a separate line item.

(ii) Derecognition and disposal

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

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

1 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(i) Intangible assets

Intangibles are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Intangible assets include acquired or developed software. Costs incurred in developing unique in-house software controlled by the Foundation are only capitalised as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will be a success, the Foundation will use or sell the asset, has sufficient resources and intent to complete the project and the development costs can be measured reliably. If one or more of these criteria are not met, development costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred as are configuration or customisation costs incurred within Software as a Service (SaaS) related arrangements.

Amortisation is provided on all life intangible assets that have a finite life. The amortisation amount of intangible assets is amortised on an appropriate basis over the useful lives of the assets to the Foundation commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The amortisation methods and rates/useful lives used for each class of asset are:

Class of Asset Depreciation Rate/Useful Life Computer Software Websites 10.0 years 2.0 years

(i) Impairment

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The recoverable amount of intangibles is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is then written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as a separate line item.

(ii) Derecognition and disposal

An item of intangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in the year the asset is derecognised.

(j) Assets held for sale

Assets deemed available for sale are held at the lower of the sale price less any costs attributable to the sale and the original carrying value. Any loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in that year with any profit on disposal recognised in the period in which the asset is sold.

(k) Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Foundation. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 7-30 days.

1 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(I) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Foundation under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Foundation is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Foundation exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Foundation, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance costs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- · Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Foundation is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office equipment.

Judgements and Estimates

Incremental borrowing rate

The Foundation is not able to determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore management have determined the incremental borrowing rate taking into consideration what the Foundation 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 2: Expenditure from continuing operations		
Surplus / (deficit) before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee Benefits	5,369,667	4,719,547
All Foundation employees transferred to the parent entity (SLSA) on 1 reimburses SLSA for salary and wages for staff that work on the Foundation		ındation
Depreciation and amortisation		
- Plant and equipment	27,496	29,555
- Intangible assets	98,193	28,551
- Right of use assets	345,699	303,344
Amount received or due and receivable by BDO for:		
- audit or review	62,584	54,236
- other services	35,172	37,917
Note 3: Philanthropic and commercial program expenditure (a) Fundraising and appeal costs		
Fundraising	932,965	1,220,398
Community safety and awareness	285,690	294,083
Building advocacy and our supporter base	338,657	366,947
Revenue generation programs for other SLS entities	69,805	54,099
	1,627,117	1,935,527
(b) Commercial programs		
Prizes & Fundraising	18,909,575	18,510,523
Community safety and awareness	11,973,403	10,832,005
Building advocacy and our supporter base	11,714,017	10,569,272
	42,596,995	39,911,800
(c) Management and administration expenses		
Philanthropic	-	-
Commercial and other	2,618,522	2,530,719
	2,618,522	2,530,719

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Note 4: Trade and other receivables		
Current Trade receivables Other receivables	9,159 311,694 320,853	26,699 493,290 519,989
Note 5: Plant & equipment		
Plant and equipment – at cost Less: accumulated depreciation Net book amount	947,885 (908,123) 39,762	963,021 (928,162) 34,859
Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year		
Plant and Equipment Carrying amount at beginning of year Additions Capital works in progress Disposals Depreciation expense Carrying amount at end of year	34,859 30,221 5,072 (2,894) (27,496) 39,762	53,049 11,365 - - (29,555) 34,859
Note 6: Intangibles Intangible assets – at cost Less: accumulated amortisation Net book amount	2,365,589 (745,760) 1,619,829	2,143,892 (790,971) 1,352,921
Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of intangible assets at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year		
Intangible assets Carrying amount at beginning of year Additions	1,352,921	575,142 -
Capital works in progress Disposals	365,101 -	806,330
Amortisation expense Carrying amount at end of year	(98,193) 1,619,829	(28,551) 1,352,921

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Note 7: Right of use assets		
Property – at cost Less: accumulated depreciation Net book amount	2,400,647 (1,227,407) 1,173,240	2,388,666 (881,708) 1,506,958
Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of right of use assets at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year		
Right of use assets Carrying amount at beginning of year Additions Modifications Depreciation expense Carrying amount at end of year	1,506,958 - 11,981 (345,699) 1,173,240	186,118 - 1,624,184 (303,344) 1,506,958
Note 8: Trade and other payables		
Trade payables Accrued expenses	1,309,845 5,195,817 6,505,662	1,028,102 1,248,072 2,276,174
Note 9: Lease liabilities		
Current Non-current	289,170 984,292 1,273,462	263,464 1,273,340 1,536,804
Expenses incurred include the following amounts specific to leases:		
Interest expense Depreciation	94,802 345,699	16,160 303,344
Total cash outflow for leases	370,125	297,202

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Note 10: Cash flow information		
(a) Reconciliation of Cash		
Petty cash Cash at bank Interest bearing deposits Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	100 1,287,037 9,469,248 10,756,385	100 989,825 5,042,250 6,032,175
(b) Reconciliation of surplus / (deficit) from continuing operations after tax to net cash outflows from operating activities		
Operating surplus / (deficit) from continuing operations after tax Non-cash flows in profit from continuing operations:	1,305,995	3,043,289
 Depreciation/amortisation Loss on disposal of plant & equipment 	471,388 440	361,450 -
Decrease/(increase) in:		
- Trade debtors	199,136	(277,616)
- Prepayments - Fund Raising Prize Bank	(63,664) 113,211	79,347 (2,579,846)
- Security Deposit	-	(43,273)
- Assets held for sale	(1,361,095)	1,566,061
Increase/(decrease) in:		
- Accounts payable and other liabilities	4,222,345	(639,685)
Revenue in advanceProvision for employee entitlements	509,717 -	522,065 -
Net cash inflows from operating activities	5,397,473	2,031,792

Note 11: Events occurring after the reporting period

There are no material events occurring after the reporting period that require disclosure.

Note 12: Contingent liabilities

There are no material contingent liabilities during the financial year (2024: nil).

Note 13: Forward commitments

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land and Prize commitments - operating Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year One to five years More than five years	2,557,250 - - - 2,557,250	3,395,500 - - - 3,395,500

The Foundation entered into land and property purchase contracts which had not settled as at reporting date.

Note 14: Corporate trustee

Right of Indemnity

The Foundation acts as the Trustee of the Foundation Perpetuity Trust (Trust). The Foundation has a right of indemnity out of the assets of the Trust in respect of the liabilities incurred by the Foundation as trustee. Based on the valuation of the assets in the Statement of Financial Position of the Trust as at 30 June 2025, sufficient Trust assets existed to fully indemnify the Foundation against liabilities incurred by the Foundation.

Note 15: Related party disclosure

Name	Туре	Place of	Ownership	Interest
		Incorporation	2025	2024
Surf Life Saving Australia Limited	Immediate and ultimate Australian parent entity	Australia	100%	100%
Southern Region SLSA Helicopter Rescue Service Pty Ltd	Subsidiary of the immediate and ultimate Australian parent entity	Australia	-	-

Related Party Transactions

	2025 \$	2024 \$
The following amounts were paid to related parties during the year:		
Surf Life Saving Australia – sale of inventory	11,594	3,502
Surf Life Saving Australia – reimbursement employee benefits	5,177,676	3,032,908
Surf Life Saving Australia – reimbursement other expenses	713,898	443,146
Surf Life Saving Australia – fundraising distributions	7,384,486	6,672,444
Southern Region SLSA Helicopter Service - distributions	19,356	16,162
The following amounts were payable to related parties at the end of and included in trade and other payables:	the financial year	
Surf Life Saving Australia	4,963,645	1,144,739

Total Key Management Personnel amounts

All Foundation employees transferred to the parent entity (SLSA) on 1 October 2022.

Note 16: Information required under The Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
(a) Authority Condition 6(2)b	Ψ	*
An operating loss has not been made from fundraising appeals.	-	-
(b) Authority Condition 6(2)c		
Revenue	7,267,038	6,752,546
Expenses	(1,755,557)	(2,127,309)
Net Surplus	5,511,481	4,625,237
Direct Services (in accordance with charitable objects or purposes)	(5,411,111)	(4,466,044)
Transfer to accumulated funds	100,370	159,193
(c) Authority Condition 6(2)d		
Income from appeals involving traders Aggregate direct expenses Net surplus	4,202,720 (184,690) 4,018,030	4,446,057 (240,244) 4,205,813
(d) Authority Condition 6(6)		
Remuneration or benefit received by a member of the governing body	-	-

The Surf Life Saving Foundation Statement by members of the board of directors

The Directors have determined that The Surf Life Saving Foundation is not a reporting entity and that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the material accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

In the Directors' opinion:

- 1. The financial statements, comprising the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in foundation funds, and accompanying notes, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and:
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards as described in Note 1 to the financial statements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the material accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.
- 2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay all of its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Darrin Bragg Chairman/Director

Parran Bol

Dated: 24 September 2025

The Surf Life Saving Foundation Declaration by chairman

Information required under The Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW)

The declaration by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Surf Life Saving Foundation (Foundation), in relation to the abovementioned Act, is as follows:

- (a) The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of the Foundation with respect to fundraising appeals, and
- (b) The Statement of Financial Position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation with respect to fundraising appeals conducted by the Foundation, and
- (c) The provisions of the Act, the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to the authority have been complied with by the Foundation, and
- (d) The internal controls exercised by the Foundation are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the Foundation from any of its fundraising appeals.

Darrin Bragg Chairman

Dated: 24 September 2025

Darrin Bragg



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of The Surf Life Saving Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Surf Life Saving Foundation (the company or registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in foundation funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information, and the statement by members of the board of directors.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of The Surf Life Saving Foundation, is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 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 registered entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and 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.



Emphasis of matter - Basis of accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the registered entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the registered entity 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Martin Coyle

Director

Sydney, 24 September 2025



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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY MARTIN COYLE TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE SURF LIFE SAVING FOUNDATION

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of The Surf Lie Saving Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Martin Coyle Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Sydney, 24 September 2025



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