Annual Financial Report

for the year ended 30 June 2026

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Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2026

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of Visit Sunshine Coast Limited (VSC) for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 and the Auditor's report thereon.

The Directors of the company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Directors in office at the reporting date:

Name and qualifications	Experience and special responsibilities at 30 June 2026
Mr David Ryan *AO, FAICD, FCPA, BBus*	Chair
Experience	Appointed Director in 2015. Reappointed in 2023.
Special Responsibilities	Member of Audit & Risk Committee
Mr Winston Hall	Director and Deputy Chair
Experience	Appointed Director in 2018. Reappointed in 2025.
Special Responsibilities	Chair of People & Culture Committee, Member of Audit & Risk Committee
Mr John Hall *BCom, BEcon, MBA, AAUQ, FAICD*	Director and Company Secretary
Experience	Appointed Director in 2010. Reappointed in 2023.
Special Responsibilities	Chair of Audit & Risk Committee
Mr Ashley Howden	Director
Experience	Appointed Director in 2016. Reappointed in 2025.
Special Responsibilities	Chair of Digital Committee and Member of People & Culture Committee
Mr Mark Skinner *MBA, GAICD*	Director
Experience	Appointed Director in 2012. Reappointed in 2024.
Special Responsibilities	Member of Digital Committee
Ms Zoe Sparks *GAICD*	Director
Experience	Appointed Director in 2019. Reappointed in 2025.
Special Responsibilities	Member of People & Culture Committee
Ms Jennifer Swaine	Director
Experience	Appointed Director in 2019. Reappointed in 2023.
Special Responsibilities	Member of People & Culture Committee
Mr Justin Lippiatt	Director
Experience	Appointed Director in 2024. Member of Audit & Risk Committee
Mr Joshua Donohoe	Director
Experience	Appointed Director in 2025. Member of Digital Committee

Directors ceasing to hold office during the financial year:

Mr Bill Haddrill	Director
Mr Chris Mills	Director

Directors' Report (cont.) for the year ended 30 June 2026

Further details on the Directors' relevant experience, and business interests, can be found at: https://corporate.visitsunshinecoast.com/about-us/board/

Company Secretary

Mr John Hall is the Company Secretary.

Directors' Meetings

The number of Directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the company during the financial year are:

Director	No. of full meetings of Directors		No. of ARC meetings		No. of Digital meetings		No. of People & Culture meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mr David Ryan	7	7	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr Mark Skinner	7	7	2	2	4	5	-	-
Mr John Hall	6	7	3	4	-	-	-	-
Mr Ashley Howden	6	7	-	-	5	5	4	6
Mr Winston Hall	6	7	2	2	1	2	6	6
Ms Zoe Sparks	7	7	-	-	-	-	6	6
Ms Jennifer Swaine	7	7	-	-	-	-	6	6
Mr Josh Donohoe	7	7	-	-	4	5	-	-
Mr Justin Lippiatt	7	7	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mr Bill Haddrill	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr ChrisMills	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-

A = Number of meetings attended
B = Number of meetings eligible to attend

Audit and Risk Management Committee Meetings

The Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARC) comprises John Hall as Chair, David Ryan, Winston Hall and Justin Lippiatt. The meetings are attended by the company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Finance & Administration Manager. The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board with its responsibilities as they relate to:

- the financial reporting process
- risk management
- the maintenance of internal controls and accounting systems; and
- corporate governance.

Digital Committee Meetings

The Digital Committee comprises Ashley Howden as Chair, Mark Skinner, Winston Hall and Josh Donohoe. The meetings are attended by the company's CEO, Head of Marketing and digital team. The committee's purpose is to assist the Board with its responsibilities as they relate to:

- VSC digital strategy, cyber security; and
- digital supplier management plan.

Directors' Report (cont.) for the year ended 30 June 2026

People and Culture Committee Meetings

The People and Culture Committee comprises Winston Hall as Chair, Jennifer Swaine, Zoe Sparks and Ashley Howden. The committee's purpose is to assist the Board with its responsibilities as they relate to:

- culture and diversity
- performance and remuneration
- succession, nominations and recruitment; and induction and continuing development.

Director appointment and resignation

Mr. Chris Mills was appointed as a Skilled Director in December 2025 and resigned as a Director in May 2026.

Director election

Ms Zoe Sparks and Mr Josh Donohoe were re-elected as Directors in November 2025.

With respect to Skills Based Directors, VSC undertakes a formal process which includes the following steps:

- The People and Culture Committee reviews the skills matrix of the current Board members and seeks to identify areas where the overall skill set could be enhanced by a new Board member bringing new or additional skills to the Board.
- The People and Culture Committee then seeks to identify suitable candidates, interview them and make a recommendation to the Board regarding an appointment(s).
- The Board considers the recommendation made by the People and Culture Committee and vote on that recommendation. If Directors are in favour of the recommendation, a formal offer is made to the candidate(s). If the Board is not in favour of the recommendation the matter reverts to the People and Culture Committee who will repeat the process.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company is the promotion and development of tourism within the Sunshine Coast region, which encompasses the combined local government areas of the Sunshine Coast Council, Noosa Council and Gympie Regional Council. There were no significant changes in the nature of the activity of the company during the year.

Strategic Objectives

The company's mission is to "lead the tourism industry in promoting the Sunshine Coast's experiences and build a sustainable tourism industry that will maximise the long-term benefits of the visitor economy to the region".

The organisation seeks to achieve this through the five strategic objectives of:

1. Enhancing the distinct, unifying brand for the Sunshine Coast
2. Making the Sunshine Coast a year-round destination
3. Supporting our members to succeed
4. Shaping the destination for long-term success
5. Maintaining a high-performing team.

Directors' Report (cont.) for the year ended 30 June 2026

Dividends

VSC is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, no dividends were paid or declared by the company during the financial year.

Corporate Governance Statement

Responsibilities

The Board of Directors is responsible to the members for the performance of the company in both the short and the long term and seeks to balance these sometimes-competing objectives in the best interests of the company as a whole.
The functions of the Board include:

- Review and approval of corporate strategies, the annual budget and financial plans.
- Monitoring organisational performance and the achievement of the company's strategic goals and objectives.
- Monitoring financial performance including approval of the annual financial reports and liaison with the company's Auditors.
- Appointment and assessment of the performance of the CEO.
- Establishing effective management processes and approving major corporate initiatives.
- Enhancing and protecting the reputation of the company.
- Identifying significant risks facing the company and implementing appropriate controls, monitoring and reporting mechanisms; and
- reporting to members.

Board Members

Details of the members of the Board are set out in the Directors' report under the heading "Directors".
The Board operates in accordance with the principles set out in the company's constitution, including:

- The Board must comprise of a majority of Skill-Based Directors and have a minimum of three Elected Directors and must have a minimum of seven and a maximum of eleven Directors. The Board currently comprises nine members.
- The Chair of the Board is appointed by the Board.

Performance Measures

The company measures its performance in terms of both the level of visitation to and expenditure in the Sunshine Coast region and the volume and quality of the marketing activities it undertakes. Visitor statistics released by Tourism Research Australia assist with the assessment of performance in visitation and expenditure.

Contribution on Winding Up

The company is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, each member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while that person is a member or within one year after that person ceased to be a member for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before the person ceased to be a member and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustment of the rights of the contributors amongst themselves, such amounts as may be required, not exceeding $20.

Directors' Report (cont.) for the year ended 30 June 2026

Likely Developments

The company will continue to implement strategies to support the tourism industry of the Sunshine Coast. This includes increasing visitation to the Sunshine Coast, capability building with its members, continued engagement with key stakeholders and targeting new strategic partnerships.

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead Auditor's Independence Declaration is set out on page 7 and forms part of the Directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

This report is made with a resolution of the Directors.



David Ryan, Chair
Dated at Maroochydore this 24th day of September 2026.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C

OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

TO THE DIRECTORS OF VISIT SUNSHINE COAST LIMITED

ABN 14 144 749 717

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2026 there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Poole Audit Group Pty Ltd Level 1, 8 Innovation Parkway
BIRTINYA QLD 4575



Donald Glenn Poole
Registered Co. Auditor No. 5951

Dated at Birtinya this 30th day of September 2026.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,228,421	1,123,919
Trade and other receivables	5	165,493	120,615
Prepayments	6	772,099	866,316
Total Current Assets		2,166,013	2,110,850
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	47,196	39,986
Right of use asset	8	349,751	463,184
Intangible assets	9	54,809	40,583
Total Non-current Assets		451,756	543,752
Total Assets		2,617,769	2,654,602
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	336,330	819,774
Lease liability	12(c)	134,282	88,670
Provisions	11	155,134	146,011
Total Current Liabilities		625,746	1,054,455
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liability	12(c)	244,947	387,318
Provisions	11	80,385	67,816
Total Non-current Liabilities		325,332	455,134
Total Liabilities		951,078	1,509,589
Net Assets		1,666,691	1,145,013
Equity			
Retained surplus		1,666,691	1,145,013
Total Equity		1,666,691	1,145,013

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Income			
Revenue	14	6,593,364	6,026,845
Expenses			
Administration		780,401	751,548
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7,8,9	172,493	166,121
Interest expense		-	-
Interest expense on right of use asset	8	33,611	37,133
Industry representation		225,792	247,391
Marketing and promotion		4,876,993	4,780,918
Research		29,604	12,416
Total Expenses		6,118,894	5,995,526
Finance income	17	47,208	52,597
Net Finance income		47,208	52,597
Net surplus/(deficit) before income tax		521,678	83,916
Income tax expense		-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		521,678	83,916
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		521,678	83,916

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash receipts from customers		6,146,636	6,501,069
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(5,878,077)	(6,341,518)
Cash generated from operations		268,560	159,551
Interest received		47,208	52,597
Finance/Borrowing costs		(33,611)	(37,133)
Net cash generated from operating activities	18	282,156	175,016
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(30,365)	(14,280)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(50,530)	(33,460)
Net cash used in investing activities		(80,895)	(47,740)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(96,759)	(90,245)
Net cash used in financing activities		(96,759)	(90,245)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		104,502	37,030
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2025		1,123,919	1,086,889
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2026	4	1,228,421	1,123,919

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Retained Surplus	Revaluation Surplus	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,061,097	-	1,061,097
Comprehensive Income			
Profit attributable to the entity	83,916		83,916
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	83,916		83,916
Balance as at 30 June 2025	1,145,013		1,145,013
Comprehensive Income			
Profit attributable to the entity	521,678		521,678
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Revaluation increment/(decrement)			
Total Comprehensive Income	521,678		521,678
Balance as at 30 June 2026	1,666,691		1,666,691

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

1. Reporting Entity Concept

Visit Sunshine Coast Limited (VSC) or "the company" is a not-for-profit company domiciled in Australia. The address of the company's registered office is Level 3, Suite 301, 8 Maroochydore Road, Maroochydore, Queensland 4558. The company primarily is involved in the promotion and development of tourism in the Sunshine Coast region in Queensland.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. Because the company is a not-for-profit-entity and AASBs include requirements for not-for-profit entities which are inconsistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the financial report of the company does not comply with all IFRSs and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the date shown on the Directors' Declaration.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial report has been prepared on the historical cost basis, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AASBs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

e) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Australian dollars at the foreign exchange rate on that date. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in income and expense.

f) Financial instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets

The company initially recognises loans, receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3. Basis of Preparation (cont.)

f) Financial instruments (cont.)

i) Non-derivative financial assets (cont.)

The company ceases to recognise a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The company initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated.

All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company ceases to recognise a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: trade and other payables. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is measured at fair value if the financial liability is initially designated at fair value through profit or loss. All other financial liabilities (if any) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. Basis of Preparation (cont.)

f) Financial instruments (cont.)

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities (cont.)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense to profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. It is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

iii) Compound financial instruments

The company has not issued any compound financial instruments.

iv) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The company holds no derivative financial instruments.

g) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and capitalised borrowing costs (see below). Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised as “other income” in the statement of comprehensive income.

In respect of borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalisation is on or after 1 July 2010, the company capitalises borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to- day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in expenses as incurred.

3. Basis of Preparation (cont.)

g) Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in expenses on a prime cost or diminishing value basis over the estimated useful lives of each motor vehicle, computers and office equipment. Depreciation is recognised on a prime cost basis over the term of lease for leasehold improvements. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Classification of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
▪ Office furniture	3-5 years
▪ Computer equipment	3 years
▪ Motor vehicles	5 years
▪ Leasehold improvement	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

h) Intangible assets

Depreciation is recognised in expenses on a prime cost basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Classification of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
▪ Intangible Assets - Website	3 years

i) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income; contract assets (amount due from customers under contracts).

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due, and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The company uses the simplified approach as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to trade receivables. In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e diversity) of the customer base, appropriate groupings of the company's historical loss experience, the credit history of major customers.

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the company assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, it can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12 month expected credit loss, if any.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the company applies its internal credit risk rating using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

3. Basis of Preparation (cont.)

i) Impairment (cont.)

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. As the entity is a not-for-profit entity, value in use is the depreciated replacement cost of an asset as the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and as the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in expenses. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

j) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows attributable to employee benefits. Contributions are made by the entity to each employees designated superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

k) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

l) Revenue

i) Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised as income in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

3. Basis of Preparation (cont.)

l) Revenue (cont.)

ii) Grant revenue

In determining whether AASB 15 applies to the company's revenue, the company considers whether there is an "enforceable" contract with a customer with "sufficiently specific" performance obligations.

In the instance where the company has satisfied itself that the contract with the customer has specific targets and obligations that are deliverable, the revenue is recognised in accordance with the satisfaction of the specific targets and obligations.

In the instance where the company has not satisfied the sufficiently specific targets and obligations at balance date, a contract liability for its future obligations under the agreement is recognised. The terms of the agreement may include the requirement to return unspent funds or they may include the ability to seek an extension of the program under which the funds were expended.

In the event the company receives funding that does not meet the requirements of AASB 15, revenue is accounted for under the specific provisions of AASB 1058. The default position is ASB 1058 is that income is recognised immediately if it does not fall within the scope of other Australian Accounting Standards.

m) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of a contract the Company assesses whether the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at commencement date
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

3. Basis of Preparation (cont.)

m) Leases (cont.)

Concessionary Leases

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the Company to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the Company has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-81' and measures the right of use assets at cost on initial recognition.

n) Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

o) Income tax

The company is exempt from income tax under Division 50-40 (Primary and secondary resources, and tourism) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

p) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a net basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

q) Presentation of financial statements

The company applies revised AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements (2007), which became effective as of 1 January 2009. As a result, the company presents in the statement of changes in equity all owner changes in equity, whereas all non-owner changes in equity are presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
Cash at bank - unrestricted		1,172,065	1,067,563
Call Deposits		56,356	56,356
Cash and cash equivalents		1,228,421	1,123,919
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand			
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows		1,228,421	1,123,919

The company's bankers, the National Australia Bank, holds a bank guarantee of $28,050 in respect to the lease for the company's office at 3/8 Maroochydore Road Maroochydore QLD 4558.

The company's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in note 12.

5. Trade and other receivables

	Note	2026	2025
Current		**$**	**$**
Trade receivables		629	-
Provision for doubtful debts		-	-
GST receivable		160,452	116,341
Payroll tax receivable		607	650
ATO refund due		3,805	3,624
		165,493	120,615

The company's exposure to credit and currency risk and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables are disclosed in note 12.

6. Prepayments

Current	**2026**	**2025**
	$	**$**
Prepaid expenses	772,099	866,316
	772,099	866,316

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Office furniture	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost					
Balance as at 1 July 2024	170,463	101,633	76,280	43,123	391,499
Additions	1,257		13,023		14,280
Disposals	943	-	191,844	-	192,787
Balance as at 30 June 2025	171,720	101,633	89,303	43,123	405,779
Balance as at 1 July 2025	171,720	101,633	89,303	43,123	405,779
Additions	2,858	-	27,507	-	30,365
Disposals	-	-	2,069	-	2,069
Balance as at 30 June 2026	174,578	101,633	114,741	43,123	434,075
Depreciation and Impairment					
Balance as at 1 July 2024	156,478	101,035	41,606	42,155	341,274
Depreciation	7,448	324	15,827	921	24,520
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2025	163,926	101,359	57,433	43,076	365,794
Balance as at 1 July 2025	163,926	101,359	57,433	43,076	365,794
Depreciation	4,679	273	17,756	47	22,755
Disposals	-	-	1,669	-	1,669
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2026	168,605	101,632	73,519	43,123	386,879
Net book value					
At 30 June 2025	7,794	274	31,871	47	39,986
At 30 June 2026	5,973	1	41,222	-	47,196

8. Right of Use Asset

The company's lease portfolio includes office equipment and office accommodation.

The company has exercised the option on the office accommodation lease. The option is for a five (5) year period and commenced in August 2024 and expires in August 2029. There is no further option to extend the office accommodation lease which expires August 2029.

AASB 16 related amounts recognised on the Statement of Financial Position:

	2026 $	2025 $
Leased Building	565,164	565,164
Accumulated Depreciation	(215,413)	(101,980)
Balance as at 30 June	349,751	463,184

Total Right of Use Asset as 30 June 2026 $349,751 (2025: $463,184)

Movements in carrying amounts:

Leased Building	2026 $	2025 $
Opening balance	463,184	9,270
Lease addition	-	565,164
Lease termination	-	-
Depreciation expense	(113,433)	(111,250)
Net carrying value	349,751	463,184

AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

	2026 $	2025 $
Depreciation charge related to right of use assets	113,433	111,250
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	33,611	37,133

9. Intangibles

	2026	2025
	$	$
Website at Cost	455,410	404,880
Accumulated amortisation	(400,601)	(364,297)
Net carrying amount	54,809	40,583
Website		
Balance at the beginning of the year	40,583	37,473
Additions	50,530	33,460
Disposals		
Amortisation expense	(36,304)	(30,350)
Balance at the end of the year	54,809	40,583

10. Trade and other payables

	2026	2025
	$	$
Trade creditors	46,279	66,885
Sundry creditor accruals	25,722	20,021
Other payables owing		
GST liability	-	-
Payroll liabilities	55,821	78,684
Deferred income	208,508	654,184
	336,330	819,774

The company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 12.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

11. Provisions

Employee Provisions	2026	2025
	$	$
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	143,828	120,732
Additional provisions raised during year	150,415	161,695
Amounts used	(129,724)	(138,599)
Balance at the end of the year	164,519	143,828

Analysis of Provisions	2026	2025
	$	$
Current:		
Annual leave entitlements	107,862	100,863
Long Service Leave entitlements	26,272	25,149
	134,134	126,012
Non-Current:		
Long service leave entitlements	30,385	17,816
	30,385	17,816

Other Provisions

	2026	2025
	$	$
Current:		
Audit Provision	21,000	20,000
	21,000	20,000
Non-Current:		
Provision for makegood on office lease	50,000	50,000
	50,000	50,000

Provision for makegood on office lease	$	$
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	50,000	40,000
Additional provisions raised during year	-	10,000
Amounts used	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	50,000	50,000

Employee Provisions represent the amounts accrued for employee 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 entitlement that have been 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 as 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.

Provision for makegood on office premises is a management judgement on the likely make good costs if the Company was to vacate their current office premises at the end of the current lease.

12. Financial Instruments

a) Financial risk management

Overview

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers.

Trade and other receivables

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk.

At the reporting date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

The company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness. The company reviews external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references.

The company does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient readily available funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 90 days, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices, such as interest rates, affecting the company's assets and income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

b) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the company's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

12. Financial Instruments (cont.)

b) Credit risk (cont.)

	2026	2025
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,228,421	1,123,919
Trade and other receivables	165,493	120,615
	1,393,914	1,244,534

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Australia	165,493	120,615
Other regions	-	-
	165,493	120,615

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by type of customer was:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Government entities	164,864	116,991
Non-Government entities	629	3,624
	165,493	120,615

The ageing of the company's trade receivables from non-government entities at the reporting date was:

	2026		2025	
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
	$	$	$	$
Current	-	-	-	-
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	-
61 to 90 days	629	-	-	-
91 days and over	-	-	-	-
	629	-	-	-

12. Financial Instruments (cont.)

c) Liquidity risk

Payable minimum lease payments

	2026	2025
	$	$
- less than 12 months	134,282	88,670
- more than 12 months but not later than five years	244,947	387,318
- greater than five years	-	-
	379,229	475,988

The property lease commitment is a non-cancellable lease contracted for and recognised in the financial statements in accordance with AASB16. The increase in lease commitments is a fixed 3% per annum.

Refer to Note 8 Right of Use Asset; The company has exercised the option on the office accommodation lease. The option is for a five (5) year period and commenced in August 2024 and expires in August 2029.

Trade and other payables

	2026	2025
	$	$
- less than 12 months	336,330	819,774
- more than 12 months but not later than five years	-	-
- greater than five years	-	-
	336,330	819,774

d) Currency risk

The company has minor exposure to foreign currency risk on some purchases.

e) Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

13. Capital and Reserves

Company limited by guarantee

The company is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, each member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while that person is a member or within one year after that person ceased to be a member for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before that person ceased to be a member and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustment of the rights of the contributors amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding $20.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

14. Revenue

Revenue	2026	2025
	$	$
Sunshine Coast Council	4,227,534	4,158,317
Other Government	1,860,600	1,338,089
Member Receipts	159,220	147,420
Other	346,010	383,019
Total Revenue	6,593,364	6,026,845

15. Personnel expenses

	2026	2025
	$	$
Salaries and Wages	1,925,262	1,813,386
Superannuation contributions	219,817	203,505
Increase/(Decrease) in liability for annual leave	7,000	(4,841)
Increase/(Decrease) in liability for long services leave	31,507	27,936
Salaries and Wages	2,183,156	2,039,986

16. Director fees and related company payments

	2026	2025
	$	$
Directors Fees	127,116	119,832
Related company payments	47,739	54,382

Related company payments include entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those Directors individually or collectively.

17. Finance income

	2026	2025
	$	$
Interest income on bank deposits	47,208	52,597
Net finance income	47,208	52,597

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

18. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities	**$**	**$**
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	521,678	83,916
Adjustment for depreciation and amortisation	172,493	166,121
(Profit)/Loss on sale of asset	398	-
Operating surplus before changes in working capital and provisions	694,569	250,037
Change in trade and other receivables	(4,677)	(75,643)
Change in prepayments	94,217	(459,990)
Change in trade and other payables	(523,644)	417,516
Change in provisions and employee benefits	21,691	43,096
Net cash from operating activities	282,156	175,016

19. Expenses

	2026	2025
	$	**$**
Auditors Remuneration	21,100	19,600
Rental expenses on operating leases	1,766	1,766

20. Capital commitments

The company has no known future capital commitments.

21. Fair Value Measurement

The company has measured and recognised certain plant and equipment items at fair value on a non-recurring basis (2012) under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1: measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;

Level 2: measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3: measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value measurement of the plant and equipment took place as a result of the company's acquisition of the Visitor Information Centres from the Sunshine Coast Regional Council in July 2012. These assets are currently being depreciated in accordance with their useful life.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

22. Economic dependency, going concern and subsequent event

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the company to continue its operations at current levels is dependent upon future ongoing funding being provided by the funding bodies. The company has entered into a new funding deed with the company's major funding body effective 17 September 2024 with no significant changes to the terms. The agreement is an evergreen agreement with an acknowledgement by the funder that it is desirable for the company to have funding approved for terms of four (4) years. It includes the provision for the funding to be extended each year unless otherwise notified by the provider, on or about the commencement of each financial year following the anniversary. As no notice has been given by the funding partner, the funding has been extended.

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Visit Sunshine Coast Limited (the company):

a) the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 8 to 30 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   i) compliance with Australian Accounting Standards; and

   ii) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



David Ryan, Chairman

Dated at Maroochydore this 24th day of September 2026.

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement as at 30 June 2026

Subsection 295 (3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to Visit Sunshine Coast Limited, as it does not have any controlled entities and therefore, is not required by the Australian Accounting standards to prepare consolidated financial statements.

The Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement is True and Correct

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



David Ryan, Chairman

Dated at Maroochydore this 24th day of September 2026.

Independent Auditors' Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF VISIT SUNSHINE COAST LIMITED

ABN 14 144 749 717

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Visit Sunshine Coast Limited ('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 a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Visit Sunshine Coast Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, 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 and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ('the Code') that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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.

Independent Auditors' Report

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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 skepticism 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 audit opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditors' Report

- 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, amongst 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.

Poole Audit Group Pty Ltd
Level 1, 8 Innovation Parkway
BIRTINYA QLD 4575



Donald Glenn Poole

Registered Company Auditor No. 5951