



2026

Financial Report

Our finances

EJA's work is possible because people and philanthropic organisations choose to fund independent public interest law.

In 2025–26, EJA received **\$5.94 million in income**.

Donations from individuals and supporters grew by 15% to \$2.43 million, representing 41% of our total income, while grants from trusts and foundations contributed a further 46%.

This support gives EJA the independence and capacity to take on complex environmental justice work that can unfold over many years – from investigating emerging legal issues and representing communities, to preparing major litigation, advocating for stronger laws and helping people participate in decisions that affect them.

Flexible funding is particularly important. Environmental cases do not arrive or conclude neatly within grant cycles. Donations and other flexible funding help us respond when communities need legal support, investigate new opportunities for legal action and sustain long-running cases and advocacy.

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION

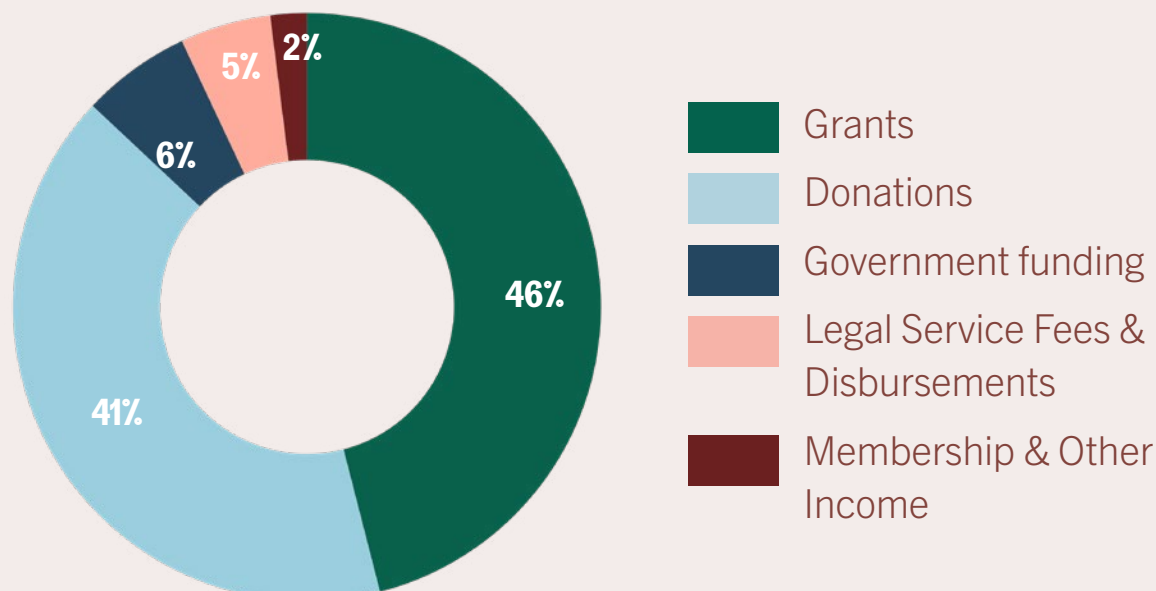
EJA recorded a deficit of \$365,117 in 2025–26, an improvement on the deficit we had budgeted for. This primarily reflects the timing of multi-year grant funding: some income received in previous years was spent this year on the projects it was provided to support.

We continued to carefully manage our cost base, with total expenditure of \$6.31 million, 7% higher than the previous year.

Our Future Fund grew to \$1.91 million. The fund helps strengthen our long-term financial resilience, so we can continue taking on ambitious public interest work through changing funding cycles and unexpected legal opportunities.

INCOME

\$5,944,013



HOW WE INVESTED OUR FUNDING

51% Legal Programs: Legal advice, investigations, case preparation, litigation and law reform across our Climate, Nature and Justice programs.

28% Operations and management: The systems, governance, technology, people and organisational infrastructure needed to deliver complex public interest legal work responsibly and effectively.

11% Campaigns and communications: Helping legal work achieve wider impact through public engagement, communications and opportunities for people to participate.

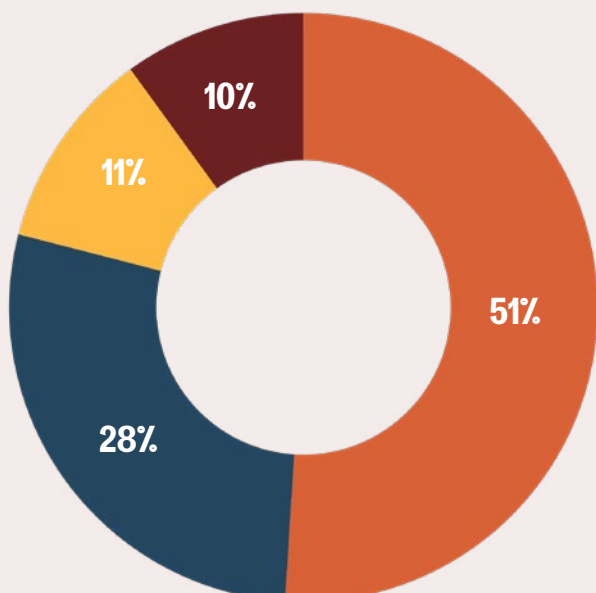
10% Fundraising: Building the philanthropic and community support that sustains EJA's independence and future work.

EXTENDING THE REACH OF EVERY CONTRIBUTION

Our own team is only part of the expertise behind EJA's work. This year, 53 barristers, law firms, experts and other professionals contributed their expertise pro bono or at significantly reduced rates, helping strengthen our work for clients and extend what EJA can achieve

EXPENSES

\$6,309,130



Environmental Justice Australia

ABN 74 052 124 375

Annual Report - 30 June 2026

Environmental Justice Australia
Contents
30 June 2026

Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	7
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12
Directors' declaration	25
Independent auditor's report to the members of Environmental Justice Australia	26

General information

The financial statements cover Environmental Justice Australia as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Environmental Justice Australia's functional and presentation currency.

Environmental Justice Australia is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	Principal place of business
Environmental Justice Australia Level 3 60 Leicester Street Carlton VIC 3053	Environmental Justice Australia Level 3 60 Leicester Street Carlton VIC 3053

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 30 September 2026. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Environmental Justice Australia
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:

Names	Position	Appointed / Resigned
Amalia Wilson	Director	Appointed 24 September 2025
Amy Rust	Director	Appointed 24 September 2025
Ann-Maree Smith	Director/Treasurer	Appointed 20 October 2021
Anthony Patrick Kelly	Chairperson	Appointed 27 October 2020
Irina McCredie	Director / Secretary	Appointed 24 September 2025
Juliet Le Feuvre	Director / Secretary / Deputy Chair	Appointed 18 July 2023
Kate Allsopp	Deputy Chair	Appointed 25 March 2018 Resigned 22 September 2025
Peter Fridell	Director	Appointed 24 September 2025
Sally Margaret Romanes	Director	Appointed 16 November 2010
Victoria Fay Marles	Director	Appointed 16 June 2023

Information on directors

Name: **Amalia Wilson**
Title: **LLB, B.Crim, Non-executive Director, Governance and Risk Committee**
Experience and expertise: Amalia joined EJA's board in November 2025, and her career is focused around competition regulation and consumer protection policy. She has had significant involvement with policy projects involving Australia's first 'right to repair' regime and the multi-sector Scams Prevention Framework. She has also used her legal skills to support community legal services, including at West Heidelberg Community Legal Service (now a part of Holstep Health), the HIV/AIDS Legal Centre (Thorne Harbour), and EJA.

Name: **Amy Rust**
Title: **Non-Executive Director**
Experience and expertise: Amy is a proud Kokatha woman and Managing Director of Jindawayni Consulting, a 100% Aboriginal-owned consultancy working with governments, organisations and Aboriginal communities across Australia.

She has more than 20 years' experience across government, politics and the not-for-profit sector, including senior roles in state and Commonwealth governments and as Head of Engagement and Communications for the First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria. Amy brings expertise in Aboriginal engagement, public policy, strategic communications and governance.

Name: **Ann-Maree Smith**
Title: **FCPA MAICD AGIA MAcc MIntBus GradDipACG, Non-Executive Director, Finance, Investments and Audit Committee, Governance and Risk Committee, Treasurer**
Experience and expertise: Ann-Maree Smith is the Company Secretary of Good Shepherd Australia New Zealand. Prior to that she was the Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of Conservation Volunteers Australia and New Zealand. She has held a number of board and/or executive finance, governance and compliance roles with not-for-profit charitable organisations. Ann-Maree is a Fellow member of CPA, a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and associate member of the Governance Institute of Australia.

**Environmental Justice Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2026**

Name:	Anthony Patrick Kelly
Title:	BSc (Australian Environmental Studies), BSocWk, JD, Non-executive Director, Finance, Investments and Audit Committee, Chairperson
Experience and expertise:	<p>Tony is the CEO of First Nations Legal & Research Services and has for the last 15 years worked to advance the land justice aspirations of Victorian Traditional Owners. Tony began his professional life as a park ranger in the Northern Territory and worked for many years as a social worker before returning to university in the mid-nineties to study law. Tony has many years' governance experience across a range of not-for-profit organisations and currently sits on the board of Martu organisation Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa as an advisory director.</p> <p>Tony is the co-author of Growing Pineapples in the Outback (UQP), with his partner Rebecca Lister.</p>
Name:	Irina McCreadie
Title:	MBA, Non-Executive Director, Finance, Investment and Audit Committee Member, Secretary (from 29 October 2025)
Experience and expertise:	<p>Irina brings more than two decades of experience in financial analysis, investment management and strategy across Australia, the USA, Europe and South-East Asia. She is currently a Senior Portfolio Manager at Kilara Capital, where she focuses on due diligence, valuation and portfolio monitoring for impact investment opportunities across venture capital and private equity, with impact measured primarily through the rate of reduction in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by portfolio companies. Her earlier career spans equity research roles covering US and ASX-listed companies, and a senior strategy role at Energy Australia. She has also founded and exited her own business. Irina holds an MBA from the University of Maryland and also serves on the board of Grounded Limited.</p>
Name:	Juliet Irene Le Feuvre
Title:	MA, Non-executive Director, Governance and Risk Committee, Secretary (to 29 October 2025), Deputy Chair (from 29 October 2025)
Experience and expertise:	<p>Juliet has been a leading voice for the protection and restoration of Victoria's stressed rivers for more than 20 years. She led Environment Victoria's healthy rivers campaigns for 12 years and has also been a staff member and rivers advocate at EJA and Australian Conservation Foundation.</p> <p>She works with community groups and river champions throughout Victoria and across the Murray-Darling Basin, providing leadership, mentoring and expert advice. She is a past Deputy Chair of Water Stewardship Australia.</p>
Name:	Kate Allsopp
Title:	B.Eng (Chem) (Hons), MEnv Eng, Non-executive Director, Governance and Risk Committee, Deputy Chair (resigned 22 September 2025)
Experience and expertise:	<p>Kate currently works at the AEGN as Head of Programs. She has worked across a number of sectors in leadership roles including manufacturing, banking and the not-for-profit sector, including as CEO of the Alternative Technology Association and National Accreditation Manager for the Clean Energy Council.</p>
Name:	Peter Fridell
Title:	MBA (Hons), BEng (Hons), BComm, GAICD, Non-Executive Director, Finance, Audit and Investments Committee
Experience and expertise:	<p>Peter brings over 20 years of executive leadership experience across listed, private and not-for-profit organisations, with expertise spanning governance, finance and operations. He previously served as Chair of Inner Melbourne Community Legal, is Chief Financial Officer of Kailo Medical, and led Bellamy's Organic as Managing Director. His broader executive experience includes Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Strategy Director roles across listed and private companies, including a climate technology venture.</p>

Environmental Justice Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2026

Name: **Sally Margaret Romanes**
Title: **LLB (Hons), Non-Executive Director, Finance, Investments and Audit Committee**
Experience and expertise: By training Sally was a corporate and commercial lawyer, however she now works on specific projects ranging from the arts to business transactions, in both for-profit and not-for-profit areas. She was a core member of the community group which campaigned successfully to create an arts and cultural precinct at the Abbotsford Convent and was a founder Director of the not-for-profit Abbotsford Convent Foundation from the time operations began in 2004 until 2017, and, apart from her previous experience as a corporate and commercial lawyer, has specific experience in fundraising, corporate governance and the operation of enterprises in the primary production sectors.

Name: **Victoria Fay Marles AM**
Title: **BA, Dip Ed, Dip Arts (Dramatic Arts), LLB (Hons), LLM, FAICD, Non-executive Director, Governance and Risk Committee**
Experience and expertise: Victoria Marles trained as a lawyer and has worked across the private, not-for-profit and public sectors in media/communications and consumer law.

Victoria was CEO of Trust for Nature for 13 years, and currently serves as Chair of the Australian Land Conservation Alliance, is a director of Yarra Valley Water Corporation and the Great Ocean Road and Coast Authority. Victoria has held the positions of CEO of the Legal Services Board (Victoria), Legal Services Commissioner (Victoria), and Deputy Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman and has been a trustee of the Victorian Arts Centre Trust. Victoria has previously served as chair of the Consumer Action Law Centre, and chair of the Abbotsford Convent Foundation.

Victoria brings relevant expertise in the areas of biodiversity conservation and regulation including the development of environmental markets.

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:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Amalia Wilson	6	5
Amy Rust	6	3
Ann-Maree Smith	8	6
Anthony Patrick Kelly	8	7
Irina McCreadie	6	4
Juliet Le Feuvre	8	8
Kate Allsopp	2	2
Peter Fridell	6	5
Sally Romanes	8	8
Victoria Marles	8	7

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of Environmental Justice Australia during the financial year was providing environmental and planning law services to the community, promoting and developing educational programs for the community in connection with environmental and planning law matters, and promoting and encouraging environmental laws and policies for the conservation, protection and enhancement of the natural or cultural environment.

Operating results

The deficit for the year amounted to \$365,117 (2025: deficit of \$836,789).

Short and Long-Term Objectives

Environmental Justice Australia's objectives, both short and long term, are to:

- Protect and enable repair of critical habitats and ecosystems using state and federal laws, and associated campaigns
- Run public interest litigation and legal interventions to achieve a safe climate
- Provide legal support to First Nations people caring for Country and Culture and keeping nature healthy and thriving

Strategy for achieving the objectives

Environmental Justice Australia 's strategy in pursuing these objectives is:

- Finding innovative ways to use the law including adopting strategies that address the heart of the problem
- Pursuing systems-level change by supporting & enabling communities to advocate for themselves & the environment
- Prioritising environmental justice communities and collaborating with like-minded organisations

Performance Measures

Environmental Justice Australia uses a range of financial and non-financial indicators to measure our performance including:

- Growth of overall operating budget including adequate reserves to provide financial security
- An increase in overall untied funding as a percentage of the operating budget
- Growth of EJA supporter base including an increase in new donors, and retention of existing donors
- Growth in the number of members of the public participating in EJA campaigns and activities
- Number of legal precedents established that protect nature and communities
- Incidents of government & corporate decision makers showing understanding of the issues facing nature and communities, and how to address them
- Incidents of government & corporate decision makers taking steps to protect nature and communities
- Incidents of community input in to environmental decision making, due to the support of Environmental Justice Australia

Significant Changes

The Company changed the organisational structure under the Strategic Plan for 2024-2027, but this did not substantially affect the operations. No other significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

No Dividends were paid or are recommended for payment, and, in any case, are not permitted to be paid by the Constitution.

Likely Developments and Results

No changes are envisaged at present.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Environmental Justice Australia.

Share Options

No options to shares in the Company have been granted during the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the end of the financial year. Options are not permitted to be granted as the Company is limited by guarantee.

Directors' Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the Company, controlled entity or a related body corporate with a director, a firm of which a director is a member an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

Members Guarantee

The Company is registered with the *Australian Charities* and *Not-for-profits Commission* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2026 the number of members was 61 (2025: 50).

Environmental Justice Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2026

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

On behalf of the directors



Anthony Kelly
Director



Ann-Maree Smith
Director

30 September 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Subdivision 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Directors of Environmental Justice Australia

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2026 there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Melbourne



Ben Bester
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2026

Advisory. Tax. Audit.

Registered Audit Company 291969

Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd (ABN 86 005 105 975) is a firm of Chartered Accountants. It is affiliated with, but independent from Nexia Australia Pty Ltd. Nexia Australia Pty Ltd is a member of Nexia International, a leading, global network of independent accounting and consulting firms. For more information please see www.nexia.com.au/legal. Neither Nexia International nor Nexia Australia Pty Ltd provide services to clients.

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Environmental Justice Australia
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Revenue			
Grants	3	2,757,979	2,078,583
VLA Funds		382,355	365,135
Donations, Fundraisings, Lectures		2,352,278	2,051,817
Donations - Future Fund		75,000	50,000
Fees for Service		96,386	51,771
Future Fund Income		60,000	125,702
Client Reimbursements		176,675	211,768
Other Income		1,750	1,341
Interest Received		41,590	79,883
		5,944,013	5,016,000
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(5,216,780)	(4,670,344)
Depreciation expense		(6,607)	(4,719)
Amortisation expense		(105,692)	(79,960)
IT expenses	4	(186,083)	(289,239)
Occupancy expenses		(68,379)	(75,472)
Consultants expenses		(46,743)	(69,391)
Legal expenses	4	(311,767)	(333,105)
Travel expenses		(50,347)	(43,195)
Administrative expenses		(297,672)	(267,635)
Finance expenses	4	(19,060)	(19,729)
		(6,309,130)	(5,852,789)
Deficit for the year		(365,117)	(836,789)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income – fair value changes		16,672	9,965
Other comprehensive income for the year		16,672	9,965
Total comprehensive income for the year		(348,445)	(826,824)

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

Environmental Justice Australia
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,986,820	2,595,450
Trade and other receivables	6	88,386	100,365
Financial assets	9	213,927	110,865
Total current assets		2,289,133	2,806,680
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	49,545	40,919
Right-of-use assets	10	180,882	279,858
Financial assets	9	1,696,444	1,592,737
Other assets	7	20,000	20,000
Total non-current assets		1,946,871	1,933,514
Total assets		4,236,004	4,740,194
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	135,118	265,763
Lease liabilities	10	110,450	99,764
Provisions	12	336,955	292,546
Total current liabilities		582,523	658,073
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	78,591	183,412
Provisions	12	32,217	7,591
Total non-current liabilities		110,808	191,003
Total liabilities		693,331	849,076
Net assets		3,542,673	3,891,118
Equity			
Financial asset reserve	15	69,208	52,536
Accumulated surplus		3,473,465	3,838,582
Total equity		3,542,673	3,891,118

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

Environmental Justice Australia
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Retained Earnings \$	Financial Assets Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2025	3,838,582	52,536	3,891,118
Deficit for the year	(365,117)	-	(365,117)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	16,672	16,672
Total comprehensive income for the year	(365,117)	16,672	(348,445)
Balance at 30 June 2026	3,473,465	69,208	3,542,673

	Retained Earnings \$	Financial Assets Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2024	4,675,371	42,571	4,717,942
Deficit for the year	(836,789)	-	(836,789)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	9,965	9,965
Total comprehensive income for the year	(836,789)	9,965	(826,824)
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,838,582	52,536	3,891,118

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

Environmental Justice Australia
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from grants, donations, fundraisings, and lectures		5,914,402	4,956,356
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,239,381)	(5,667,110)
Interest received		41,590	79,883
Finance costs paid		(19,060)	(19,729)
Net cash used in operating activities	17	(302,449)	(650,600)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for PPE		(15,233)	-
Payments for financial assets		(190,097)	(82,927)
Net cash used in investing activities		(205,330)	(82,927)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(100,851)	(90,275)
Net cash used in financing activities		(100,851)	(90,275)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(608,630)	(823,802)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,595,450	3,419,252
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	<u>1,986,820</u>	<u>2,595,450</u>

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 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 Victorian legislation the *Fundraising Act 1998* 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 for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

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 is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income per AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the company is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised (eg financial liabilities representing repayable amounts), with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

Operating grants, donations and bequests

When the Company receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is 'enforceable' and has 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Company:

- Identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant
- Recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement
- Recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not 'enforceable' or does not have 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 1058 where the company:

- Recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- Recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- Recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

Fees for Service

Fees for service are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest Revenue

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

Volunteer services

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

Income tax

As the company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1 for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the company has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the company is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Office Equipment	25%
Office Furniture	10%

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

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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable 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.

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.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

The entity classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the entity's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard. Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Fair value through other comprehensive income - Equity Instruments

The Company has a number of investments in listed and unlisted entities over which they do not have significant influence nor control. The Company has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes.

These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal, any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists.

Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right of use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, the estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (ie 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.

Comparative figures

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

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Key estimates

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in Note 1, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

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

Key judgements

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company has certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Where fair value has not able to be determined based on the quoted price, a valuation model has been used. The inputs to these models are observable, where possible, however these techniques involve significant estimates and therefore fair value of the instruments could be affected by changes in these assumptions and inputs.

Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/type, cost/value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

Lease term and Option to Extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the entity will make. The entity determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the entity.

Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the entity expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows (despite an informal internal policy that requires annual leave to be used within 18 months), the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

Note 3. Revenue

Grants

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Climate	1,525,600	1,100,000
First Nations	250,000	370,000
Justice	150,000	70,000
Nature	200,000	95,520
Other	632,379	443,063
	<u>2,757,979</u>	<u>2,078,583</u>

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Timing of revenue recognition		
Revenue recognised at a point in time	2,757,979	2,078,583
Revenue recognised over time	-	-
	<u>2,757,979</u>	<u>2,078,583</u>

Environmental Justice Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2026

Note 4. Expenses

	2026 \$	2025 \$
IT Expense		
Hardware	3,238	22,364
Maintenance	163,708	248,659
Upgrades	19,137	18,216
	<u>186,083</u>	<u>289,239</u>

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Legal expense		
Disbursements/Casework	264,689	277,422
EJA Grants	20,518	18,385
Memberships	14,246	23,545
Practising Certificates	12,314	13,753
	<u>311,767</u>	<u>333,105</u>

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Finance expenses		
Interest expense	17,708	18,338
Bank charges	1,352	1,391
	<u>19,060</u>	<u>19,729</u>

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash on hand	67	67
Cash at bank	1,986,753	2,595,383
	<u>1,986,820</u>	<u>2,595,450</u>

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Trade receivables	73,669	59,868
Accrued income	14,717	40,497
	<u>88,386</u>	<u>100,365</u>

Note 7. Other assets

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Security deposits	20,000	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

Environmental Justice Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2026

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Office equipment - at cost	75,598	81,024
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(26,053)	(40,105)
	<u>49,545</u>	<u>40,919</u>

Reconciliations

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

	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2025	40,919	40,919
Additions	15,233	15,233
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(6,607)	(6,607)
Balance at 30 June 2026	<u>49,545</u>	<u>49,545</u>

Note 9. Financial assets

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Main Cash account (a)	<u>213,927</u>	<u>110,865</u>
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Listed Securities and Managed Funds (b)	<u>1,696,444</u>	<u>1,592,737</u>

(a) Cash held at investment fund account.

(b) All listed securities and managed funds are quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange. Shares in listed corporations have no fixed maturity date or coupon rate.

These financial assets are kept by Praemium SMA. They maintain a portfolio of financial assets with the portfolio valuation report.

The Future Fund was established to build an endowment that will provide long-term financial viability, sustainability and independence to the Company.

Note 10. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has two property leases for the office in Carlton which are non-cancellable with 3 years terms (including the option to extend for 3 years). Rental is payable monthly in advance and expires in February 2028.

Right-of-use assets

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Buildings - right-of-use	321,557	314,840
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(140,675)	(34,982)
	<u>180,882</u>	<u>279,858</u>

Reconciliations

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

	Leased Buildings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2025	279,858	279,858
Additions	6,716	6,716
Amortisation expense	(105,692)	(105,692)
Balance at 30 June 2026	<u>180,882</u>	<u>180,882</u>

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement of Financial Position
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2026					
Lease liabilities	<u>110,450</u>	<u>78,591</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>189,041</u>
2025					
Lease liabilities	<u>99,764</u>	<u>183,412</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>283,176</u>
				2026	2025
				\$	\$
Current				110,450	99,764
Non-current				<u>78,591</u>	<u>183,412</u>
Total lease liabilities				<u>189,041</u>	<u>283,176</u>

Note 11. Trade and other payables

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade payables	84,477	185,047
Other payables	9,529	48,758
Accrued expenses	41,112	31,958
	<u>135,118</u>	<u>265,763</u>

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

Note 12. Provisions

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Annual leave	285,027	288,108
Long service leave	56,427	24,958
Portable Long Service Leave Authority Refund	(4,499)	(20,520)
	<u>336,955</u>	<u>292,546</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Long service leave	<u>32,217</u>	<u>7,591</u>

(a) The company registered with the Portable Long Service Leave Scheme administered by the Portable Long Service Leave Authority (PLSLA). With this Scheme, eligible staff from Victoria may transfer their long service leave entitlements to other eligible employers. Staff remuneration is reviewed, and relevant details provided to the Authority which calculates the employer levy before payments are made, each quarter.

Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the current financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	Annual Leave \$	Long Service Leave \$
2026		
Carrying amount at the start of the year	288,108	12,029
Net provisions raised / (used)	(3,081)	56,095
Portable Long Service Leave Authority Refund	-	16,021
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>285,027</u>	<u>84,145</u>

Provision for employee benefits

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

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

Note 13. Financial risk management

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks and investment accounts, short-term and long-term investments, accounts receivables and payables and lease liabilities.

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

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Financial assets		
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost:</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,986,820	2,595,450
Trade and other receivables	88,386	100,365
Investment - Main Cash account	213,927	110,865
<i>Investments in financial assets designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):</i>		
Listed Securities and Managed Funds	1,696,444	1,592,737
Total financial assets	<u>3,985,577</u>	<u>4,399,417</u>
Financial liabilities		
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>		
Trade and other payables	135,118	265,763
Lease liabilities	189,041	283,176
Total financial liabilities	<u>324,159</u>	<u>548,939</u>

Note 14. Fair value measurements

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Recurring fair value measurements</i>		
Financial assets		
Listed Securities and Managed Funds (a)	<u>1,696,444</u>	<u>1,592,737</u>

(a) For investments in listed securities, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

Note 15. Reserves

The financial assets reserve records revaluation increments and decrements (that do not represent impairment write-downs) that relate to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Note 16. Members' Guarantee

The Company is registered with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2026 the number of members was 61 (2025: 50).

Note 17. Reconciliation of deficit to net cash used in operating activities

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Deficit for the year	(365,117)	(836,789)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	6,607	4,719
Amortisation - ROUA	105,692	79,960
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	11,979	20,239
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(130,645)	50,718
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	69,035	30,553
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(302,449)</u>	<u>(650,600)</u>

Note 18. Key management personnel disclosures

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

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	<u>478,447</u>	<u>464,686</u>

Note 19. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditors of the company:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Audit services - Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd</i>		
Audit of the financial statements	<u>17,350</u>	16,850
<i>Other services - Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd</i>		
Other services	1,800	2,650
<i>Other services - BPR Audit</i>		
Trust account audit	<u>1,865</u>	1,859
	<u>21,015</u>	<u>21,359</u>

Note 20. Contingencies

Under the lease agreements made in 2025, the Company paid a \$20,000 deposit to the landlord, Australian Conservation Foundation, which is held in a term deposit on behalf of the Company.

Note 21. Commitments

Retained earnings includes the following commitments in relation to funds received. The amounts have not been recognised as liabilities since there is either no enforceable obligation, or the performance obligations under the contract are not sufficiently specific under AASB 15. This amount is lower than the previous year as more donors or grant makers gave grants that were not tied to specific projects.

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Non-government funding and philanthropic grants and major donations		
Funds committed in FY2025 to specific projects for FY2026	-	621,997
Funds committed in FY2025, not spent in FY2026	31,143	-
Funds committed in FY2026 to specific projects for FY2027	565,061	-
Funds committed for delivering specific EJA projects in future years	<u>596,204</u>	<u>621,997</u>

Note 22. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Environmental Justice Australia is the parent entity.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 18.

Transactions with related parties

During the financial year, the entity entered into a related party transaction totalling \$770 (inclusive of GST). The transaction was conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions.

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.

Note 23. Economic dependency

The Company continues to rely on the on-going support from the state government agency and other private organisations and individuals in the form of grant and donation income to fund its principal activities. The level of support while it has been strong in the past is inherently uncertain which is not uncommon for a not-for-profit organisation. The Company has put in place a plan to continue working closely with the relevant stakeholders to secure the necessary funding for it to execute its principal activities.

The Company now has some level of contingency through the Future Fund. If the Board decides there are exceptional circumstances and makes a unanimous decision to withdraw funds, an amount of up to \$910,000 may be released.

Note 24. Events after the reporting period

No 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.

Environmental Justice Australia
Directors' declaration
30 June 2026

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Environmental Justice Australia, the directors of the company declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 to 24, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures applicable to the entity; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.



Anthony Kelly
Director



Ann-Maree Smith
Director

Dated this 30 day of September 2026

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Environmental Justice Australia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Environmental Justice Australia, 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 Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) 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 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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Environmental Justice Australia's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, 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 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.

Advisory. Tax. Audit.

Registered Audit Company 291969

Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd (ABN 86 005 105 975) is a firm of Chartered Accountants. It is affiliated with, but independent from Nexia Australia Pty Ltd. Nexia Australia Pty Ltd is a member of Nexia International, a leading, global network of independent accounting and consulting firms. For more information please see www.nexia.com.au/legal. Neither Nexia International nor Nexia Australia Pty Ltd provide services to clients.

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of Environmental Justice Australia are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



**Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Melbourne**



**Ben Bester
Director**

Dated this 30th day of September 2026



Using the law for a
radically better world

