

Statement by Board Members and Chief Financial & Operating Officer

In the opinion of the members of the Board and the Chief Financial & Operating Officer of Export Finance Australia:

(a) The accompanying financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

(b) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

(c) At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the corporate Commonwealth entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Under section 62 of the *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991* (EFIC Act), the Commonwealth guarantees the due payment by Export Finance Australia of any money payable by Export Finance Australia to third parties.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board.



Debra Hazelton
Chair
28 August 2025



Sonia Kammel
Chief Financial & Operating Officer
28 August 2025



John Hopkins
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
28 August 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Interest income	3(i)	220.8	201.6	184.3	198.5
Other interest income	3(ii)	91.9	74.9	40.2	37.4
Interest expense	3(iii)	(277.8)	(247.1)	(276.5)	(293.7)
Net interest income		34.9	29.4	(52.0)	(57.8)
Fair value movement of loans, bonds, insurances and guarantees	3(iv)	69.2	59.5	(56.4)	(13.8)
Fair value movement of other financial instruments	3(v)	(0.7)	0.5	12.7	(6.9)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)		(0.3)	(0.7)	(7.3)	(7.1)
Realised gain/(loss) on derivatives issued to Borrowers		-	-	(16.4)	(4.9)
Fair value movement of equity investments	3(vi)	-	-	(75.5)	(15.6)
Other revenue	3(vii)	6.7	6.3	35.9	36.6
Operating income		109.8	95.0	(159.0)	(69.5)
Operating expenses	3(viii)	(54.2)	(53.5)	(9.4)	(11.9)
Expected credit loss	3(ix)	-	-	(37.5)	(5.1)
State tax equivalent charges	3(x)	(2.8)	(2.4)	-	-
Net operating income		52.8	39.1	(205.9)	(86.5)
Specific provision	3(xi)	-	-	(3.3)	(4.7)
Profit/(loss) before tax equivalent		52.8	39.1	(209.2)	(91.2)
Income tax equivalent charge		(15.8)	(11.7)	-	-
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities		37.0	27.4	(209.2)	(91.2)
National Interest Account attributable directly to the Commonwealth		-	-	209.2	91.2
Net profit available to the Commonwealth		37.0	27.4	-	-
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss:</i>					
Loss on revaluation of land and buildings	12	(19.8)	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		(19.8)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period available to the Commonwealth		17.2	27.4	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2025

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Assets					
Cash and cash at bank	24, 1(g)	16.2	28.3	179.3	144.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	4, 24, 1(g, h)	1,262.0	534.5	-	0.6
Amounts receivable from the Commonwealth	5	-	-	218.8	77.4
Investment securities at amortised cost	6, 1(i)	799.5	783.2	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	7, 1(j)	0.1	0.1	861.3	631.9
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	8, 1(k)	1,260.3	1,168.0	1,373.3	1,443.6
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	23a, 1(l)	906.3	637.3	-	-
Derivative financial assets	9, 1(m)	61.0	48.7	1.3	1.7
Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	10, 1(n)	-	-	888.2	952.3
Other financial assets	11	15.3	22.0	17.9	10.6
Property, plant and equipment	12, 1(o, p)	117.5	138.7	-	-
Total assets		4,438.2	3,360.8	3,540.1	3,262.3
Liabilities					
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	23b, 1(r)	-	-	909.3	639.2
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	13, 1(s)	3,370.9	2,325.0	2,339.5	2,461.2
Guarantees, bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss	14, 1(t)	8.8	12.4	15.9	9.4
Derivative financial liabilities	9, 1(m)	287.6	274.0	13.8	72.9
Other financial liabilities	15	120.0	108.0	4.9	8.3
Sundry provisions and allowances	16	31.0	25.0	71.3	71.3
Total liabilities		3,818.3	2,744.4	3,354.7	3,262.3
Net assets		619.9	616.4	185.4	-
Equity					
Contributed equity		206.0	206.0	185.4	-
Reserves		207.7	227.5	-	-
Retained profits		206.2	182.9	-	-
Total equity		619.9	616.4	185.4	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account					National Interest Account	
	Retained Profits \$ m	Revaluation Reserves \$ m	Other Reserves \$ m	Contributed Equity \$ m	Total Equity \$ m	Contributed Equity \$ m	Total Equity \$ m
Opening balance as at 30 June 2024	182.9	161.3	66.2	206.0	616.4	-	-
Comprehensive income							
Other comprehensive income	-	(19.8)	-	-	(19.8)	-	-
Profit for the period	37.0	-	-	-	37.0	-	-
Total comprehensive income	37.0	(19.8)	-	-	17.2	-	-
Transactions with the Commonwealth							
Equity contribution from the Commonwealth	-	-	-	-	-	185.4	185.4
Dividends paid	(13.7)	-	-	-	(13.7)	-	-
Closing balance available to the Commonwealth as at 30 June 2025	206.2	141.5	66.2	206.0	619.9	185.4	185.4

	Commercial Account					National Interest Account	
	Retained Profits \$ m	Revaluation Reserves \$ m	Other Reserves \$ m	Contributed Equity \$ m	Total Equity \$ m	Contributed Equity \$ m	Total Equity \$ m
Opening balance as at 30 June 2023	164.0	161.3	66.2	206.0	597.5	-	-
Comprehensive income							
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	27.4	-	-	-	27.4	-	-
Total comprehensive income	27.4	-	-	-	27.4	-	-
Transactions with the Commonwealth							
Dividends paid	(8.5)	-	-	-	(8.5)	-	-
Closing balance available to the Commonwealth as at 30 June 2024	182.9	161.3	66.2	206.0	616.4	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Contributed equity on the Commercial Account (CA) comprises \$6 million of capital advanced by the Commonwealth in November 1991 and an equity injection of \$200 million paid in July 2014 that restored the capital base following a \$200 million special dividend paid in June 2013.

In addition to the contributed equity, section 54 of the EFIC Act provides for \$1.2 billion of callable capital from the Commonwealth, which to date has never been called.

The asset revaluation reserves of \$141.5 million represent the cumulative fair value revaluation increments / decrements recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to freehold land and building (refer to Note 12).

Other reserves of \$66.2 million represent other net assets transferred from the Australian Trade Commission on 1 November 1991.

As agreed with our Minister we paid a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 based on the recommendation from the Board that 50% of the 2023–24 profit be paid as a dividend, and accordingly a dividend of \$13.7 million was paid in December 2024.

The National Interest Account (NIA) received USD\$125 million this year from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) which was equivalent to AUD\$185.4m which has been classified as contributed equity.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
	Note				
Cash flows from operating activities					
Inflows:					
Premium and fees received*		71.5	78.3	51.4	48.1
Interest received		298.6	281.4	217.7	213.5
Insurance claim recoveries		0.1	0.1	23.9	23.8
Loans & Guarantees recovered		-	1.1	-	-
Sundry income*		7.0	6.7	-	-
Proceeds from derivatives issued to Borrowers		-	-	29.2	19.6
Decrease in other debtors and prepayments		18.5	14.5	-	-
Outflows:					
Premiums paid to reinsurers (net of commissions)		(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.6)	-
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(254.3)	(249.1)	(279.5)	(289.7)
Payments to creditors and employees*		(62.0)	(60.3)	(3.4)	(1.0)
Guarantees paid		(5.5)	(0.7)	-	-
Repayments for derivatives issued to Borrowers		-	-	(45.5)	(24.6)
Net (disbursements)/repayments of loans		(335.0)	(60.0)	(258.4)	(89.1)
Disbursement of convertible loan asset		-	-	-	(188.2)
Purchase of equity investments		-	-	-	(28.9)
Net Increase/(decrease) in payables to the Commonwealth		-	-	(8.7)	(2.1)
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	24	(263.0)	10.1	(274.9)	(318.6)
* Grossed up for Goods and Services Tax (GST)					
Cash flows from investing activities					
Inflows:					
Proceeds from investment securities		571.8	814.1	-	-
Outflows:					
Payments for investment securities		(587.0)	(817.0)	-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(2.2)	(2.3)	-	-
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities		(17.4)	(5.2)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Inflows:					
Proceeds from other borrowings	25	6,268.1	5,716.5	439.9	523.9
Proceeds from derivatives	25	3,121.2	2,759.2	-	-
Receipts from the Commonwealth		-	-	252.9	73.2
Receipts from National Interest Account		10.9	7.3	-	-
Receipts from other Commonwealth entities		4.7	1.2	-	-
Outflows:					
Repayments of other borrowings	25	(5,309.6)	(5,994.3)	(360.9)	(296.9)
Repayments of derivatives	25	(3,122.0)	(2,811.6)	-	-
Dividend payments to the Commonwealth		(13.7)	(8.5)	-	-
Other payments to the Commonwealth		(15.6)	(10.9)	-	-
Payments to Commercial Account		-	-	(10.9)	(7.3)
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities		944.0	(341.1)	321.0	292.9
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		663.6	(336.2)	46.1	(25.7)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		562.8	890.7	144.8	179.4
Net effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent balances held in foreign currencies		51.8	8.3	(11.6)	(8.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	24	1,278.2	562.8	179.3	144.8

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note: 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

EFA (formerly known as the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation or EFIC) is the Australian Government's Export Credit Agency (ECA). We were established under the EFIC Act and are defined as a corporate Commonwealth entity under the PGPA Act. EFA is part of the DFAT portfolio of agencies, and reports to the Minister for Trade and Tourism. The ultimate parent of EFA is the Commonwealth of Australia.

In recent years, the Government has enhanced EFA's mandate to enable us to support a wider range of exporters, assist other government entities, and finance overseas infrastructure development.

These changes have complemented and enhanced EFA's core export-focused mandate and enable us to use our specialist financing capabilities to support broader Government policy initiatives.

We are a corporate Commonwealth entity with an independent Board who are responsible for oversight the affairs of EFA. This includes determining strategy, defining risk appetite and monitoring performance.

The continued existence of EFA in its present form is dependent on Government policy.

EFA is domiciled in Australia, with our head office and principal place of business at 22 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

(a) Basis of preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the PGPA Act.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period; and
- *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR).

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars (which is EFA's functional currency) and amounts are rounded to the nearest \$0.1 million unless otherwise stated.

EFA operates two separate accounts; (i) the Commercial Account (CA) and (ii) the National Interest Account (NIA). The results of these accounts are reported separately in the financial statements.

(i) Business undertaken on the Commercial Account

The majority of financial assets and liabilities on the CA are measured at fair value through profit or loss as underlying derivatives are used to hedge risk. Some assets and liabilities, however, are measured at amortised cost. Typically, these transaction either are receivables from other financial institutions, are investments in securities, or the transactions are short term and derivatives are not used to hedge the risk.

The CA operates on a for-profit basis and bears all the risks for those business activities undertaken under Part 4 of the EFIC Act. The CA raises funds ("borrowing pool") on the wholesale market in order to provide loans to counterparties (including the NIA). EFA enters into derivatives where applicable to mitigate the impact of mismatches in the interest rate, currency and / or payment terms between these borrowings and the related loans issued by EFA. These derivatives are economic hedges, and hedge accounting is not applied.

(ii) Business undertaken on the National Interest Account

Financial assets and liabilities on the NIA are measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss depending on the nature of the instrument.

The NIA operates on an approval or direction from our Minister, enabling EFA to undertake business activities under Part 5 of the EFIC Act, which the Minister considers to be in the 'national interest'. Such activities may relate to a class of business which EFA is not authorised to undertake, or involve terms and conditions EFA would not accept, in the normal course of business. Where our Minister directs EFA to undertake a business activity under Part 5 of the EFIC Act, the credit risk is borne by the Commonwealth. The funding risk, however, is borne by the CA.

The CA is compensated for this funding risk by retaining the difference between the actual borrowing rate and an agreed benchmark rate for funding loans on the NIA.

Net income derived from the business activity on the NIA is paid to the Commonwealth.

The CA recovers from the Commonwealth the costs of administering business undertaken under Part 5 and any losses incurred in respect of such business.

The EFIC Act also allows the CA to share part of a NIA business activity. In such cases, income and expenses are apportioned between the two accounts in accordance with the risk participation.

(b) New Australian Accounting Standards (AAS)

Consistent with Government policy, no accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. There has been no new standards that have an application date for this financial year that affect the financial statements. New standards not yet effective are not anticipated to have a material impact.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note: 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(c) Recognition of Income and expenses

For assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss under the CA and the NIA, revenue and expenses are recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received/paid or receivable/payable, to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow and the revenue or expense can be reliably measured.

For assets and liabilities held at amortised cost under the NIA, income and expense is recognised in the financial statements as earned or incurred from the date of attachment of risk and taken through the profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(d) Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables at reporting date are translated at exchange rates prevailing at reporting date.

All exchange gains and losses are brought to account in determining profit or loss for the year.

The principal exchange rates affecting the statement of financial position are the US dollar, the Euro and the Papua New Guinea Kina (PGK). The relevant exchange rates used are:

Average rates during year	2025	2024
US\$ / A\$	0.6480	0.6557
Euro / A\$	0.5961	0.6062
PGK / A\$	2.6066	2.4587
Rates at 30 June		
US\$ / A\$	0.6550	0.6624
Euro / A\$	0.5586	0.6196
PGK / A\$	2.7097	2.5563

(e) Taxation

Under section 63 of the EFIC Act, EFA is not subject to Income tax and a number of other taxes. Under section 63A, EFA is subject to tax-equivalent payments under competitive neutrality arrangements as outlined below.

EFA is also subject to GST and Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT). Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable as an input tax credit from the Australian Taxation Office, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; and
- the net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of the receivables, payables or commitments.

(f) Competitive neutrality

The competitive neutrality arrangements impose a mandatory obligation on EFA to pay amounts as determined by the Minister each financial year.

Under section 61A of the EFIC Act, a direction dated 18 June 2015 by the Minister requires EFA to pay a debt neutrality charge to the Commonwealth that consists of:

- a payment of 10 basis points on EFA's cost of borrowing, which applies to all new borrowings and to existing debt that is rolled over or refinanced.
- On 31 January 2020, the Minister advised EFA that the debt neutrality charge would no longer apply to new borrowings on the NIA. The charge now applies to new borrowings on the CA and all existing CA debt that is rolled over or refinanced.

Under section 63A of the EFIC Act, a direction dated 18 June 2015 by the Minister requires EFA to pay a tax-equivalent payment to the Commonwealth that consists of:

- a payment in lieu of Commonwealth income tax at 30% of accounting profits, and realised capital gains;
- a payment in lieu of New South Wales payroll tax calculated at 4.85% above the relevant threshold; and
- a payment in lieu of New South Wales land tax calculated at 2% above the relevant threshold.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balance sheet items: cash and cash at bank (being cash on hand and at bank), and receivables from other financial institutions (refer to note 1(h)). Cash is recognised at its nominal amount as this is considered fair value.

(h) Receivables from other financial institutions

Receivables from other financial institutions include overnight deposits and short-term fixed deposits with banks and other financial institutions. These are measured at amortised cost. They can be on both the CA and also the NIA. If the funding is borrowed directly to fund National Interest loans is greater than the loans issued, the balance is invested.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note: 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(i) Investment securities at amortised cost

The reason for holding these investments is to collect the contractual cash flows which are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding'. EFA's business model is to hold these financial assets until maturity. Investments may be sold due to credit quality issues and in limited cases for cash requirements. They are short-term, medium-term and long-term government, bank and other debt securities and include bonds, bills of exchange, commercial paper and certificates of deposit. They are carried at amortised cost.

(j) Loans and receivables at amortised cost

On the CA, transactions that are recorded at amortised cost are floating rate loans and short-term loans. Economic hedges via natural offset are in place for these transactions. As such the amortised value approximates their fair value. An expected credit loss is recognised for loans measured at amortised cost.

On the NIA, export finance loans that meet the definition of amortised cost and rescheduled credit insurance debts are carried at amortised cost. The recoverable amount is represented by the gross value of the outstanding balances, adjusted by expected credit loss, specific provisions for impairment, deferred income, and unearned premium. Unearned premiums and deferred income received in cash at the start of the loan are brought to income on an effective yield basis over the life of the loan by reducing the carrying amount. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. A loan or receivable is recognised as impaired when it is likely that the debt will not be recovered in full. In this instance a specific provision will be created for the impairment. An expected credit loss is recognised for corporate NIA exposures.

On the NIA, the expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated based on the outstanding exposure of the facility multiplied by the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since the inception of the transaction, a whole of life PD is applied; otherwise, a one year PD is applied. ECL will increase due to the growth in the loan book even in the absence of an increase in credit risk.

(k) Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss

Export finance loans and rescheduled credit insurance debts held on the CA are designated at fair value through profit or loss. They are designated at fair value as this designation significantly reduces the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring the asset on a different basis from derivatives that have been entered into to hedge the transactions.

Some export finance loans held on the NIA are classified as fair value through profit and loss as it fails the solely payment of principal and interest test under AASB 9 due to embedded foreign exchange derivatives features.

A convertible loan asset is held at fair value through profit and loss and has a two year maturity with a contractual right to receive cash at maturity or in line with the repayment schedule ahead of final maturity. EFA has the right to elect to receive outstanding principal and interest or convert the asset to shares.

For export finance loans and rescheduled credit insurance debts, interest income through profit or loss forms part of the fair value calculation. Movement in fair value for premium, reinsurance, residual margin, interest income and credit risk is recorded separately through profit or loss.

For more detail on the fair value calculation for loans held in the CA and NIA, refer to Note 19.

(l) Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss

The CA funds most of the loans on the NIA from the CA borrowing pool and this funding is recorded in the CA at fair value through profit or loss. For more detail on the fair value calculation, refer to Note 19.

(m) Derivative financial instruments

EFA uses derivative financial instruments on the CA to manage exposures to interest rate and foreign exchange risk. These include foreign exchange contracts, interest rate and cross-currency swaps, and forward rate agreements. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive (in the money) and as liabilities when their fair value is negative (out of the money). Any gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken through profit or loss. For more details on the fair value calculation, refer to Note 19.

The NIA may use derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to interest rate risks and certain loans have embedded derivative financial instruments.

(n) Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss

The amounts held in equity investments on the NIA are classified as fair value through profit and loss and are classified as equity as they fail the accounting requirements to meet the definition of a loan. For more detail on the fair value calculation refer to Note 19.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note: 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(o) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are revalued periodically to fair value to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair value at the reporting date.

The valuation of property, comprising land and buildings, is made by an independent registered valuer every three years based on an income approach and discounted cash flow analysis with reference to its highest and best use.

The valuation of plant and equipment is based on internal assessment by management to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from their fair value.

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve and any subsequent decreases are written back against the asset revaluation reserve. On revaluation, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives using the straight-line method.

Depreciation rates used are as follows:

• building	3.0% pa
• computer equipment	33.3% pa
• other plant and equipment	10.0-22.5% pa
• leased right of use assets	Lease term

The profit or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is taken into account in determining the result for the year.

(p) Leases

AASB 16: Leases requires a lessee to report a lease with a duration of longer than 12 months and not considered as low value, on the balance sheet as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and lease liability. For lessors, the distinction between financial and operating leases remains.

EFA leases out office space to tenants as a lessor. These leases are classified as operating leases as the agreements do not substantially transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the office space within the building owned by EFA.

Leased ROU assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at cost, being the initial amount of the lease liability after any lease incentives, increased by any initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments and estimated costs to restore. ROU assets are accounted for as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same item as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of scheduled future lease payments after any lease incentives, discounted using the Australian Government's incremental borrowing rate, with interest expense recognised in profit or loss.

The depreciation rates for ROU assets are based on the period from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

EFA leases office space in Perth. The ROU asset and lease liability of \$0.3m are not considered significant enough to require detailed disclosure.

A make good provision has been provided to allow for the return of the leased space to the agreed condition at the end of the lease.

(q) Payables to other financial institutions

Payables to other financial institutions are short-term borrowings with banks and other financial institutions and are measured at amortised cost. They can be on both the CA and also the NIA if the funding is borrowed on a direct basis for a National Interest loan rather than from the CA borrowing pool.

(r) Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost

The NIA loans that are funded from the CA borrowing pool are borrowed from the CA at an agreed benchmark rate and these borrowings are recorded in the NIA at an amount equal to the net proceeds received. Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

(s) Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss

Commercial paper, medium-term notes, bonds and structured bonds (which may have embedded derivatives) are designated at fair value through profit or loss. They are designated at fair value as this designation significantly reduces the accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring the liability on a different basis from derivatives that have been entered into to hedge the transactions. Interest expense forms part of the fair value calculation in the balance sheet, but is recorded separately from the rest of fair value movement through profit or loss. These borrowings can be on both the CA and also the NIA if the funding is borrowed on a direct basis for a National Interest loan rather than from the CA borrowing pool. For more details on the fair value calculation, refer to Note 19.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note: 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(t) Guarantees, bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss

Guarantees, medium-term insurance, bonds and foreign exchange rate guarantee transactions are regarded as financial instruments under accounting standards. These are designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception as they are a group of financial liabilities that are managed, and performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis. Subsequently, they are carried at their fair value with any movements recognised in profit or loss. For more details on the fair value calculation, refer to Note 19.

(u) Employee entitlements

Provisions for annual leave and long service leave have been established to provide for amounts expected to be paid to employees based on their entitlements. Where applicable, the entitlements take into account prior government service.

The provision for annual leave is based on the value of actual entitlements at reporting date. Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date and discounted using appropriate market yields at reporting date.

EFA makes contributions to the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) and its obligation is limited to a required annual contribution as determined by the actuaries of the superannuation plans administered by the Commonwealth. Accordingly, the plans are accounted for as defined contribution plans. The liability for defined benefits are recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and are settled by the Australian Government in due course.

EFA staff can also be members of superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government. EFA makes employer contributions to these funds as per the superannuation guarantee contribution rate. The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions.

(v) Sundry creditors

Creditors and other financial liabilities are recognised when EFA becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods or services.

(w) Contingencies and commitments - assets and liabilities

Where, as a result of past events, there is a possible asset or liability whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events not wholly within the control of EFA, this will be disclosed as a contingent asset or contingent liability. When the inflow of economic benefits is probable, but not virtually certain, a contingent asset is recognised. When the outflow of economic benefits is probable, a contingent liability is recognised.

Commitments to provide financial facilities are contractually based. For loans and funded guarantees, EFA has committed to lend a fixed amount and any undrawn amounts under these facilities are shown as commitments. For guarantees and bonds, EFA has committed to cover a fixed exposure and any undrawn amounts under these facilities are shown as commitments.

(x) Provision for loan commitments

On the NIA there may be an occasion where a contract for a loan has been signed at below market terms and the loan is undrawn at year end, the expected fair value loss on the loan has been booked as an expense in the profit and loss and a provision for loan commitments.

(y) Events after the reporting period

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting period that impact these financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 2: Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In applying accounting policies, management continually evaluates judgements, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the financial statements.

All judgements, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable, based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions. Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of the financial statements are outlined below.

Impairment of investment securities at amortised cost

EFA holds a number of investment securities. A review of these investments has been undertaken for the year ended 30 June 2025 and it has been determined that no investment is considered to be impaired. These investments have a maturity of less than three years and are held with Australian Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) rated BBB or above, or foreign financial institutions rated AA- or above.

Property, plant and equipment

The valuation of land and buildings is based on an independent assessment by a registered valuer every three (3) years. The valuation is based on an income approach and discounted cash flow analysis with reference to its highest and best use. A valuation was undertaken in June 2025 and the details are in Note 12.

The valuation of plant and equipment is based on an internal assessment by management to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from their fair value.

The depreciation rate on the building has been evaluated and 33 years (3.0%) is considered the appropriate rate.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where financial instruments have a price quoted in an active market, this is its fair value.

Where the fair value of financial instruments cannot be determined from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgement is required to establish fair values. The valuation of financial instruments is described in more detail in Note 19.

Due to the complex nature of certain transactions entered on the NIA an independent valuation of these loans and equity investments at fair value through profit or loss was obtained. Net present value of cashflows and credit adjusted spreads were taken into account in the valuation.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Note	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note: 3 Revenue and Expenses				
(i) Interest income				
Interest from loans and receivables	72.4	77.4	60.4	85.1
Interest from Loans to National Interest Account	34.8	33.1	-	-
Interest from convertible loan asset	-	-	10.0	0.5
Derivative interest income	113.6	91.1	113.9	112.9
Total interest income	220.8	201.6	184.3	198.5
(ii) Other interest income				
Interest from other financial institutions	54.8	42.1	0.9	0.6
Interest from Investment securities	37.1	32.8	-	-
Interest from loans at amortised cost	-	-	39.3	36.8
Total other interest income	91.9	74.9	40.2	37.4
(iii) Interest expense				
Interest to other financial institutions	(3.8)	(4.2)	-	-
Interest on borrowings from Commercial Account	-	-	(39.6)	(36.7)
Interest on borrowings	(128.5)	(106.1)	(112.1)	(113.1)
Derivative interest expense	(143.0)	(135.3)	(124.8)	(143.9)
Debt neutrality charge	(2.5)	(1.5)	-	-
Total interest expense	(277.8)	(247.1)	(276.5)	(293.7)
(iv) Fair value movement of loans, bonds, insurances and guarantees				
Net premium and fees	84.5	46.3	37.7	35.1
Reinsurance	(0.6)	(0.2)	(1.6)	-
Convertible asset	-	-	88.9	-
Loan below market	-	-	-	(71.3)
Credit risk	(13.8)	16.4	(181.4)	22.4
Recoveries	-	1.1	-	-
Claims paid/ Loan write offs	(1.9)	(0.5)	-	-
Specific credit risk	1.0	(3.6)	-	-
Total fair value movement of loans bonds, insurances and guarantees	69.2	59.5	(56.4)	(13.8)
(v) Fair value movement of other financial instruments				
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	(0.5)	(2.3)	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	2.5	0.6	-	-
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	(29.1)	(48.2)	(39.1)	38.5
Derivative financial instruments	26.4	50.4	51.8	(45.4)
Total fair value movement of other financial instruments	(0.7)	0.5	12.7	(6.9)
(vi) Fair value movement of equity investments				
Fair value movement	-	-	(75.5)	(15.6)
Total fair value movement equity investments	-	-	(75.5)	(15.6)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note: 3 Revenue and Expenses					
(vii) Other revenue					
Premium and fees from loans		-	-	13.3	13.1
Rental income		4.3	5.1	-	-
Sundry income		2.3	1.1	-	-
Recoveries from credit insurance		0.1	0.1	22.6	23.5
Total other revenue		6.7	6.3	35.9	36.6
(viii) Operating expenses					
Employee costs		(38.4)	(33.0)	-	-
Professional fees		(3.6)	(9.9)	(0.3)	(3.5)
Depreciation and amortisation		(3.5)	(3.4)	-	-
Superannuation costs		(4.4)	(3.6)	-	-
Computer and communication costs		(6.1)	(5.8)	-	-
Provision for employee entitlements		(1.7)	(1.9)	-	-
Property costs		(1.9)	(1.8)	-	-
Advertising and promotional costs		(1.5)	(1.0)	-	-
Credit information		(1.1)	(1.1)	-	-
Travel costs		(1.1)	(0.8)	-	-
Insurance		(0.9)	(0.9)	-	-
Other expenses		(2.2)	(1.5)	-	-
National Interest Account recovery/(expense)		9.1	8.4	(9.1)	(8.4)
Recovery from other Commonwealth entities		3.1	2.8	-	-
Total operating expenses		(54.2)	(53.5)	(9.4)	(11.9)
(ix) Expected credit loss					
Expected credit loss		-	-	(37.5)	(5.1)
Total expected credit loss		-	-	(37.5)	(5.1)
(x) State tax-equivalent charges					
Payroll tax-equivalent charge		(2.3)	(1.9)	-	-
Land tax-equivalent charge		(0.5)	(0.5)	-	-
Total state tax-equivalent charges		(2.8)	(2.4)	-	-
(xi) Specific provision					
Specific provision		-	-	(2.5)	(4.8)
Recoveries		-	-	-	0.1
Write offs		-	-	(0.8)	-
Total specific provision		-	-	(3.3)	(4.7)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
	Note				
Note 4: Receivables from other financial institutions					
	1(h)				
Overnight deposits		374.0	505.5	-	-
Short-term cash deposits		888.0	29.0	-	0.6
Total receivables from other financial institutions		1,262.0	534.5	-	0.6
Maturity analysis of receivables from other financial institutions					
At call		374.0	505.5	-	-
Due in less than 3 months		630.0	26.1	-	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		258.0	2.9	-	0.6
Total receivables from other financial institutions		1,262.0	534.5	-	0.6

These receivables are from various banking institutions all rated AA- or above.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
Note 5: Amounts receivable from / (payable to) the Commonwealth				
Commonwealth opening balance receivable/ (payable)	-	-	77.4	60.2
Net payments (from)/to the Commonwealth	-	-	(67.5)	(73.2)
Foreign exchange movements	-	-	(0.3)	(0.8)
(Profit) /loss for the year on National Interest Account	-	-	209.2	91.2
Total amounts receivable from / (payable to) the Commonwealth	-	-	218.8	77.4

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

for the year ended 30 June 2025		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
Note 6: Investment securities at amortised cost					
Investment securities at amortised cost	1(i)	15.9	33.6	-	-
Discount securities		349.6	304.0	-	-
Floating rate notes		434.0	445.6	-	-
Fixed rate bonds		799.5	783.2	-	-
Total investment securities at amortised cost					
Maturity analysis of investment securities at amortised cost					
Due in 3 months or less		22.9	42.1	-	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		224.8	249.2	-	-
Due after 1 year to 5 years		551.8	491.9	-	-
Total investment securities at amortised cost		799.5	783.2	-	-

Refer to Note 18 for further information regarding credit risk and market risk.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 7: Loans and receivables at amortised cost					
	1(j)				
Gross export finance loans		-	-	918.0	648.0
Gross rescheduled credit insurance debts		0.2	0.3	57.0	75.2
Loans and receivables gross		0.2	0.3	975.0	723.2
Unearned premiums		-	-	(3.9)	(3.5)
Expected credit loss		-	-	(68.3)	(30.8)
Specific provision for impairment		(0.1)	(0.2)	(41.5)	(57.0)
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost		0.1	0.1	861.3	631.9
Maturity analysis loans and receivables gross					
Overdue		-	-	1.1	0.9
Due in 3 months or less		-	-	11.7	11.8
Due after 3 months to 1 year		0.1	0.1	84.1	75.5
Due after 1 year to 5 years		0.1	0.2	224.7	219.0
Due after 5 years		-	-	653.4	416.0
Total loans and receivables gross		0.2	0.3	975.0	723.2
Restructured exposures included above		0.2	0.3	65.8	102.8
Overdue by:					
0 to 30 days		-	-	-	-
30 to 60 days		-	-	-	0.1
61 to 90 days		-	-	-	-
Over 90 days		-	-	1.1	0.8
Total overdue loans and receivables gross		-	-	1.1	0.9
Loans and receivables are considered restructured when the original contractual terms are modified. Restructured loans and receivables continue to accrue interest.					
A loan or receivable is recognised as impaired when it is likely that the debt will not be recovered in full. In this instance a specific provision will be created for the impairment. For these overdue loan, Export Finance Australia has fully provided for them with a specific provision.					
Specific provision for impairment					
Specific provision for impairment opening balance		0.2	0.2	57.0	70.9
Specific impairment created		-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movement		-	-	0.9	(0.2)
Loans written off		-	-	(0.8)	-
Specific impairment written back		(0.1)	-	(15.6)	(13.7)
Specific provision closing balance		0.1	0.2	41.5	57.0
Impaired loans					
Impaired loans		0.2	0.3	65.8	84.7
Specific provision for impairment		(0.1)	(0.2)	(41.5)	(57.0)
Carrying value of impaired loans		0.1	0.1	24.3	27.7

The carrying value of impaired loans represent amounts expected to be recovered.

Amounts shown under the NIA represent loans made by EFA under Part 5 of the EFIC Act.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

for the year ended 30 June 2025		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
Note 8: Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss					
Gross export finance loans		1,393.4	1,299.8	1,208.2	1,201.2
Convertible loan asset		-	-	190.8	188.7
Loans and receivables gross	1(k)	1,393.4	1,299.8	1,399.0	1,389.9
Fair value net premium and fees		(10.6)	3.4	-	-
Fair value interest income		(1.5)	(4.6)	10.4	0.5
Fair value of credit and currency risk		(89.3)	(101.6)	(135.5)	41.3
Fair value of specific credit risk		(31.7)	(29.0)	-	-
Fair value of convertible note asset		-	-	88.9	-
Initial valuation adjustment for loans held at FVPL		-	-	10.5	11.9
Total loans and receivables at fair value		1,260.3	1,168.0	1,373.3	1,443.6
Maturity analysis loans and receivables gross					
Overdue		72.3	55.6	-	-
Due in 3 months or less		28.0	26.5	-	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		221.6	189.9	204.3	6.5
Due after 1 year to 5 years		788.3	582.9	223.8	350.0
Due after 5 years		283.2	444.9	970.9	1,033.4
Total loans and receivables gross		1,393.4	1,299.8	1,399.0	1,389.9
Restructured exposures included above*		26.0	8.9	-	-
Overdue by:					
Less than 30 days		6.7	1.3	-	-
30 to 60 days		0.5	0.8	-	-
61 to 90 days		1.6	1.7	-	-
Over 90 days		63.5	51.8	-	-
Total overdue loans and receivables gross		72.3	55.6	-	-

*Loans and receivables are considered restructured when the original contractual terms are modified. Restructured loans and receivables continue to accrue interest.

A loan or receivable is recognised as impaired when it is likely that the debt will not be recovered in full. In this instance, a specific credit risk allowance will be created for the impairment.

For these overdue loans, EFA has either received the payments in July 2025 or is working with the customer to receive payment in full or the amount has a specific credit risk allowance. A Paris Club memorandum of understanding was signed on 26th June 2024 which will lead to the restructure of the debts with the Government of Sri Lanka of \$63.0 million (2024: \$50.6 million) in the above overdue figure.

The fair value of loans and receivables is based on unobservable inputs (i.e. Level 3 as defined in Note 19) with the principal components being expectations of cash flows, time value of money and credit risk. As a result, the difference between the transaction price and fair value on initial recognition is not recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is instead recognised in the statement of financial position.

On the NIA there is a deferred initial valuation adjustment that is subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years. In the current year, EFA has amortised an expense of \$1.5 million (2024: \$1.5 million) into the statement of comprehensive income.

On the NIA the valuation for the loans at fair value has decreased due to currency rate and credit curve movements.

On the NIA a convertible note asset is held at fair value through profit and loss and has a two-year maturity with a contractual right to receive cash at maturity or in line with the repayment schedule ahead of final maturity. EFA has the right to elect to receive outstanding principal and interest and if no election made, the outstanding balance will be converted to shares. The valuation which resulted in a gain was based on conversion of the note into shares.

Refer to Note 18 for further information regarding credit risk including maximum exposures and market risk.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
Note					
Note 9: Derivative financial instruments					
1(m)					
Derivative financial assets					
Interest rate swaps		58.2	40.5	1.3	1.7
Cross-currency swaps		2.8	8.1	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts		-	0.1	-	-
Total derivative financial assets	25	61.0	48.7	1.3	1.7
Maturity analysis of derivative financial assets					
Due in 3 months or less		3.5	1.1	-	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		10.8	11.7	1.3	1.7
Due after 1 year to 5 years		31.0	21.3	-	-
Due after 5 years		15.7	14.6	-	-
Total derivative financial assets		61.0	48.7	1.3	1.7
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps		65.5	47.9	13.8	72.9
Cross-currency swaps		218.0	225.6	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts		4.1	0.5	-	-
Total derivative financial liabilities	25	287.6	274.0	13.8	72.9
Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities					
Due in 3 months or less		17.4	(3.6)	-	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		142.9	34.2	4.5	28.6
Due after 1 year to 5 years		96.1	202.7	9.3	44.3
Due after 5 years		31.2	40.7	-	-
Total derivative financial liabilities		287.6	274.0	13.8	72.9

A derivative financial asset arises when the underlying value of the contract results in an overall receipt of funds by EFA, and a derivative liability arises when the underlying value of the contract results in an overall payment of funds by EFA.

Derivatives are undertaken to hedge borrowings, loans or investments. Derivatives may create anomalies when looking at maturities in certain periods. While a contract may be an asset or a liability, cash received in certain periods may change the nature of the underlying asset or liability in that period.

Refer to Note 18 for further information regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
	Note				
Note 10: Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss					
	1(n)				
Initial proceeds for issuance of equity securities		-	-	980.5	969.6
Initial valuation adjustment for equity securities		-	-	(473.5)	(468.2)
Initial fair value of equity securities		-	-	507.0	501.4
Subsequent fair value movement for equity securities		-	-	(16.8)	32.5
Fair value of equity securities		-	-	490.2	533.9
Reconciliation to equity securities recognised on balance sheet					
Fair value of equity securities		-	-	490.2	533.9
Initial valuation adjustment after amortisation		-	-	398.0	418.4
Equity Securities		-	-	888.2	952.3
Maturity analysis equity securities initial proceeds					
Due after 5 years		-	-	980.5	969.6

Due to the complex nature of these transactions, EFA obtained an independent valuation of these equity investments. The fair value provided was based on calculation methods and assumptions which utilise significant unobservable inputs. Net present value of cashflows and credit adjusted spreads were taken into account in the valuation. The discount rate used comprised two components the time value of money and the other representing the premium needed as compensation for the risk of lending to the counterparty.

The fair value of equity securities is based on unobservable inputs (i.e. Level 3 as defined in Note 19) with the principal components being expectations of cash flows, time value of money and credit risk. As a result, the difference between the transaction price and fair value on initial recognition is not recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is instead recognised in the statement of financial position. The initial valuation is different from the transaction prices due to deferred event based repayment terms.

The deferred initial valuation adjustment is then subsequently recognised as a loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the related equity instruments. In the current year, EFA has amortised an expense of \$25.8 million (2024: \$25.2 million) into the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 11: Other financial assets				
Accrued interest receivable	13.6	7.9	6.4	7.9
Loan fees receivable	-	-	0.6	0.8
Sundry debtors and prepayments	1.7	14.1	10.9	1.9
Total other financial assets	15.3	22.0	17.9	10.6
Maturity analysis other financial assets				
No more than 12 months	15.3	22.0	17.9	10.6
Total other financial assets	15.3	22.0	17.9	10.6

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

for the year ended 30 June 2025		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
	Note				
Note 12: Property, plant and equipment					
	1(o, p)				
Freehold land and building, at valuation		112.0	140.0	-	-
Accumulated depreciation		-	(5.5)	-	-
Net book value - land and building		112.0	134.5	-	-
Right of use asset		0.4	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation		(0.1)	-	-	-
Net book value - right of use asset		0.3	-	-	-
Plant and equipment, at valuation		17.2	15.4	-	-
Accumulated depreciation		(12.0)	(11.2)	-	-
Net book value - plant and equipment		5.2	4.2	-	-
Total property, plant and equipment		117.5	138.7	-	-

An independent valuation of land and buildings was carried out in June 2025 by Mr Benjamin Masters AAPI, Registered Valuer No. 16930. On an income approach and discounted cash flow analysis with reference to its highest and best use, the land and buildings were valued at \$112,000,000.

	Land and buildings \$ m	Plant and equipment \$ m	Right of use assets \$ m	Total \$ m
Gross value				
Balance as at 30 June 2024	140.0	15.4	-	155.4
Additions	-	1.8	0.4	2.2
Write back of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	(8.2)	-	-	(8.2)
Revaluation increment / (decrement)	(19.8)	-	-	(19.8)
Gross value as at 30 June 2025	112.0	17.2	0.4	129.6
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 30 June 2024	(5.5)	(11.2)	-	(16.7)
Depreciation charged for assets held at 1 July 2024	(2.7)	(0.7)	-	(3.4)
Depreciation charged for additions	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Write back on revaluation	8.2	-	-	8.2
Depreciation as at 30 June 2025	-	(12.0)	(0.1)	(12.1)
Net book value as at 1 July 2024	134.5	4.2	-	138.7
Net book value as at 30 June 2025	112.0	5.2	0.3	117.5
	Land and buildings \$ m	Plant and equipment \$ m	Right of use assets \$ m	Total \$ m
Gross value				
Balance as at 30 June 2023	140.0	13.1	-	153.1
Additions	-	2.3	-	2.3
Gross value as at 30 June 2024	140.0	15.4	-	155.4
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 30 June 2023	(2.7)	(10.6)	-	(13.3)
Depreciation charged for assets held at 1 July 2023	(2.8)	(0.5)	-	(3.3)
Depreciation charged for additions	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Depreciation as at 30 June 2024	(5.5)	(11.2)	-	(16.7)
Net book value as at 1 July 2023	137.3	2.5	-	139.8
Net book value as at 30 June 2024	134.5	4.2	-	138.7

Leased accommodation

Freehold land and buildings includes accommodation which has been leased to third parties. The valuation, accumulated depreciation and depreciation charge attributed to the leased space has been derived based on the floor area of the leased space.

The allocated valuation, accumulated depreciation, written-down value and depreciation expense of the leased space is based on a pro rata of floor space:

	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
Leased accommodation		
Freehold land and building, at valuation	67.7	133.9
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5.2)
Written-down value	67.7	128.7
Depreciation expense	1.7	2.7

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Note	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 13: Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss					
Borrowings	1(s)	3,370.9	2,325.0	2,339.5	2,461.2
Total borrowings at fair value	25	3,370.9	2,325.0	2,339.5	2,461.2
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss					
Australian dollar		1,262.0	1,211.4	-	-
US dollar		1,126.8	-	2,339.5	2,272.0
Total borrowings		2,388.8	1,211.4	2,339.5	2,272.0
Euro commercial paper					
US dollar		888.1	1,027.9	-	189.2
Euro		94.0	85.7	-	-
Total euro commercial paper		982.1	1,113.6	-	189.2
Total borrowings at fair value		3,370.9	2,325.0	2,339.5	2,461.2
Maturity analysis of borrowings					
Due in 3 months or less		894.9	872.2	-	189.2
Due after 3 months to 1 year		405.2	286.0	103.4	101.7
Due after 1 year to 5 years		1,321.8	457.1	2,236.1	2,170.3
Due after 5 years		749.0	709.7	-	-
Total borrowings at fair value		3,370.9	2,325.0	2,339.5	2,461.2

Where borrowings are in a different currency from the assets being financed, cross-currency swaps or foreign exchange contracts are entered into for economic hedging purposes.

A debt neutrality charge of 10 basis points on new borrowings and on existing debt that is rolled over or refinanced is payable to the Commonwealth. This neutrality charge is not charged if the borrowing is for a National Interest Loan.

Refer to Note 18 for further information regarding credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and contractual amounts.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Note	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 14: Guarantees, bonds and insurance designated at fair value through profit and loss					
	1(t)				
Fair value of credit risk		39.5	8.2	15.9	9.4
Fair value of specific events		6.1	9.3	-	-
Fair value of net premium receivable		(36.8)	(5.1)	-	-
Total guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss		8.8	12.4	15.9	9.4

When it is likely that a guarantee will be called or a claim has been submitted but not yet paid, then a specific allowance will be recognised for the exposure that may be called or the claim that may be paid.

Refer to Note 18 for further information regarding credit risk, market risk and maximum exposures.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 15: Other financial liabilities					
Sundry creditors	1(v)	14.1	5.7	0.1	2.8
Security bond deposits		105.6	102.3	-	-
Lease liability		0.3	-	-	-
Interest payable		-	-	4.8	5.5
Total other financial liabilities		120.0	108.0	4.9	8.3
Maturity analysis other financial liabilities					
No more than 12 months		119.8	108.0	4.9	8.3
More than 12 months		0.2	-	-	-
Total other financial liabilities		120.0	108.0	4.9	8.3

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 16: Sundry provisions and allowances					
Employee entitlements	1(u)	9.9	9.4	-	-
Provision for loan commitments	1(x)	-	-	71.3	71.3
Provision for tax equivalent charges	1(e, f)	21.1	15.6	-	-
Total sundry provisions and allowances		31.0	25.0	71.3	71.3
Maturity sundry provisions and allowances					
No more than 12 months		25.7	20.3	28.5	15.2
More than 12 months		5.3	4.7	42.8	56.1
Total sundry provisions and allowances		31.0	25.0	71.3	71.3

On the NIA the provision for loan commitments is the fair value expense of a below market loan that will be drawn in future financial years. The loan has not yet reached financial close or met the conditions precedent but if these are met, EFA has no unilateral ability to withdraw the loan.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 17: Contingencies and commitments				
Contingent liabilities				
Guarantees*	471.6	179.8	-	-
Bonds	378.8	312.8	-	-
Exchange guarantee policies	-	-	432.8	643.1
Total contingent liabilities	850.4	492.6	432.8	643.1

* Guarantees include facilities signed under risk participation agreements.

These contingent liabilities commit EFA to make payments should a default occur by a customer.

Commitments to provide financial facilities				
Loans	589.3	490.2	2,485.3	2,279.3
Bonds	6.0	8.0	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	49.1
Guarantees*	183.3	231.8	-	-
Total commitments to provide financial facilities	778.6	730.0	2,485.3	2,328.4

* Guarantees include facilities signed under risk participation agreements.

Commitments to provide financial facilities are contractually based.

Commitments payable				
Capital commitments				
Due in 1 year or less	0.1	0.1	-	-
Building maintenance contracts				
Due in 1 year or less	0.1	0.1	-	-
Due after 1 year to 2 years	0.1	-	-	-
Total commitments payable	0.3	0.2	-	-

Commitments receivable				
Operating lease receivable				
Due in 1 year or less	2.7	3.3	-	-
Due after 1 year to 2 years	2.4	2.9	-	-
Due after 2 years to 5 years	2.3	4.2	-	-
Due after 5 years	0.4	0.4	-	-
Total commitments receivable	7.8	10.8	-	-

Operating lease receivable represents rental income to be received in respect of the property owned and partially occupied by EFA.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

(i) General

As part of its normal operations, EFA enters into a variety of transactions, including loans, guarantees, insurance, and bonds, which can be denominated in various currencies.

EFA enters into a number of financial derivative transactions to protect against interest rate, foreign exchange and funding risks associated with normal operations, including funding the NIA. The derivative instruments are not entered into for speculative or trading purposes. Derivative transactions include:

- interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements, which protect against interest rate movements where the interest rate basis of the borrowing is different from that of the required liability to fund assets;
- cross-currency swaps, which protect against interest rate and foreign exchange movements where the currency and interest rate of the borrowing is different from that of the required liability to fund assets. These contracts are used primarily to convert the borrowing and interest payment into the same currency and type as the loan or investment; and
- forward foreign exchange contracts which are used to protect against foreign exchange movements in investments, loans and borrowings.

EFA also conducts detailed stress testing, including examining the impact on the credit portfolio of slower economic growth in emerging markets and adverse movements in foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility of defaults by counterparties on contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss.

Exposures to credit risk are as follows:

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m	30 June 2025 \$ m	30 June 2024 \$ m
Credit risk exposures					
Receivables from other financial institutions	4, 24, 1(g, h)	1,262.0	534.5	-	0.6
Investment securities at amortised cost	6, 1(i)	799.5	783.2	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	7, 1(j)	0.1	0.1	861.3	631.9
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	8, 1(k)	1,260.3	1,168.0	1,373.3	1,443.6
Derivative financial assets	9, 1(m)	61.0	48.7	1.3	1.7
Total*		3,382.9	2,534.5	2,235.9	2,077.8
Contingent liabilities	17	850.4	492.6	432.8	643.1
Commitments	17	778.6	730.0	2,485.3	2,328.4
Total		1,629.0	1,222.6	2,918.1	2,971.5
Total credit risk exposure		5,011.9	3,757.1	5,154.0	5,049.3

* Cash and cash at bank, loans to NIA designated at fair value through profit or loss, other financial assets, and property, plant and equipment have not been included in the above table as there is no significant associated credit risk.

Exposures to treasury counterparties

Credit risk arising from EFA through its investment portfolios and from interest rate and foreign exchange management is limited to Commonwealth and state or territory governments, ADIs rated BBB- or above and other entities with credit ratings the equivalent of AA- or above. However, if after purchase or a contracting counterparty subsequently falls below the minimum credit rating, management evaluates the risk and will decide on the applicable action, which may include selling the asset, novating the contract, holding the asset to maturity, or obtaining security through credit support annexures (CSAs).

The PGPA Act sets out limits of what entities can be transacted with and the necessary rating levels of those entities for EFA to be able to invest surplus money.

In addition to the PGPA Act requirements, the Board does not permit proprietary trading and has set further controls for EFA treasury operations on their open positions, interest rate exposures, funding levels, counterparty limits and derivative limits.

All individual counterparty limits and sub-limits required by treasury are approved in line with the policies and the usage against limits is monitored independently of treasury.

All limits set by the Board are monitored by management. The Board also sets triggers that require information to be notified to the Board. A treasury report, addressing prudential controls, risk, limits and triggers is submitted to the Board Audit and Risk Committee meeting quarterly, which then reports to the Board. A treasury update is provided at each Board meeting.

Credit risk on treasury derivative transactions is mitigated by the fact that most of the contracts have a mutual five-year right to break clause. In addition, some contracts include a clause that allows the contract to be terminated if the counterparty rating falls below an agreed credit rating. Some contracts also have CSAs in operation where EFA receives collateral to mitigate the exposure.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

The tables below show treasury credit risk exposures by the current Standard & Poor's equivalent counterparty rating:

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Investment securities at amortised cost					
Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions					
AA-		347.3	313.5	-	-
A+		42.0	126.0	-	-
A		47.3	3.8	-	-
A-		127.7	-	-	-
BBB+		63.3	187.5	-	-
Other financial institutions or foreign entities					
AA		79.9	14.0	-	-
AA-		92.0	113.7	-	-
A+ (Aa3)		-	24.7	-	-
Exposure to credit risk of investment securities	6, 1(i)	799.5	783.2	-	-

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Derivative financial assets					
Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions					
AA-		51.4	38.2	1.3	1.7
Other financial institutions or foreign entities					
AA-		8.1	10.5	-	-
A+		1.5	-	-	-
Exposure to credit risk for derivative financial assets	9, 1(m)	61.0	48.7	1.3	1.7

For treasury exposures there are no overdue or restructured amounts.

Exposures to customers

Gross exposures (before fair value adjustments, unearned premiums, expected credit loss, and specific provision for impairment) on each of the products are as follows:

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Gross exposures					
Gross export finance loans at amortised cost	7, 1(j)	-	-	918.0	648.0
Rescheduled credit insurance debts at amortised cost	7, 1(j)	0.2	0.3	57.0	75.2
Gross export finance loans at fair value through profit or loss	8, 1(k)	1,393.4	1,299.8	1,208.2	1,201.2
Convertible note at fair value through profit or loss	8, 1(k)	-	-	190.8	188.7
Equity securities	10, 1(n)	-	-	980.5	969.6
Guarantees	17	471.6	179.8	-	-
Bonds	17	378.8	312.8	-	-
Exchange guarantee policies	17	-	-	432.8	643.1
Total gross exposures		2,244.0	1,792.7	3,787.3	3,725.8
Reinsured exposures included above		84.1	119.3	71.9	72.9

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

Gross exposures are also monitored by country of risk (not country of export). On the CA the country exposures are as follows:

Country exposures*	Commercial Account			
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	\$ m	% of total	\$ m	% of total
Country exposures*				
Australia**	1,274.3	56.8	1,070.8	59.7
Taiwan	256.0	11.4	-	-
Mongolia	139.6	6.2	138.1	7.7
Trinidad & Tobago	117.2	5.2	131.7	7.4
Norway	91.9	4.1	84.7	4.7
Vietnam	78.9	3.5	103.8	5.8
Thailand	77.6	3.5	-	-
China	62.6	2.8	0.9	0.1
Papua New Guinea	39.8	1.7	50.9	2.8
Bermuda	34.9	1.6	41.9	2.3
Italy	28.6	1.3	1.9	0.1
Sri Lanka	18.6	0.8	17.2	1.0
United Arab Emirates	6.5	0.3	-	-
India	6.0	0.3	1.7	0.1
United Kingdom	5.1	0.2	26.3	1.5
Indonesia	4.3	0.2	4.5	0.3
Bangladesh	1.7	0.1	0.7	-
South Korea	0.2	-	0.8	-
Iraq	0.2	-	0.3	-
Chile	-	-	90.6	5.1
Austria	-	-	23.4	1.3
New Zealand	-	-	2.0	0.1
United State of America	-	-	0.5	-
Total country exposures	2,244.0	100.0	1,792.7	100.0
Reinsured exposures included above	84.1		119.3	

* Underlying country exposures are shown after applying reinsurance which does not change gross exposures but reallocates risk to the reinsurers' country of risk.

** Includes performance bonds and guarantees issued on behalf of Australian companies.

EFA's principal exposure to credit risk arises from the financing and credit facilities extended to customers. On the CA, loans written off during the year or called credit facilities that were not subsequently recovered within the year were \$1.9 million (2024: \$1.2 million).

Gross exposures are also monitored by country of risk (not country of export) and on the NIA the country exposures are as follows:

Country exposures	National Interest Account			
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	\$m	% of total	\$ m	% of total
Country exposures				
Papua New Guinea	2,734.7	72.2	2,971.5	79.8
Australia*	554.6	14.6	231.6	6.2
United States of America	190.8	5.0	188.70	5.1
Trinidad & Tobago	81.4	2.2	90.6	2.4
Japan	71.9	1.9	72.8	2.0
Iraq	57.0	1.5	75.2	2.0
Fiji	56.1	1.5	54.0	1.4
Palau	25.4	0.7	26.5	0.7
Cuba	8.8	0.2	8.8	0.2
Solomon Islands	6.6	0.2	6.1	0.2
Total country exposures	3,787.3	100.0	3,725.8	100.0
Reinsured exposures included above	71.9		72.9	

* Includes performance bonds and guarantees issued on behalf of Australian companies.

Under the NIA, the Minister can direct EFA to support transactions that are in the national interest. The Commonwealth receives all income on NIA transactions and bears all risks and losses.

Decisions under the NIA are the responsibility of the Government.

The NIA principal exposure to credit risk arises from the financing and credit facilities extended to customers. Loan written off during the year were \$0.8 million (2024: \$13,000).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

Credit risk to customers

Allowance for credit risk on the above gross exposures for those held at fair value or an expected credit loss for those held at amortised cost is as follows:

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Allowance for credit risk or expected credit loss by product				
Export finance loans	(89.3)	(101.6)	(68.3)	(30.8)
Guarantees	(32.9)	(1.9)	-	-
Bonds	(6.6)	(6.3)	-	-
Allowance for credit or expected credit loss risk closing balance	(128.8)	(109.8)	(68.3)	(30.8)

The movement in the allowance for credit risk or expected credit loss is comprised of:

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Allowance for credit risk or expected credit loss for gross exposures				
Allowance for credit risk opening balance	(109.8)	(126.8)	(30.8)	(25.7)
New exposures	(56.5)	(32.0)	(38.3)	(8.3)
Repayments	24.6	20.0	1.9	3.2
Change in risk grade	(0.6)	4.9	-	-
Change in term to maturity	17.6	23.4	-	-
Change in probability of default rates	1.1	0.1	(1.0)	-
Exchange rate movements	(5.2)	0.6	(0.1)	-
Allowance for credit risk or expected credit loss closing balance	(128.8)	(109.8)	(68.3)	(30.8)

EFA employs a risk grading system to rank risks according to both the counterparty risk and the level of country risk inherent in the exposure. EFA also measures and monitors country, industry and counterparty concentration risk on the CA. Any significant concentration risk on the CA is taken into account in assessing the amount of capital which is required to conduct the CA activities.

EFA uses nine broad categories of risk grade, with category 1 representing the lowest risk. Within categories 1 to 8, an outlook modifier of plus or minus is used if the counterparty is particularly strong or weak for that risk grade. The equivalent risk, based on Standard & Poor's risk rating, is stated in brackets. The gross exposures (before fair value adjustments, unearned premiums, expected credit loss, and specific provision for impairment) after reinsurance under each category are as follows:

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Gross exposures loans, receivables and equity					
Risk category 1 (AA- to AAA)		60.3	40.4	-	-
Risk category 2 (A- to A+)		69.8	79.0	71.9	72.9
Risk category 3 (BBB- to BBB+)		151.2	178.6	81.4	90.6
Risk category 4 (BB- to BB+)		513.1	366.4	-	-
Risk category 5 (B- to B+)		172.5	218.5	115.9	164.4
Risk category 6 (CCC+)		304.8	299.9	1,816.1	1,479.3
Risk category 7 (C to CCC)		103.7	103.1	821.7	813.4
Risk category 8 doubtful		18.0	13.9	381.7	378.1
Risk category 9 impaired		0.2	0.3	65.8	84.0
Gross exposures loans, receivables and equity	7, 8, 10, 1(j, k, n)	1,393.6	1,300.1	3,354.5	3,082.7

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

As part of its normal operations, EFA enters into a variety of transactions that give rise to contingent liabilities, including guarantees, insurance, and bonds. The maximum exposure to credit risk for these types of transactions is the maximum amount that EFA would pay if called upon to do so. The exposures after reinsurance under each risk category are as follows:

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Contingent liabilities*					
Risk category 1 (AA- to AAA)		108.8	102.8	-	-
Risk category 2 (A- to A+)		20.8	24.3	-	-
Risk category 3 (BBB- to BBB+)		55.7	9.0	-	-
Risk category 4 (BB- to BB+)		211.8	133.6	-	-
Risk category 5 (B- to B+)		260.9	57.7	-	-
Risk category 6 (CCC+)		187.0	157.4	-	-
Risk category 7 (C to CCC)		3.2	0.6	-	-
Risk category 8 doubtful		2.2	7.2	432.8	643.1
Total contingent liabilities	17	850.4	492.6	432.8	643.1

* There are no exposures in category 9.

As part of its normal operations, EFA enters into a variety of transactions that give rise to commitments, including loans, equity, guarantees, insurance and bonds. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the commitment.

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Commitments*					
Risk category 4 (BB- to BB+)		285.9	178.0	75.0	-
Risk category 5 (B- to B+)		434.5	525.2	5.0	6.4
Risk category 6 (CCC+)		58.2	26.8	2,113.8	2,030.1
Risk category 7 (C to CCC)		-	-	291.5	291.9
Total commitments	17	778.6	730.0	2,485.3	2,328.4

* There are no exposures in categories 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9.

Reinsured exposure

To reduce EFA's exposure to counterparties in the higher risk categories or to reduce concentration risk, contracts are entered into with reinsurers, including other export credit agencies. This will change the exposure from the counterparty in the higher risk categories to an exposure to the reinsurers that will be in lower risk categories, or reduce concentration risk to a counterparty with the same or lower risk. As can be seen from the table below, EFA has reinsured exposures with counterparties in risk category 6 or 8 to reinsurers in risk categories 1 or 2.

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Reinsurance					
Reinsured to					
Risk category 1 (AA- to AAA)		14.3	40.3	-	-
Risk category 2 (A- to A+)		69.8	79.0	71.9	72.9
Reinsured from					
Risk category 6 (CCC+)		(69.8)	(69.0)	(71.9)	(72.9)
Risk category 7 (C to CCC)		(9.2)	-	-	-
Risk category 8 doubtful		(5.1)	(50.3)	-	-
Total reinsurance		-	-	-	-

The above tables do not take into account the value of any collateral or security held which may include first-ranking mortgage over assets financed by EFA, standby documentary credits, third-party guarantees and recourse to companies and company directors. No collateral has been called and held at year end. For the bond product in the normal course of business, we do hold cash security deposits which at 30 June 2025 were \$105.6 million (2024: \$102.3 million).

Retained sector exposure Commercial Account

The sectors that represents more than 15% of EFA's CA retained exposure are the Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services and Manufacturing sectors. At 30 June 2025, the exposure to the Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services sector was \$554.5 million, representing 25.7% of total retained exposure (2024 \$46.1 million, representing 2.8%), and the exposure to the Manufacturing sector was \$378.4 million, representing 17.5% of total retained exposure (2024: \$291.3 million, representing 17.4%).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

(c) Rescheduled debt exposures

Iraq: The rescheduled debt balance at 30 June 2025 is US\$37.4 million (2024: US\$49.8 million) on the NIA and US\$0.2 million (2024: US\$0.2 million) on the CA. The situation was assessed as significantly impacting the likelihood of future payments from Iraq. During 2023-24, the impairment provision was adjusted in line with the EFA model to 69.03% against the rescheduled debt and this treatment will be reviewed on an annual basis. Future payments from Iraq are recognised as income on receipt and booked as a recovery and the provision reversed, consistent with current practice. Recoveries made during the year under this agreement were \$22.6 million on the NIA. These debts arose from credit insurance claims between 1987 and 1992 in respect of non-payment by the Iraqi Government on wheat exports from Australia. These debts were subject to rescheduling, with 80% debt forgiveness in three stages at the Paris Club. The repayment schedule for the remaining rescheduled amounts call for six-monthly payments until January 2028. At 30 June 2025, all rescheduled amounts have been paid on time as per the rescheduling agreements.

Cuba: At 30 June 2025, the rescheduled debt balance on the National Interest Account was \$8.8 million (2024: \$8.8 million). In June 2021, the 'Group of Creditors of Cuba' at the Paris Club (of which Australia is a member) agreed to defer principal and interest payments due in 2020, 2021 and 2022, together with interest in 2023 and 2024. EFA executed a bilateral agreement with Cuba in late December 2021 to document those arrangements. The maturity date of the debt remains October 2033. The debt has a 100% provision in place and this is maintained at 30 June 2025. At 30 June 2025, \$1.1 million of the rescheduled amounts is overdue.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management on the CA is achieved by maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities to meet any sudden shortfalls in the ability to fund EFA. EFA also has the explicit guarantee of the Commonwealth of Australia, which is rated AAA, and therefore in normal markets there is no significant liquidity risk. Section 61 of the EFIC Act states that 'Efic must not borrow or raise money except under section 58 or 59'. Section 58 allows the Finance Minister, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to lend money to Efic and section 59 allows Efic to borrow or raise money, subject to written approval of the Finance Minister. To date, EFA has funded its activities under section 59 and does not borrow directly from the Commonwealth of Australia. Notwithstanding the above, a liquid investment portfolio is maintained.

The liquidity table below is based on estimated future cash flows for principal and interest and is not their fair value as is shown on the statement of financial position. For the CA, the contractual undiscounted amounts comprise principal and interest repayment obligations and are as follows:

	Commercial Account			
	Contractual undiscounted principal and interest			
	3 months or less	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Greater than 5 years
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
30 June 2025				
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and cash at bank	16.2	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	1,014.4	263.6	-	-
Investment securities at amortised cost	31.6	249.1	589.9	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	-	0.1	0.1	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	37.5	267.9	1,008.6	409.9
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	9.5	142.8	452.3	1,144.7
Derivative financial instruments receivable				
- Contractual amounts receivable	208.6	792.7	609.9	319.2
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,317.8	1,716.2	2,660.8	1,873.8
Undiscounted financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss				
- Euro commercial paper	893.1	94.9	-	-
- Borrowings	6.9	318.3	1,567.4	999.2
Derivative financial instruments payable				
- Contractual amounts payable	222.4	927.3	679.1	460.5
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,122.4	1,340.5	2,246.5	1,459.7
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	195.4	375.7	414.3	414.1

EFA has shorter term funding for longer term assets and funding will be rolled over as needed.

EFA has legally enforceable master netting arrangements which apply on default and as such have not been taken into account. If these master netting arrangements were considered then the derivative assets would be \$9.1 million (2024: \$11.7 million) compared to the carrying value \$61.0 million (2024: \$48.7 million), and the derivative liabilities would be \$235.7 million (2024: \$303.7 million) compared to the carrying value \$287.6 million (2024: \$274 million).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

	Commercial Account			
	Contractual undiscounted principal and interest			
	3 months or less \$ m	3 months to 1 year \$ m	1 year to 5 years \$ m	Greater than 5 years \$ m
30 June 2024				
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and cash at bank	28.3	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	534.0	3.0	-	-
Investment securities at amortised cost	50.8	271.4	527.9	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	-	0.1	0.2	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	35.4	278.6	852.3	505.9
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	9.9	85.0	219.8	927.0
Derivative financial instruments receivable				
- Contractual amounts receivable	88.4	413.9	730.9	328.8
Total undiscounted financial assets	746.8	1,052.0	2,331.1	1,761.7
Undiscounted financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss				
- Euro commercial paper	871.2	253.2	-	-
- Borrowings	6.9	38.9	516.0	1,031.1
Derivative financial instruments payable				
- Contractual amounts payable	83.5	437.3	933.8	512.2
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	961.6	729.4	1,449.8	1,543.3
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	(214.8)	322.6	881.3	218.4

The liquidity table below is based on estimated future cash flows for principal and interest and is not their fair value as is shown on the statement of financial position. For the NIA, the contractual undiscounted amounts comprise principal and interest repayment obligations and are as follows:

	National Interest Account			
	Contractual undiscounted principal and interest			
	3 months or less \$ m	3 months to 1 year \$ m	1 year to 5 years \$ m	Greater than 5 years \$ m
30 June 2025				
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and cash at bank	-	-	179.3	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	22.1	154.8	498.7	1,150.8
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	312.3	551.1	1,123.5
Derivative financial instruments receivable				
- Contractual amounts receivable	-	107.2	158.9	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	22.1	574.3	1,388.0	2,274.3
Undiscounted financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	105.9	2,449.0	-
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	9.5	142.8	452.3	1,144.7
Derivative financial instruments payable				
- Contractual amounts payable	-	110.2	164.1	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	9.5	358.9	3,065.4	1,144.7
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	12.6	215.4	(1,677.4)	1,129.6

There are funding maturity mis-matches where the borrowing will be rolled over to continue to fund a longer term asset.

On the NIA over the life of the portfolio if interest income does not cover interest expense then funds will be paid to the NIA by the DFAT.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

	National Interest Account			
	Contractual 3 months or less \$ m	undiscounted 3 months to 1 year \$ m	principal and interest 1 year to 5 years \$ m	Greater than 5 years \$ m
30 June 2024				
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and cash at bank	-	-	144.2	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	-	0.6	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	22.3	112.9	375.7	1,009.9
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	113.0	753.2	1,282.0
Derivative financial instruments receivable				
- Contractual amounts receivable	-	106.4	255.3	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	22.3	332.9	1,528.4	2,291.9
Undiscounted financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss				
- Euro commercial paper	191.6	-	-	-
- Borrowings	-	104.7	2,526.3	-
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	9.9	85.0	219.8	927.0
Derivative financial instruments payable				
- Contractual amounts payable	-	133.7	295.9	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	201.5	323.4	3,042.0	927.0
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	(179.2)	9.5	(1,513.6)	1,364.9

(iv) Market risk

(a) Interest rate risk

As EFA is involved in lending and borrowing activities, interest rate risks arise. Interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, and cross-currency swaps are used on the CA as the primary methods of reducing exposure to interest rate movements.

EFA's policy is to minimise interest rate risk. If loans are not at floating rates, a fixed to floating rate swap is generally entered into from the time terms and conditions are agreed.

Fixed interest loans and borrowing portfolios have an opportunity cost exposure to changes in market value. The change in market value can be caused by either a general shift in the level of interest rates or by a change in the credit margin of individual assets. Exposure to the general level of interest rates is a function of 'duration', whereas exposure to credit margin is a function of 'term to maturity'. Management sets a benchmark for the 'duration' of the capital and reserves portfolio. Other fixed interest portfolios, loan and investments and borrowing portfolios are not impacted by changes in the general level of interest rates due to duration hedging.

The table below is based on actual or notional principal balances for the CA and is not their fair value as shown on the statement of financial position. The amounts shown are the undiscounted principal exposure and notional principal amounts outstanding.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

30 June 2025	Commercial Account				
	Contractual undiscounted principal exposure				
	Floating interest rate	Fixed Less than 1 year	Fixed 1 to 5 years	Fixed More than 5 years	Fixed Total
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Undiscounted principal exposures					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash at bank	16.2	-	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	1,262.0	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortised cost	365.5	76.9	357.1	-	434.0
Loans and receivables designated at amortised cost	0.2	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,357.9	3.0	13.2	19.3	35.5
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	883.9	1.6	6.6	17.2	25.4
Total financial assets	3,885.7	81.5	376.9	36.5	494.9
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments					
- Cross-currency swaps	710.8	(235.0)	(130.0)	(150.0)	(515.0)
- Foreign exchange swaps	2.9	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swaps*	1,805.5	3.5	(1,119.8)	(689.2)	(1,805.5)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	988.0	235.0	1,275.0	900.0	2,410.0
Other monetary liabilities	105.6	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	3,612.8	3.5	25.2	60.8	89.5
Net interest exposures	272.9	78.0	351.7	(24.3)	405.4
Capital and reserves portfolio	150.2	76.9	357.1	-	434.0
Net interest exposures	122.7	1.1	(5.4)	(24.3)	(28.6)

* Notional principal amounts.

The capital and reserves portfolio is the investment of the cash equity. The investment of these funds is exposed to interest rate movements and the tables below in the interest margin (duration) section show the analysis of the sensitivity of these investments to interest rate movements. The net interest exposure after these investments show that there is insignificant interest rate exposure in the rest of the assets and liabilities. Other areas are indirectly affected by the change in future anticipated interest rates due to the discounting factor when calculating the net present value of future cash flows.

Fixed Interest rate swaps have been entered to hedge fixed interest rate loans to the NIA. There are 3 loans that have not been drawn as expected and remain undrawn, which has created a temporary fixed exposure.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

Commercial Account					
30 June 2024	Contractual undiscounted principal exposures				
	Floating interest rate	Fixed Less than 1 year	Fixed 1 to 5 years	Fixed More than 5 years	Fixed Total
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Undiscounted principal exposures					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash at bank	28.3	-	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	534.5	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortised cost	338.0	134.7	310.8	-	445.5
Loans and receivables designated at amortised cost	0.3	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,257.4	2.8	12.5	27.1	42.4
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	612.7	1.4	6.5	18.6	26.5
Total financial assets	2,771.2	138.9	329.8	45.7	514.4
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments					
- Cross-currency swaps	695.1	-	(365.0)	(150.0)	(515.0)
- Foreign exchange swaps	0.7	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swaps*	656.5	0.6	21.9	(679.0)	(656.5)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	872.2	-	365.0	900.0	1,265.0
Other monetary liabilities	102.3	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2,326.8	0.6	21.9	71.0	93.5
Net interest exposures	444.4	138.3	307.9	(25.3)	420.9
Capital and reserves portfolio	83.7	134.7	310.8	-	445.5
Net interest exposures after capital and reserves portfolio	360.7	3.6	(2.9)	(25.3)	(24.6)

* Notional principal amounts.

The table below is based on actual or notional principal balances for the NIA and is not their fair value as shown on the statement of financial position. The amounts shown are the undiscounted principal exposure and notional principal amounts outstanding.

National Interest Account					
30 June 2025	Contractual undiscounted principal exposure				
	Floating interest rate	Fixed Less than 1 year	Fixed 1 to 5 years	Fixed More than 5 years	Fixed Total
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Undiscounted principal exposures					
Financial assets					
Cash and liquid assets	179.3	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at amortised cost	949.6	1.6	6.6	17.2	25.4
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,208.2	-	190.8	-	190.8
Total financial assets	2,337.1	1.6	197.4	17.2	216.2
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments					
- Interest rate swaps*	2,290.1	-	(2,290.1)	-	(2,290.1)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	2,290.1	-	2,290.1
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	883.9	1.6	6.6	17.2	25.4
Total financial liabilities	3,174.0	1.6	6.6	17.2	25.4
Net interest exposures	(836.9)	-	190.8	-	190.8

* Notional principal amounts.

The floating exposure is primarily due to the borrowings are being used to fund an equity investment held at fair value through profit and loss, which has no contractual cash flows.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

30 June 2024	National Interest Account				
	Contractual undiscounted principal exposures				
	Floating interest rate	Fixed Less than 1 year	Fixed 1 to 5 years	Fixed More than 5 years	Fixed Total
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Undiscounted principal exposures					
Financial assets					
Cash and liquid assets	144.2	-	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	0.6	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at amortised cost	667.3	1.4	11.2	43.3	55.9
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,201.2	-	188.7	-	188.7
Total financial assets	2,013.3	1.4	199.9	43.3	244.6
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments					
- Interest rate swaps*	2,264.5	-	(2,264.5)	-	(2,264.5)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	188.7	-	2,264.5	-	2,264.5
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	583.3	1.4	11.2	43.3	55.9
Total financial liabilities	3,036.5	1.4	11.2	43.3	55.9
Net interest exposures	(1,023.2)	-	188.7	-	188.7

Interest margin (duration)

To ensure consistency and a common approach to interest rate sensitivity analysis, the Commonwealth publishes recommended sensitivity rates to use in the analysis. The recommended rates have been adopted below.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk (which is the risk that the fair value will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates and not credit factors) for the CA is only performed for capital and reserve investments. The net interest exposure after these investments shows that there is insignificant interest rate exposure in the rest of the assets and liabilities. Other areas are indirectly affected by the change in future anticipated interest rates due to the discounting factor when calculating the net present value of future cash flows.

30 June 2025	Commercial Account				
	Exposure at risk	Increase in basis points Change in market value	Decrease in basis points Change in market value	Increase in basis points Effect on profit	Decrease in basis points Effect on profit
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Capital and reserve portfolio					
Fixed rate investments	434.0				
Change of 132 basis points interest margin		11.4	(11.5)	-	-
Floating rate investments	150.2				
Change of 132 basis points interest margin		-	-	1.8	(1.8)

30 June 2024	Commercial Account				
	Exposure at risk	Increase in basis points Change in market value	Decrease in basis points Change in market value	Increase in basis points Effect on profit	Decrease in basis points Effect on profit
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Capital and reserve portfolio					
Fixed rate investments	445.5				
Change of 136 basis points interest margin		10.7	(10.8)	-	-
Floating rate investments	83.7				
Change of 136 basis points interest margin		-	-	1.0	(1.0)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

For the NIA the only interest exposure is the net floating rate on the variance between the floating assets and floating liabilities:

	National Interest Account			National Interest Account		
	Exposure at risk	Increase in basis points Effect on profit	Decrease in basis points Effect on profit	Exposure at risk	Increase in basis points Effect on profit	Decrease in basis points Effect on profit
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Net exposure						
Change of 132 basis points interest margin	(836.9)	(8.6)	8.6			
Change of 136 basis points interest margin				(1,023.2)	(16.9)	16.9

Credit margin (term to maturity)

For EFA's investment portfolio, there is a credit revaluation risk as the fair value of the investments will fluctuate because of changes in the credit quality of the investment counterparty.

EFA's investment approval is derived from the PGPA Act. This authority requires EFA to invest its surplus money in only Australian Commonwealth and state or territory government securities, on deposit with or in securities issued by ADIs rated at least BBB- or above, and on deposit with or in securities of other entities with credit ratings the equivalent of AA- or above. However, if after purchase a counterparty subsequently falls below the minimum credit rating, management evaluates the risk and will decide on the applicable action, which may include selling the asset, holding the asset to maturity, or obtaining security through CSAs.

Notwithstanding such a high level of credit quality in investments, the portfolio is exposed to movements in credit spreads.

Unrealised mark to market movements are minimised by having an average life to maturity of approximately two years. As investments are classified at amortised cost, mark to market movements are not reflected in the financial statements, and assuming no credit defaults, losses or gains would not be realised in the profit or loss.

Sensitivity analysis of credit risk for the CA is as follows:

	Commercial Account					
	Exposure at risk	Exposure at risk	Increase in basis points change in market value	Decrease in basis points change in market value	Increase in basis points Effect on market value	Decrease in basis points Effect on market value
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Investment portfolio						
Fixed rate investments	434.0	445.5				
Change of 50 basis points credit margin			(4.3)	4.3	(3.9)	4.0
Change of 120 basis points credit margin			(10.4)	10.4	(9.5)	9.5
Change of 200 basis points credit margin			(17.3)	17.4	(15.7)	15.8
Floating rate investments	1,627.5	872.5				
Change of 50 basis points credit margin			(3.6)	3.6	(2.2)	2.2
Change of 120 basis points credit margin			(8.8)	8.8	(5.4)	5.4
Change of 200 basis points credit margin			(14.6)	14.6	(8.9)	8.9

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

(b) Foreign exchange risk

EFA extends facilities in various currencies, principally in US dollars and euros. If we have not match funded and the borrowing currency is different from the currency of the assets being funded, cross-currency swaps or foreign exchange contracts are used to mitigate the exposure (before allowances and provisions).

The table below does not include any balances that are in AUD as they are not exposed to foreign currency movements. Foreign currency exposures for the CA in Australian dollar equivalents are:

	Commercial Account					
	Foreign currency fair value exposures			Foreign currency fair value exposures		
	USD	EUR	Other	USD	EUR	Other
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m
Financial assets exposure in foreign currencies						
Cash and liquid assets	0.4	3.1	2.4	11.9	1.5	4.6
Receivables from other financial institutions	953.0	-	-	308.5	5.8	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	876.5	80.3	-	974.0	70.5	-
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	343.9	-	-	398.6	-	-
Derivative financial instruments receivable	754.3	-	-	288.9	-	-
Other financial assets	5.2	-	-	0.8	-	-
Total financial assets exposure in foreign	2,933.4	83.4	2.4	1,982.8	77.8	4.6
Financial liabilities exposure in foreign currencies						
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,014.9	94.0	-	1,027.9	85.7	-
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	3.1	1.2	0.9	2.7	3.8	1.6
Derivative financial instruments payable	914.8	0.9	-	949.6	-	-
Other financial liabilities	62.1	0.3	-	54.7	0.7	(0.2)
Total financial liabilities exposure in foreign currencies	2,994.9	96.4	0.9	2,034.9	90.2	1.4
Net foreign exchange exposures in foreign currencies	(61.5)	(13.0)	1.5	(52.1)	(12.4)	3.2

As shown in the above table, the net foreign exchange exposure as at 30 June 2025 is minimal in value for all currencies other than USD with an exposure of \$61.5 million (2024: \$52.1 million) and EUR with an exposure of \$13.0 million (2024: \$12.4 million). The exposure in this currency is largely due to movements in credit risk provisioning.

EFA's business creates foreign exchange exposures in relation to future income and expense. The current policy is only to hedge 'realised' income and expense, not to hedge 'unrealised' or future foreign currency income and expense. There is also unrealised exposure to the discounting factor applied to the future cash flows. The discount factor can be affected by the anticipated future interest rates, which then can give rise to a profit or loss movement based on the discounted rate used to net present value the future anticipated cash flows.

The exposure to foreign exchange rate movement is kept to a minimum as borrowings are converted through cross-currency swaps into the currency that is needed to lend to customers. The three main components that are exposed to foreign exchange movements relate to:

- future fixed interest profit that has been taken to income in foreign currency;
- future risk premiums and other residual components taken to income in foreign currency; and
- the allowance for credit risk which is held in Australian-dollar equivalents against loans predominantly in foreign currency.

To ensure consistency and a common approach to interest rate sensitivity analysis, the Commonwealth publishes recommended sensitivity rates to use in the analysis. The recommended rates have been adopted below.

	Commercial Account			
	Change in foreign exchange (FX) rate	Exposure at risk	Increase in FX rate Effect on profit	Decrease in FX rate Effect on profit
	%	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m
30 June 2025				
Exposure to USD	8.06	(61.5)	4.6	(5.4)
Exposure to EUR	8.06	(13.0)	1.0	(1.1)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 18: Financial risk management

	Commercial Account			
	Change in foreign exchange (FX) rate	Exposure at risk	Increase in FX rate Effect on profit	Decrease in FX rate Effect on profit
30 June 2024	%	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m
Exposure to USD	8.28	(52.1)	4.0	(4.7)
Exposure to EUR	8.28	(12.4)	0.9	(1.1)

Foreign currency exposures for the NIA in Australian dollar equivalents are:

	National Interest Account			
	USD 30 June 2025 A\$ m	PGK 30 June 2025 A\$ m	USD 30 June 2024 A\$ m	PGK 30 June 2024 A\$ m
Financial assets exposure				
Cash and liquid assets	-	179.3	-	144.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	-	-	0.6	-
Amounts receivable from the Commonwealth	-	-	(74.0)	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	362.6	-	418.6	-
Loans and receivable designated at fair value through profit and loss	1,373.3	-	1,443.6	-
Equity securities at fair value through profit and loss	888.2	-	952.3	-
Derivative financial instruments receivable	1.3	-	1.7	-
Other financial assets	8.1	-	7.0	-
Total financial assets exposure	2,633.5	179.3	2,749.8	144.2
Financial liabilities exposure				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,339.5	-	2,461.2	-
Borrowings from Commercial Account	348.1	-	401.6	-
Derivative financial instruments payable	13.8	-	72.9	-
Guarantees bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss	15.9	-	9.4	-
Other financial liabilities	3.8	-	4.4	-
Total financial liabilities exposure	2,721.1	-	2,949.5	-
Net foreign exchange exposures	(87.6)	179.3	(199.7)	144.2

Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange on the NIA:

	National Interest Account			
	Change in foreign exchange (FX) rate	Exposure at risk	Increase in FX rate Effect on profit	Decrease in FX rate Effect on profit
30 June 2025	%	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m
Exposure to USD	8.06	(87.6)	6.5	(7.7)
Exposure to PGK	8.06	179.3	(13.4)	15.7

	National Interest Account			
	Change in foreign exchange (FX) rate	Exposure at risk	Increase in FX rate Effect on profit	Decrease in FX rate Effect on profit
30 June 2024	%	A\$ m	A\$ m	A\$ m
Exposure to USD	8.28	(199.7)	(15.3)	18.0
Exposure to PGK	8.28	144.2	11.0	(13.0)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments

(i) Determination of fair value hierarchy

EFA uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: techniques for which all inputs significantly affecting the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: other techniques for which inputs significantly affecting the recorded fair value are not based on observable market data.

If there are any transfers between hierarchy levels this will be disclosed in the tables below.

The following table shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities in the CA with the fair value shown by hierarchy level:

	Commercial Account			
	Carrying amount Total \$ m	Fair value exposures by hierarchy		
		Level 2 \$ m	Level 3 \$ m	Total \$ m
30 June 2025				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,260.3	-	1,260.3	1,260.3
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	906.3	906.3	-	906.3
Interest rate swaps	58.2	58.2	-	58.2
Cross-currency swaps	2.8	2.8	-	2.8
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Discount securities	15.9	15.9	-	15.9
Floating rate notes	349.6	355.9	-	355.9
Fixed rate bonds	434.0	450.0	-	450.0
Total	3,027.1	1,789.1	1,260.3	3,049.4
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	(3,370.9)	(3,370.9)	-	(3,370.9)
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	(8.8)	-	(8.8)	(8.8)
Interest rate swaps	(65.5)	(65.5)	-	(65.5)
Cross-currency swaps	(218.0)	(218.0)	-	(218.0)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(4.1)	(4.1)	-	(4.1)
Total	(3,667.3)	(3,658.5)	(8.8)	(3,667.3)

* There are no assets or liabilities with a fair value of Level 1.

	Commercial Account			
	Carrying amount Total \$ m	Fair value exposures by hierarchy		
		Level 2 \$ m	Level 3 \$ m	Total \$ m
30 June 2024				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,168.0	-	1,168.0	1,168.0
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	637.3	637.3	-	637.3
Interest rate swaps	40.5	40.5	-	40.5
Cross-currency swaps	8.1	8.1	-	8.1
Forward foreign exchange contracts	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Discount securities	33.6	33.6	-	33.6
Floating rate notes	304.0	309.6	-	309.6
Fixed rate bonds	445.6	449.1	-	449.1
Total	2,637.2	1,478.3	1,168.0	2,646.3
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	(2,325.0)	(2,325.0)	-	(2,325.0)
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	(12.4)	-	(12.4)	(12.4)
Interest rate swaps	(47.9)	(47.9)	-	(47.9)
Cross-currency swaps	(225.6)	(225.6)	-	(225.6)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(0.5)	(0.5)	-	(0.5)
Total	(2,611.4)	(2,599.0)	(12.4)	(2,611.4)

* There are no assets or liabilities with a fair value of Level 1.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments

The following table shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities in the NIA with the fair value shown by hierarchy level:

	National Interest Account			
	Carrying amount	Fair value exposures by hierarchy		
	Total \$ m	Level 2 \$ m	Level 3 \$ m	Total \$ m
30 June 2025				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through	1,373.3	-	1,362.8	1,362.8
Equity Securities at fair value through profit and loss	888.2	-	490.2	490.2
Interest rate swaps	1.3	1.3	-	1.3
Total	2,262.8	1.3	1,853.0	1,854.3
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	(2,339.5)	(2,339.5)	-	(2,339.5)
Interest rate swaps	(13.8)	(13.8)	-	(13.8)
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	(15.9)	-	(15.9)	-
Total	(2,369.2)	(2,353.3)	(15.9)	(2,353.3)

* There are no assets or liabilities with a fair value of Level 1.

	National Interest Account			
	Carrying amount	Fair value exposures by hierarchy		
	Total \$ m	Level 2 \$ m	Level 3 \$ m	Total \$ m
30 June 2024				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,443.6	-	1,431.7	1,431.7
Equity Securities at fair value through profit and loss	952.3	-	533.9	533.9
Interest rate swaps	1.7	1.7	-	1.7
Total	2,397.6	1.7	1,965.6	1,967.3
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	(2,461.2)	(2,461.2)	-	(2,461.2)
Interest rate swaps	(72.9)	(72.9)	-	(72.9)
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	(9.4)	-	(9.4)	-
Total	(2,543.5)	(2,534.1)	(9.4)	(2,534.1)

* There are no assets or liabilities with a fair value of Level 1.

The following table shows an analysis of the movement in fair value for level 3 assets and liabilities on the CA:

	Commercial Account					
	Movement in level 3 fair value exposures					
	At 1 July 2024	New Deals Repayments		Foreign exchange	Profit/(loss) deals existing	At 30 June 2025
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Level 3 financial assets						
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,168.0	555.2	(487.6)	19.8	4.9	1,260.3
	1,168.0	555.2	(487.6)	19.8	4.9	1,260.3
Level 3 financial liabilities						
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss*	(12.4)	-	-	2.1	1.5	(8.8)
	(12.4)	-	-	2.1	1.5	(8.8)
Total net level 3	1,155.6	555.2	(487.6)	21.9	6.4	1,251.5

*Guarantees are contingent liabilities and therefore the face value is not held in the statement of financial position.

The profit or loss on the above level 3 financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, in the category of fair value movement of loans, bonds, insurances and guarantees.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments

Commercial Account						
Movement in level 3 fair value exposures						
	At 1 July 2023 \$ m	New Deals \$ m	Repayments \$ m	Foreign Exchange \$ m	Profit/(loss) deals existing \$ m	At 30 June 2024 \$ m
Level 3 financial assets						
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,161.0	363.2	(338.0)	(2.6)	(15.6)	1,168.0
	1,161.0	363.2	(338.0)	(2.6)	(15.6)	1,168.0
Level 3 financial liabilities						
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss*	(11.2)	-	-	(0.2)	(1.0)	(12.4)
	(11.2)	-	-	(0.2)	(1.0)	(12.4)
Total net level 3	1,149.8	363.2	(338.0)	(2.8)	(16.6)	1,155.6

*Guarantees are contingent liabilities and therefore the face value is not held in the statement of financial position.

The following table shows an analysis of the movement in fair value for level 3 assets and liabilities on the NIA:

National Interest Account							
Movement in level 3 fair value exposures							
	At 1 July 2024 \$ m	New Deals \$ m	Repayments \$ m	Foreign exchange \$ m	Valuation Adjustment \$ m	Profit/(loss) deals existing \$ m	At 30 June 2025 \$ m
Level 3 financial assets							
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,431.7	-	(6.8)	17.2	(84.6)	5.3	1,362.8
Equity Securities at fair value through profit and loss	533.9	-	-	6.0	(49.7)	-	490.2
	1,965.6	-	(6.8)	23.2	(134.3)	5.3	1,853.0
Level 3 financial liabilities							
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss*	(9.4)	-	1.1	(0.1)	(7.5)	-	(15.9)
	(9.4)	-	1.1	(0.1)	(7.5)	-	(15.9)
Total net level 3	1,956.2	-	(5.7)	23.1	(141.8)	5.3	1,837.1

*Guarantees are contingent liabilities and therefore the face value is not held in the statement of financial position.

The profit or loss on the above level 3 financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, in the category of fair value movement of loans, bonds, insurances and guarantees or fair value movement of equity investments.

National Interest Account							
Movement in level 3 fair value exposures							
	At 1 July 2023 \$ m	New Deals \$ m	Repayments \$ m	Foreign Exchange \$ m	Valuation Adjustment \$ m	Profit/(loss) deals existing \$ m	At 30 June 2024 \$ m
Level 3 financial assets							
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,148.8	248.2	(6.0)	0.6	0.8	39.3	1,431.7
Equity Securities at fair value through profit and loss	502.1	28.9	-	-	18.5	(15.6)	533.9
	1,650.9	277.1	(6.0)	0.6	19.3	23.7	1,965.6
Level 3 financial liabilities							
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss*	(10.8)	-	-	-	-	1.4	(9.4)
	(10.8)	-	-	-	-	1.4	(9.4)
Total net level 3	1,640.1	277.1	(6.0)	0.6	19.3	25.1	1,956.2

*Guarantees are contingent liabilities and therefore the face value is not held in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments

The following table shows the quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs for level 3 fair value exposures on the CA:

Commercial Account				
Sensitivity of level 3 fair value exposures				
	At 30 June 2025	Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions	At 30 June 2024	Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Level 3 financial assets				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,260.3	(28.2)	1,168.0	(26.3)
Level 3 financial liabilities				
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	(8.8)	(12.8)	(12.4)	(5.0)

In order to determine reasonable alternative assumptions, the following model inputs were adjusted:

For both loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss, and guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss, the credit risk assumptions were adjusted. This involved adjusting the ratings modifier down by one notch (e.g. risk category 5 flat to 5 negative) across the entire portfolio, which is considered a reasonable alternative assumption.

The following table shows the quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs for level 3 fair value exposures on the NIA:

National Interest Account				
Sensitivity of level 3 fair value exposures				
	At 30 June 2025	Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions	At 30 June 2024	Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Level 3 financial assets				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,362.8	(32.6)	1,431.7	(13.3)
Equity securities at fair value through profit and loss	490.2	(25.5)	533.9	(10.0)
Level 3 financial liabilities				
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	(15.9)	(3.2)	(9.4)	(1.9)

In order to determine reasonable alternative assumptions, the following model inputs were adjusted:

For both loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss, and equity securities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the model assumptions were adjusted. To obtain the sensitivity, inputs such as the discounting rate and the credit risk were adjusted to what is considered the lower end of reasonable assumptions in the same model that was used to value the transactions, which is considered a reasonable alternative assumption.

(ii) Determination of fair value

The calculation methodology for determining fair value is regularly reviewed, and any changes recommended to the inputs used in the valuations are documented and submitted to the BARC and then to the Board for approval if necessary. A summary paper is submitted to the BARC and Board every year prior to the approval of the financial statements, which documents the accounting estimates used in fair value calculations including level 3 unobservable inputs.

The following is a description of the determination of fair value for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques.

Commercial Account loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value on day one is the transaction price, and subsequent fair value is determined by applying market interest rates and using a discounted cash flow valuation through an external valuation system. These are classified as level 3 as the credit risk component is included in the valuation through an internal model to reflect the impact of expected loss on the fair value of each loan or receivable. A residual margin covering prepayment risks, other risks and servicing costs is also included in the fair value of each loan or receivable. When it is likely that a loan or debt will not be recovered in full, a specific event is recognised and recorded using the discounted cash flow method. All individual facilities are reviewed regularly.

Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value is determined by applying market rates and using a discounted cash flow valuation through an external valuation system. These loans are classified as level 2.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined by applying market rates and using a discounted cash flow valuation. For derivatives that are associated with borrowings, a risk-free curve is adjusted to calculate a margin based on EFA's current ability to issue debt at a margin. These valuations before the allowance for derivative risk are obtained from an external valuation system. In the calculation of the allowance for derivative risk, a credit risk component is included through the use of published credit default spreads and a valuation risk component is included through an internal model. Derivatives are classified as level 2.

Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value of borrowings is determined by applying market interest rates and using a discounted cash flow valuation. An adjusted curve is derived from a risk-free curve and adjusted to calculate a margin based on EFA's current ability to issue debt at a margin. These valuations are obtained from an external valuation system. The borrowings are classified as level 2.

Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value on day one is the transaction price, and subsequent fair value is determined by applying market rates and using a discounted cash flow valuation through an external valuation system. These are classified as level 3 as the credit risk component is included in the valuation through an internal model to reflect the impact of expected loss on the fair value of each guarantee. A residual margin covering prepayment risks, other risks and servicing costs is also included in the fair value of the guarantee. When it is likely that a guarantee will be called, a specific allowance is recognised and recorded using the discounted cash flow method. All individual facilities are reviewed regularly.

Investment securities measured at amortised cost

The indicative fair values quoted in the above table are for information purposes only and are determined by applying market interest rates and using a discounted cash flow valuation. These valuations are obtained from an external valuation system and are classified as level 2. The assets are held at amortised cost in the financial statements.

National Interest Account loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss

Due to the complex nature of certain transactions, EFA obtained an independent valuation of these loans. The fair value provided was based on calculation methods and assumptions which utilise significant unobservable inputs. Net present value of cashflows and credit adjusted spreads were taken into account in the valuation. Due to the complexity of the valuation and the model inputs, these have been classified as level 3.

A convertible note asset is held at fair value through profit and loss and has a two year maturity with a contractual right to receive outstanding principal and interest, or an election can be made to convert the outstanding balance to shares. The convertible note has been classified as level 3.

Equity investments at fair value through profit and loss

Due to the complex nature of these transactions, EFA obtained an independent valuation of these equity investments. The fair value provided was based on calculation methods and assumptions which utilise significant unobservable inputs. Net present value of cashflows and credit adjusted spreads were taken into account in the valuation. The discount rate used comprised two components the time value of money and the other representing the premium needed as compensation for the risk of lending to the counterparty. Due to the complexity of the valuation and the model inputs, these have been classified as level 3.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 20: Capital equivalent				
Capital available				
Equity at start of period	616.4	597.5	-	-
Profit	37.0	27.4	-	-
Asset revaluation reserve	(19.8)	-	-	-
Dividend payable/paid	(13.7)	(8.5)	-	-
Equity at end of period	619.9	616.4	-	-
Eligible allowance for credit risk in capital	24.1	22.0	-	-
Export Finance Australia capital	644.0	638.4	-	-
Callable capital	1,200.0	1,200.0	-	-
Capital available (including callable capital)	1,844.0	1,838.4	-	-

Commercial Account

Capital management

Under section 56 of the EFIC Act, the Board is required 'to ensure, according to sound commercial principles, that the capital and reserves of EFA at any time are sufficient'. This requirement relates only to our CA activities, and this provides guidance in fulfilling the obligation by setting regulatory standards drawing upon both the standards of APRA and those set by the Bank for International Settlements through the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Actual capital available (cash and callable) is used by the Board as the base for setting risk tolerances for counterparty and country exposure limits.

EFA has modelled its large exposure policy on Basel and APRA guidelines. Our large exposures limits are 25% of eligible capital for internal risk grades 1 and 2 (A- and above), and 15% for internal risk grades 3 and worse (below A-). Any exceptions above these limits are subject to Board approval. In addition, the Board allows a small tolerance above these limits for foreign exchange movements given the majority of the large exposures are in foreign currency against an AUD capital base.

EFA's approach to capital management is based around assessing the level of, and appetite for risk, and ensuring that the level and quality of capital is appropriate to that risk profile. Prudent practice also requires that capital management be forward-looking, having regard to changes in strategy, business plans and the operating environment as well as changes in the type, amount and concentration of risk that might impact on the capital resources available.

Capital also supports the operations by providing a buffer to absorb unanticipated losses from EFA's normal business activities. In the event cash capital is insufficient, the Board, in consultation with the Government, may call additional cash capital up to a prescribed amount. EFA is also supported by a Commonwealth guarantee that protects third parties from any financial loss in the event EFA cannot meet its obligations. This guarantee has never been called.

The Board treats the capital as equivalent to the regulatory capital under Basel and APRA guidelines and uses this as the basis for setting risk tolerances with regard to large exposures. Changes to the EFIC Act in 2013, which gave the Minister power under section 55A(2) to 'direct Efic to pay specified dividends within a specific period', means the capital base may not meet the regulatory definition of 'capital'.

When making this assessment, the Board is required to include as equity the \$1.2 billion of callable capital that is available from the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of section 54(8)(a) of the EFIC Act.

National Interest Account

NIA has received an equity contribution from the Commonwealth but this is not considered capital and no capital is held against the NIA business on the basis that the risks are borne by the Commonwealth.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$

Note 21: Remuneration of external auditors

Auditor's remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by EFA's auditors for:

Statutory audit services	252,000	252,000	-	-
Other assurance services	235,648	385,000	-	-
Total audit remuneration	487,648	637,000	-	-

EFA's auditor is the Australian National Audit Office.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$

Note 22: Related party disclosures

Key management remuneration expenses for the reporting period

Total remuneration received and receivable by key management personnel (KMP) for the year (includes Directors). Remuneration includes all cash remuneration, superannuation and any non-cash benefits (including applicable fringe benefits tax).

Short-term employee benefits	4,591,536	4,543,398	-	-
Post-employment benefits	420,928	412,158	-	-
Long-term employee benefits	92,439	95,460	-	-
Termination benefits	509,106	143,107	-	-
Total remuneration	5,614,009	5,194,123	-	-

Total number of key management personnel (KMP)	19	17	-	-
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The number of KMP at 30 June 2025 were 15 positions comprising seven Board Members, the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, and seven Executives, with one of these positions being vacant at year end but has subsequently been filled.

The number of key management personnel included in the above table will vary depending on departures and new starters within the year.

The table has been based on the requirements stipulated in the Resource Management Guide No. 138 *Commonwealth Entities Executive Remuneration Reporting Guide for Annual Reports*.

Transactions with key management personnel

EFA has not entered into any direct transactions with key management personnel.

Under the EFIC Act, EFA has a number of transactions with the Commonwealth. The principal transactions are those related to the NIA activities.

The Commonwealth guarantees the due payment by EFA of any money that becomes payable to a third party.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 23a: Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss					
Gross loans to National Interest Account		909.3	639.2	-	-
Loans to National Interest Account gross	1(l)	909.3	639.2	-	-
Fair value interest income		(3.0)	(1.9)	-	-
Total loans to National Interest Account		906.3	637.3	-	-
Maturity analysis loans to National Interest Account gross					
Overdue		-	0.4	-	-
Due in 3 months or less		2.3	2.4	-	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		73.9	65.5	-	-
Due after 1 year to 5 years		183.3	159.5	-	-
Due after 5 years		649.8	411.4	-	-
Total loans and receivables gross		909.3	639.2	-	-

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 23b: Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost					
Borrowings from Commercial Account		-	-	909.3	639.2
Total borrowings from Commercial Account		-	-	909.3	639.2
Maturity analysis borrowings from Commercial Account					
Overdue		-	-	-	0.4
Due in 3 months or less		-	-	2.3	2.4
Due after 3 months to 1 year		-	-	73.9	65.5
Due after 1 year to 5 years		-	-	183.3	159.5
Due after 5 years		-	-	649.8	411.4
Total borrowings		-	-	909.3	639.2

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Note 24: Reconciliation of profit to net cash flows from operating activities					
Profit from ordinary activities		37.0	27.4	(209.2)	(91.2)
Adjustments for non-cash items					
Depreciation	3(viii)	3.5	3.4	-	-
Employee entitlements	3(viii)	1.7	1.9	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income		(1.1)	4.1	-	-
Movement in accruals		5.8	(6.1)	(21.2)	(14.6)
Credit risk movement	3(iv),(viii)	13.8	(16.4)	218.9	(17.3)
Unrealised foreign exchange losses		0.3	0.7	7.3	7.1
Unearned premium		-	-	0.3	(0.6)
Operating expenses		-	-	10.9	7.3
Fair value movement of third-party loans and guarantees		(30.1)	20.5	(88.9)	71.3
Fair value movement of other financial instruments	3(v)	0.7	(0.5)	(12.7)	6.9
Fair value movement of equity investments		-	-	75.5	15.6
Specific provision for credit risk	3(iv)	(1.0)	3.6	3.3	4.7
Provision for tax equivalent charges	16	21.1	15.6	-	-
Other		1.8	1.4	(0.7)	(1.6)
Adjustment for balance sheet movements					
Net movement in receivables/payables		18.5	14.5	-	-
Net repayments of loan balances		(335.0)	(60.0)	(258.4)	(89.1)
Purchase of equity investments		-	-	-	(28.9)
Purchase of convertible note		-	-	-	(188.2)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities		(263.0)	10.1	(274.9)	(318.6)
Reconciliation of cash					
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:					
Cash and cash at bank		16.2	28.3	179.3	144.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	4	1,262.0	534.5	-	0.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end the of financial year		1,278.2	562.8	179.3	144.8
Cash and cash equivalents of \$179.3m (2024: \$144.2m) in relation to the NIA is not readily available for use, as it is held in Papua New Guinea Kina which is subject to foreign exchange restrictions.					
Financing facilities					
Borrowing facilities available at end of financial year					
Overdraft facilities		0.3	0.3	-	-
Amount of facilities used		-	-	-	-
Amount of facilities unused		0.3	0.3	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 25: Liability movements

Commercial Account							
		At 1 July 2024	Cash proceeds	Cash repayments	Net proceeds/ (repayments)	Fair value/ foreign exchange	At 30 June 2025
	Note	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Derivative assets and liabilities							
Derivative financial assets	9	48.7	1,237.3	(1,205.3)	32.0	(19.7)	61.0
Derivative financial liabilities	9	(274.0)	1,883.9	(1,916.7)	(32.8)	19.2	(287.6)
		(225.3)	3,121.2	(3,122.0)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(226.6)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit and loss							
Borrowings	13	1,211.4	1,122.0	-	1,122.0	55.4	2,388.8
Euro commercial paper	13	1,113.6	5,146.1	(5,309.6)	(163.5)	32.0	982.1
		2,325.0	6,268.1	(5,309.6)	958.5	87.4	3,370.9

Commercial Account							
		At 1 July 2023	Cash proceeds	Cash repayments	Net proceeds/ (repayments)	Fair value/ foreign exchange	At 30 June 2024
	Note	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
Derivative assets and liabilities							
Derivative financial assets	9	29.2	278.2	(266.0)	12.2	7.3	48.7
Derivative financial liabilities	9	(350.1)	2,481.0	(2,545.6)	(64.6)	140.7	(274.0)
		(320.9)	2,759.2	(2,811.6)	(52.4)	148.0	(225.3)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit and loss							
Borrowings	13	1,317.5	500.0	(656.8)	(156.8)	50.7	1,211.4
Euro commercial paper	13	1,239.6	5,216.5	(5,337.5)	(121.0)	(5.0)	1,113.6
		2,557.1	5,716.5	(5,994.3)	(277.8)	45.7	2,325.0

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 25: Liability movements

		National Interest Account				Fair value/ foreign exchange	At 30 June
	At 1 July 2024 \$ m	Cash proceeds \$ m	Cash repayments \$ m	Net proceeds/ (repayments) \$ m			2025 \$ m
Derivative assets and liabilities							
Derivative financial assets	9	1.7	-	-	-	(0.4)	1.3
Derivative financial liabilities	9	(72.9)	-	-	-	59.1	(13.8)
		(71.2)	-	-	-	58.7	(12.5)
Borrowings							
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit and loss	13	2,272.0	-	-	-	67.5	2,339.5
Euro commercial paper	13	189.2	103.5	(289.0)	(185.5)	(3.7)	-
Borrowings from Commercial Account	23b	639.2	336.4	(71.9)	264.5	5.6	909.3
		3,100.4	439.9	(360.9)	79.0	69.4	3,248.8
		National Interest Account				Fair value/ foreign exchange	At 30 June
	At 1 July 2023	Cash proceeds	Cash repayments	Net proceeds/ (repayments)			2024
Derivative assets and liabilities							
Derivative financial assets	9	2.5	-	-	-	(0.8)	1.7
Derivative financial liabilities	9	(33.6)	-	-	-	(39.3)	(72.9)
		(31.1)	-	-	-	(40.1)	(71.2)
Borrowings							
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit and loss	13	2,304.1	-	-	-	(32.1)	2,272.0
Euro commercial paper	13	-	420.3	(228.4)	191.9	(2.7)	189.2
Borrowings from Commercial Account	23b	603.9	103.6	(68.5)	35.1	0.2	639.2

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 26: Assets and liabilities current and non-current

	Commercial Account			National Interest Account		
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets expected to be recovered in:						
Cash and liquid assets	16.2	-	16.2	-	179.3	179.3
Receivables from other financial institutions	1,262.0	-	1,262.0	-	-	-
Amounts receivable from the Commonwealth	-	-	-	(16.8)	235.6	218.8
Investment securities at amortised cost	247.7	551.8	799.5	-	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	-	0.1	0.1	96.9	764.4	861.3
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	321.9	938.4	1,260.3	303.6	1,069.7	1,373.3
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	76.2	830.1	906.3	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	14.3	46.7	61.0	1.3	-	1.3
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	888.2	888.2
Property, plant and equipment	0.1	117.4	117.5	-	-	-
Other financial assets	15.3	-	15.3	17.9	-	17.9
Total assets	1,953.7	2,484.5	4,438.2	402.9	3,137.2	3,540.1
Liabilities expected to be settled in:						
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	-	-	-	76.2	833.1	909.3
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,300.1	2,070.8	3,370.9	103.4	2,236.1	2,339.5
Guarantees bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	8.8	8.8	-	15.9	15.9
Derivative financial liabilities	160.3	127.3	287.6	4.5	9.3	13.8
Sundry provisions and allowances	25.7	5.3	31.0	28.5	42.8	71.3
Other financial liabilities	119.8	0.2	120.0	4.9	-	4.9
Total liabilities	1,605.9	2,212.4	3,818.3	217.5	3,137.2	3,354.7
Net Assets	347.8	272.1	619.9	185.4	-	185.4

The cash at bank is classified as recovered in after 12 months as it is held in Papua New Guinea Kina which is subject to foreign exchange restrictions.

	Commercial Account			National Interest Account		
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m	\$ m
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets expected to be recovered in:						
Cash and liquid assets	28.3	-	28.3	-	144.2	144.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	534.5	-	534.5	0.6	-	0.6
Amounts receivable from the Commonwealth	-	-	-	313.1	(235.7)	77.4
Investment securities at amortised cost	291.3	491.9	783.2	-	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	0.1	-	0.1	88.2	543.7	631.9
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	272.0	896.0	1,168.0	6.5	1,437.1	1,443.6
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	68.3	569.0	637.3	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	12.8	35.9	48.7	1.7	-	1.7
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	952.3	952.3
Property, plant and equipment	-	138.7	138.7	-	-	-
Other financial assets	22.0	-	22.0	10.6	-	10.6
Total assets	1,229.3	2,131.5	3,360.8	420.7	2,841.6	3,262.3
Liabilities expected to be settled in:						
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	-	-	-	68.3	570.9	639.2
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,158.2	1,166.8	2,325.0	290.9	2,170.3	2,461.2
Guarantees bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	12.4	12.4	9.4	-	9.4
Derivative financial liabilities	30.6	243.4	274.0	28.6	44.3	72.9
Sundry provisions and allowances	20.3	4.7	25.0	15.2	56.1	71.3
Other financial liabilities	108.0	-	108.0	8.3	-	8.3
Total liabilities	1,317.1	1,427.3	2,744.4	420.7	2,841.6	3,262.3
Net Assets	(87.8)	704.2	616.4	-	-	-

The cash at bank is classified as recovered in after 12 months as it is held in Papua New Guinea Kina which is subject to foreign exchange restrictions.