Australian Government

export finance australia

Supporting export trade
and overseas infrastructure
that benefits Australia

ANNUAL REPORT 2023–2024

Our customer, Bec Hardy Wines.

We provided more than

$1.4b

in finance to support Australian businesses and projects in 2023–24.

CONTENTS

Creating Connections
By Artist Lani Balzan from the Wiradjuri people of the three-river tribe.

Acknowledgement of Country and Traditional Custodians

Export Finance Australia acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community.

We pay our respects to them, their cultures and their Elders, past and present.

About Export Finance Australia

We have provided small and medium-sized Australian exporters with

$421m

in financing.

About Export Finance Australia

We are Australia's export credit agency (ECA).

In the past 10 years, we've provided more than

$10.9b

in finance to 757 customers.

We provide finance to support export trade and overseas infrastructure development.

From small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to large corporates, foreign governments and infrastructure projects, we help Australian businesses take on the world. In doing so, our finance supports Australia's economic security and regional resilience.

We administer the Australian Government's National Interest Account (NIA), including the Critical Minerals Facility (CMF), the Defence Export Facility (DEF), the Southeast Asia Investment Financing Facility (SEAIFF) and loans for the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP).

We also provide support to other Commonwealth entities, including AIFFP, Housing Australia, the National Reconstruction Fund Corporation (NRFC) and the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF).

Our purpose

Our purpose is to support Australian export trade and overseas infrastructure development that delivers benefits to Australia.

We achieve our purpose by fulfilling our legislated functions, which are to:

- provide finance that facilitates and encourages Australian export trade, overseas investment and infrastructure development
- encourage banks and other financial institutions to finance exports, overseas investment and infrastructure development
- provide information and advice regarding financial arrangements to support Australian export trade, overseas investment and infrastructure financing
- assist other Commonwealth entities and companies in providing finance and financial services
- administer payments in relation to certain overseas aid projects financed by the Commonwealth.

2023–24 highlights

Highest-ever Commercial Account financing by value, at more than

$1b

Highest number of transactions in 10 years, at

361

$131 million in finance for critical minerals and

$218m

for renewables.

131 financed transactions through our risk participation agreements valued at more than

$158m

Supporting contracts and projects in Southeast Asia with more than

$91m

in finance*.

Supporting greater engagement with Southeast Asia through Investment Deal Teams and the

$2b

SEAIFF as part of the Government's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040.

* Financing for contracts and projects that had a single destination based in Southeast Asia. This does not capture those that had multiple destinations.

Boosting investment in Southeast Asia

We now have an on-the-ground presence in Southeast Asia as part of the Government's Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams, with new positions in Singapore, Ho Chi Minh City and Jakarta. Our financing specialists are working alongside the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) to help identify and facilitate investment opportunities across the region.

This year, the Government established a $2 billion investment financing facility to boost investment in Southeast Asia. We have been given responsibility for managing the $2 billion SEAIFF, which will enable us to enhance trade and investment with Southeast Asia and support infrastructure development in the region.

Advancing Australia's net zero commitments

We delivered our largest renewable energy finance facility this year. Joining over 20 commercial lenders and ECAs, we provided a US$140 million guarantee for the US$6.9 billion, 1,022 MW Hai Long Offshore Wind Power Project in Taiwan.

We are working to finance the energy transition across the net zero supply chain. This ranges from critical minerals projects that are essential for many of the components needed for cleaner industries, to renewable energy infrastructure developments.

The Government also announced a $2 billion expansion to the CMF, bringing its total to $4 billion. This year alone, approximately $825 million in finance has been approved under the facility, bringing total approvals to approximately $2.1 billion since receiving the mandate.

We have approvals in place for projects delivering new Australian capabilities in graphite, high-purity alumina, lithium and rare earths.

Supporting small and medium-sized exporters through bank partnerships

The value of finance we have provided to Australian SMEs reached a new record this year, totalling more than $421 million.

A key contributor to this growth was the risk participation agreements (RPAs) we have signed with Australia's major banks to support their SME customers exporting around the world.

RPAs enable us to guarantee banks to cover the credit risk of overseas banks in emerging markets issuing letters of credit to support Australian exporters.

We now have agreements in place with Australia's four largest banks, as well as the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This has led to 131 transactions with a total value of more than $158 million, ensuring exporting SMEs have the backing they need to succeed in competitive international markets.

How we operate

In performing our functions, the Australian Government requires us to:

- cooperate with and not compete with private financiers
- focus on supporting:
  - SMEs
  - the infrastructure needs of the Pacific and Indo-Pacific regions
  - defence-related exports
  - critical minerals projects and related infrastructure
  - investment in Southeast Asia.

We must also have regard to Australia's international commitments, including:

- sustainable lending practices
- multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements
- international climate, environmental and social issues
- human rights, particularly relating to combatting slavery and forced labour
- the prevention of bribery and corruption
- the security of 5G networks and future communication technologies.

We are a corporate Commonwealth entity with an independent Board that is responsible for managing our affairs. This includes determining our strategy, defining our risk appetite and monitoring our performance. We are part of the DFAT portfolio of agencies. At 30 June 2024, the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell (Minister) is our responsible Minister.

How we provide finance

We support businesses with commercial financing solutions, such as:

- loans
- bonds
- guarantees
- insurance
- equity.

We have the ability to provide finance under two financing platforms:

› Commercial Account

Under the Commercial Account (CA), we operate on a commercial basis, retaining transaction income and bearing all risks and losses. Our CA income is used to fund our operations and pay a dividend and other tax equivalent charges to the Commonwealth. Decisions under the CA are the responsibility of our Board and management.

› National Interest Account

Under the NIA, our Minister can direct us to support classes of transactions that are in the national interest. We can also refer transactions to our Minister for NIA consideration based on their size, risk and return profile, tenor or other factors that are relevant to the national interest. The CMF, DEF, SEAIFF and AIFFP are all facilities on the NIA. The Commonwealth receives all income on NIA transactions. It also takes responsibility for all risks and losses.

Our mandates

Supporting SMEs, corporates and governments to realise export opportunities

We support businesses across a large variety of industries, from advanced manufacturing and defence to mining and technology. Our finance helps enable Australian businesses to take on opportunities to expand globally. We also provide financing solutions for larger corporate and government projects.

We focus on:

- implementing distribution partnerships with banks and industry lenders
- supporting larger businesses across key sectors
- refining our existing products
- making prospective customers aware of our financing solutions.

Growing Australia's critical minerals sector

As a leading financier of critical minerals projects and related infrastructure, we support Australia in becoming a primary supplier of critical minerals globally.

We play a crucial role in:

- diversifying supply chains and supporting Australian businesses to develop downstream processing of critical minerals, including those used in batteries and clean energy technologies
- supporting SMEs working in the supply chain of critical minerals projects
- crowding in like-minded partners and private finance
- administering the $4 billion CMF and providing commercial finance in support of exporters of critical minerals where possible.

Financing sustainable infrastructure development in the Indo-Pacific

Our broad, flexible mandate means we are able to support a range of infrastructure, including supporting the regional transition to cleaner energy sources.

Our priorities include:

- originating infrastructure development opportunities in Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific
- working with like-minded ECAs and multilateral financing institutions on a bilateral basis and within forums such as the Quad and Trilateral Infrastructure Partnership (TIP)
- providing transaction, operational and technical support to the AIFFP.

Supporting Australia's defence industry

We have a track record of supporting Australian defence exporters, including those in the supply chain of major projects. We support defence businesses ranging from SMEs to larger defence companies to help them win defence contracts overseas.

To help us achieve this, we:

- work with domestic and international partners to identify opportunities to finance defence exports from Australia
- partner with Australian banks to enhance the availability of finance for defence exporters
- assess opportunities with the Department of Defence and DFAT
- administer the US$3 billion DEF.

Driving greater investment in Southeast Asia

Our Southeast Asia mandate positions us to support the region's economic development and sustainability. We are working alongside DFAT and Austrade to support more Australian exports and investment in Southeast Asia and we are enhancing our own presence in the region.

Our current priorities include:

- leveraging our on-the-ground presence in the region
- building stronger economic relationships and promoting trade and investment that benefits both Australia and Southeast Asian countries
- providing Australian investors with the support and resources they need to engage in the region effectively
- collaborating with likeminded public and private financiers to attract additional investment into the region.

Supporting other Commonwealth entities

As directed by our Minister, we provide services to other Commonwealth entities including:

- AIFFP, which supports infrastructure development in the Pacific and Timor-Leste
- Housing Australia, which improves housing outcomes by making loans, investments and grants to encourage investment in social and affordable housing
- NAIF, which provides loans to infrastructure projects that benefit northern Australia
- NRFC, which supports Australian projects that drive high-value industry transformation.

Where we operate

Our head office is based in Sydney and we have teams located across Australia in Adelaide, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne and Perth. Our New South Wales, Victorian and Queensland-based employees also support exporters in the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, respectively.

As part of the Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams, we also have a presence in Singapore, Ho Chi Minh City and Jakarta.

Our global footprint

We support businesses to take on opportunities around the world.

We supported contracts and projects across

58

markets.

We provided more than

$1.4b

in financing, with more than $91 million supporting contracts and projects in Southeast Asia.*

The total value of the contracts and projects we supported was

$14.8b

* Financing for contracts and projects that had a single destination based in Southeast Asia. This does not capture those that had multiple destinations.

Chair and Managing Director & CEO report

For over a century, ECAs have been used as an important tool to support national economic policies.

Traditionally, the role of a typical ECA was limited to supporting national exports in cases where private finance was unavailable. More recently, ECAs such as Export Finance Australia (EFA) have become important tools of national economic policy. Many of our ECA counterparts are undergoing legislative reform and establishing programs that provide them greater flexibility to respond to national priorities, making them highly effective strategic financing tools for their respective governments.

EFA's mandates and powers have been undergoing continual expansion and modernisation over the past 10 years.

We have stretched and grown into new sectors and markets to meet the needs of businesses and of Government. This expansion has continued to unfold during 2023–24, with the Government providing two substantial new mandates: Southeast Asia investment and the announcement of *A Future Made in Australia* (FMA).

The Government has announced that EFA will receive additional powers to assist Australia in meeting two pressing national priorities: net zero transformation and economic resilience.

We are also pleased to report that during FY2024, EFA has achieved our highest Commercial Account financing result for decades, together with our highest number of transactions this decade. For these reasons and many more, we are delighted to present the EFA Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Financial results

EFA provided $1.015 billion in Commercial Account finance to 128 customers through 357 transactions this year. Our strong Commercial Account performance delivered a pre-tax profit to the Commonwealth of $39.1 million.

Including transactions financed on the NIA, we completed a total of 361 transactions this year for 131 customers with a total value of $1.486 billion. EFA's financings supported projects, supply chain and export contracts worth $14.814 billion.

Our strong Commercial Account performance delivered a pre-tax profit to the Commonwealth of

$39.1m

On the ground in Southeast Asia

EFA plays a key role in supporting the Government's economic objectives in Southeast Asia. This year, we took a significant step forward by deploying our first-ever offshore presence in Singapore, Indonesia and Vietnam.

The Prime Minister, the Hon Anthony Albanese MP, announced the establishment of the Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams in Singapore, Ho Chi Minh City and Jakarta as part of the Government's response to *Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040*.

EFA has senior financing specialists working in close partnership with DFAT and Austrade personnel on the ground to originate transactions and support Australian companies to identify opportunities for expansion.

At the ASEAN Special Summit in Melbourne in March 2024, the Prime Minister also announced that EFA would administer the 10-year $2 billion SEAIFF. The Facility will be used to fund projects that boost Australia's trade and investment in Southeast Asia, particularly in support of the region's clean energy transition and infrastructure development.

We have also actively participated in a variety of international dialogues to explore how we can further boost collaboration and support for investment across the region. In March 2024, EFA representatives joined the Prime Minister and other senior ministers at the Australia-ASEAN Special Summit in Melbourne and in June 2024 we also joined the first Investment Deal Teams Outbound Investment Mission to Vietnam and Singapore, led by the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell. This delegation, comprising 16 organisations and representing a combined $2.5 trillion of assets, was the largest ever outbound business mission by value from Australia and showcased the effective cross-agency collaboration at the heart of the Deal Teams initiative. Highlights included participation in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework Clean Economy Investor Forum and the launch of the Singapore Investment Deal Team Hub.

For EFA's team based offshore, it was an excellent opportunity to join with the Australian embassy network as one team Australia – working together to increase investment in the region and boost international trade.

During the year, James M Millar AM ended his term as EFA's Chair after nine years of outstanding dedication and service. As Chair, James guided EFA through a period of significant change. During his chairmanship, EFA received new mandates for defence, Indo-Pacific infrastructure and critical minerals and we completed our largest-ever transactions. EFA also received new financing powers, as well as the Defence Export Facility, the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific and the Critical Minerals Facility on the National Interest Account. On behalf of everyone at EFA, we would like to express our heartfelt thanks to James. His guidance has been pivotal in helping transform EFA into the organisation it is today, enabling us to deliver the very best support to Australian exporters into the future.

Green energy and technology investments

During the year in review, EFA delivered its largest renewable energy financing in the Indo-Pacific region by joining over 20 commercial lenders and ECAs to support the US$6.9 billion, 1,022MW Hai Long Offshore Wind Power Project in Taiwan through a US$140 million guarantee.

In another first, we completed our first equity investment on the NIA for the $463 million financing package to PsiQuantum. The equity and debt package will support the building of the world's first commercial-scale fault tolerant quantum computer in Brisbane, Queensland and will deliver an important range of industry and research partnerships.

We completed our first equity investment on the NIA for the

$463m

financing package to PsiQuantum.

Enhancing Australia's economic security

In addition to our strong commercial performance and customer growth, EFA now plays a larger role in supporting Australia's economic security and resilience and its net zero energy transition. We have achieved several important milestones in support of these objectives this year.

The May 2024 Budget confirmed the Government's plans to further expand our mandate to domestic projects as part of FMA. We are preparing to implement this new mandate, which represents a significant new chapter in our seven decades of operation.

As part of the Government's FMA initiative, the *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991* (Cth) (EFIC Act) will be amended to allow the NIA to invest in Australian projects aligned to the new National Interest Framework.

EFA already invests domestically to support Australian exporters, however the new mandate means we can support a broader range of domestic focused transactions facilitating Australia's net zero transition and economic security and resilience, without requiring an export link.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, this capability expansion means we will be able to support more domestic projects, thereby unlocking growth in future industries and more opportunities for Australia.

This expansion of our mandate will complement existing support for export-ready Australian renewables and the growing pipeline of green and renewable infrastructure projects.

Leading the way in critical minerals

EFA continues to be a leader in the financing of critical minerals projects for Australia. In October 2023, the Government announced a $2 billion expansion to the CMF, doubling its size to $4 billion.

Critical minerals, including rare earths, are the building-blocks for a clean energy future and are essential to achieving Australia's energy transition. Guided by the Government's Critical Minerals Strategy 2023–2030 increases in our capacity to finance Australian critical minerals mining and processing projects demonstrates the continued focus on delivering support for the sector.

This year, the Government approved approximately $825 million in finance under the CMF and we already have approvals in place for projects delivering new Australian capabilities in graphite, high-purity alumina, lithium and rare earths.

In March 2024, the Australian Government announced US$325 million under the CMF and up to US$75 million on our Commercial Account to support Arafura Rare Earths Limited's Nolans Project. This was the first conditional financing commitment to Arafura, which was intended to drive crowding-in of further debt finance.

Since the announcement, Arafura has received conditional commitments for up to US$565 million from our Canadian, German and Korean counterparts.

Critical minerals present a substantial economic opportunity for Australian exporters. EFA is committed to supporting SMEs to realise these benefits as we play our part in the broader energy transition. This year, we continued our work with SMEs in this sector, providing $11.9 million in finance, which in turn supported $335 million in contracts.

Providing SMEs in the critical mineral sector

$11.9m

in finance, which in turn supported $335 million in contracts.

Enduring partnerships

EFA works with a global network of ECAs and international financiers to play an important role by representing Australia's export finance interests overseas.

In November 2023, we were honoured to host the 28th Asian Exim Banks Forum (AEBF) Annual Meeting, which was attended by CEO-level delegations from the ECAs of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, the United Kingdom, Canada, Saudi Arabia and multilateral development bank, the Asian Development Bank.

The AEBF is the premier forum for cooperation between Asia's largest ECAs, which account for approximately $400 billion in finance every year.

Many of our counterpart ECAs are increasingly broadening their mandates and activities to contribute to Government economic security objectives. This includes supporting strategic sectors and supply chains, encouraging foreign direct investment and comprehensive export promotion.

EFA continues to deepen engagement with key ECA partners in order to achieve our shared interests. In April 2024, we concluded a Memorandum of Cooperation with our Quad partners: Export-Import Bank of the United States, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India and Nippon Export and Investment Insurance of Japan. This Memorandum will enhance our cooperation in areas such as supply chain resilience, critical technologies and emerging technologies as well as climate, energy and infrastructure.

In November 2023, we also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UK Export Finance (UKEF). This MOU builds on our existing strong relationship with UKEF and will enhance collaboration in areas such as supply chain resilience, critical technologies, emerging technologies and climate, energy and infrastructure initiatives. The signing of the MOU follows our joint participation in the Hai Long Offshore Wind Project in Taiwan.

In September 2023, we also signed an MOU with the Export-Import Bank of Korea targeting deeper organisational linkages and joint financings in shared priority sectors. This MOU builds on the existing strong bilateral relationship to provide a framework to work together in areas such as supply chain resilience, critical minerals and renewable energy.

Building capability

As always, the strong results achieved this year would not have been possible without the strong commitment of our highly skilled team.

Our inclusive and supportive culture remains central to our people strategy, ensuring our team members are empowered, engaged and motivated to deliver exceptional results.

This year, EFA was again certified as a Great Place to Work. This is the fourth year we have received this certification, which is a testament to our continued focus on creating a diverse and inclusive culture that supports our people and business. This approach is integral to maintaining our high performance, achieving our strategic objectives and meeting our strong sense of purpose.

Enabling more Australian businesses to grow globally

A key priority for us this year has been improving the way we work with customers, while also increasing the number of businesses we can reach. More than nine in 10 of our customers are small to medium-sized enterprises and we believe that successful bank partnerships are vital to increasing the number of SMEs we can support with financing solutions.

This year we continued to establish new RPAs and delegated lending models with Australia's major banks. Through these partnerships, we are helping support more Australian businesses enter into emerging markets. We now have RPAs in place with Australia's four major banks, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ), Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), National Australia Bank (NAB) and Westpac Banking Corporation (Westpac), as well as the Asian Development Bank.

These agreements have generated 131 co-financed transactions with a total value of more than $158 million, ensuring SMEs have the backing they need to thrive in competitive international markets.

Outlook

Australian exporting businesses continue to face challenging trading conditions exacerbated by high inflation in a number of countries, ongoing geopolitical tensions and below-average growth in some sectors.

Geopolitical uncertainty shows no imminent signs of abating and escalation could further add to high energy costs, disrupt international trade and slow global growth. Moreover, the outlook for the Chinese economy, including the property sector, also remains uncertain.

Amidst this global uncertainty, demand for investment and financial solutions continues to rise and Australian exporters continue to seek new opportunities to expand and grow. At EFA, we anticipate continued high demand for our services, particularly given the opportunities in Southeast Asia and the global focus on net-zero transformation.

As part of the Government's FMA agenda, and subject to Parliament passing the FMA legislation, we will have additional powers to fund major projects that contribute to the net-zero transition. This includes projects where domestic capability is critical to protect national security interests and ensure Australia is sufficiently resilient to shocks. The new National Interest Framework will guide such investments. This legislation will also establish new reporting and accountability responsibilities to the Minister for Finance from 1 July 2024.

In the year ahead, by ensuring our commercial business is sustainable, EFA will continue to promote Australia's export trade, support more exporters and international supply chain businesses, while also supporting overseas infrastructure development that has an Australian benefit. We feel proud and privileged to work with you all to meet this purpose.

Debra Hazelton

Debra Hazelton
Chair

John Hopkins

John Hopkins
Managing Director & CEO

Signed for and on behalf of the members of the Board, as the accountable authority of EFA and being responsible for preparing and giving the annual report to EFA's Minister in accordance with section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

Performance

We provided

$218m

in finance for renewables.

Annual performance statement

For the year ended 30 June 2024

I, on behalf of the Board of EFA, present the 2023–24 annual performance statement of EFA, as required under section 39 of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, based on the material provided to the Board, this annual performance statement accurately reflects the performance of the entity and complies with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

Debra Hazelton
Chair

Performance considerations

The criteria we report against are the quantitative and qualitative performance targets set out in Tables 1 and 2 and on pages 22–23 of our 2023–24 Corporate Plan.

Our operations are subject to legislative and commercial mandate requirements that may impact our performance, particularly when compared to financing entities that do not operate under similar arrangements.

We operate in the market gap and do not compete with banks or other financial institutions. As such, the total quantum of our financing in any particular year may vary considerably based on the risk appetite of other lenders.

Opportunities in certain sectors can also be delayed or may not proceed because of macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical events and changes in Government policy.

Given our purpose and the demand-driven nature of our business, accurately forecasting performance is difficult.

Performance targets for the CA and NIA are shown as an aggregate. However, the financials only reflect the CA. This is because the Commonwealth receives all net income and bears all risk on the NIA and must reimburse us for any losses under the NIA.

Quantitative performance

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	2023–24	MEASURE
Total PSF and SME		
Transactions completed on the CA and NIA	>$1.1b	Value of facilities signed
Customers supported on the CA and NIA	177	Number of customers supported
CA financials	>$19m	CA profit (pre-tax) $m

Source: 2023–24 Corporate Plan, p22 Table 1: Quantitative performance targets

Quantitative analysis

Our performance

It has been a strong year for EFA, with our support positively contributing to Australia's economic security and export trade outcomes.

Overall, we completed

361

transactions valued at

$1.486b

supporting 131 customers.

Our pre-tax profit of $39.1 million exceeded our plan.

Our finance solutions assisted our customers to adapt to financial market conditions caused by continuing higher inflation, interest rates and more restrictive credit conditions.

We helped our customers diversify their supply chains and navigate new export markets. We also supported new infrastructure investment in the Indo-Pacific region.

The following analysis of our overall performance should be read with the rest of the Annual Report and the Chair and Managing Director & CEO report.

Table 1: Results on the combined Commercial Account and National Interest Account

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	2022-23	2023-24 TARGET	RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
Dollar value of facilities signed	$1.2b	$1.1b	$1.4b

Explanation

Commercial Account and National Interest Account

The value of facilities signed for the CA and NIA was $1.486 billion, which was above our target of $1.1 billion.

Commercial Account

We financed 357 transactions (259 in 2022–23) with a value of $1.015 billion ($888.1 million in 2022–23) supporting $12.4 billion in contracts and overseas investments ($8.6 billion in 2022–23).

National Interest Account

Transactions on the NIA are undertaken following a decision by the Minister, based on a referral from our Board.

This year, we financed four transactions (3 in 2022–23) with a value of $470.3 million ($333.4 million in 2022–23) supporting $2.4 billion in contracts and overseas investments ($118.9 million in 2022–23).

Table 2: Customers supported

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	2022–23	2023–24 TARGET	RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
Number of customers supported	147	177	131

Explanation

Commercial Account and National Interest Account

In 2023–24, we completed 361 transactions for 131 customers, of which 62 were new to our organisation.

While our customer result is below plan, our level of customer repeat business and other customer interactions has increased year on year.

Table 3: Financial performance

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	2022–23	2023–24 TARGET	RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
CA profit before tax	$24.3m	$19.0m	$39.1m

Explanation

Commercial Account

The CA operating income of $95.0 million was positively influenced by several factors. These include higher than expected new business income, as well as higher income from 2022–23 signings. During the year, we received updates from ratings agencies indicating a lower probability of default for our PSF portfolio, as well as several material credit upgrades in the PSF portfolio.

We hold credit provisions for both the SME and PSF portfolios in the event of default, which may in the future crystallise into actual losses. Given the timing uncertainty, for accounting purposes we fair value our exposures based on current market data.

Our operating expenses over this period of $53.5 million were also lower than expected due to the lower than anticipated costs of delivering major initiatives and cost management.

Our efforts to assist the Government's consideration of NIA transactions also meant we allocated a higher proportion of our costs to the NIA. We also recovered costs from other Commonwealth entities for shared services we provided during the year.

Impacts to operating income

Our operating income was affected by movements in both US dollar interest rates and exchange rates. Given about 73 per cent of our portfolio is denominated in US dollars, movements in these rates can have a material impact on our profitability.

While we hedge our loans and borrowings, the future net interest margin is not hedged.

When preparing the Corporate Plan, it is assumed that the US dollar interest rate and exchange rate will not significantly affect underlying profitability. Therefore, profitability assessments for future years are normalised to eliminate market movements.

Due to market fluctuations this year, there was a realised gain of $0.5 million in income, measured on a fair value basis, from movements in long-term US dollar interest rates.

Under competitive neutrality arrangements, a payment of $15.6 million will be made to the Commonwealth. This includes a debt neutrality charge of $1.5 million, state equivalent taxes of $2.4 million and income tax equivalent payments of $11.7 million. These payments are in addition to any dividend payment provided.

At the time of publication, the dividend for FY2023–24 had not been determined.

Qualitative performance

Our qualitative performance metrics are defined in our 2023–24 Corporate Plan and are aligned with our legislated functions.

In addition to reporting on our quantitative performance targets, we also report on our performance against these qualitative metrics and the successful delivery of our purpose.

QUALITATIVE METRIC	2023–2024 CORPORATE PLAN	OUTCOMES
Provide finance that facilitates and encourages Australian export trade and overseas infrastructure development.	Develop a pipeline of transactions that meet our mandate requirements and support Australia's economic security and regional resilience.	During the year, we: › maintained a pipeline of finance opportunities for Australian businesses and international projects across our mandates, including: » exports » Indo-Pacific infrastructure » critical minerals » Southeast Asia » defence.
Encourage banks and other financial institutions to finance exports and overseas infrastructure development.	Collaborate with banks and international financial institutions, ECAs, Government agencies and industry groups to help Australian businesses succeed and grow in international markets.	During the year, we: › entered into new RPAs with three more Australian banks › co-financed overseas infrastructure projects › took a leading financing role in the critical minerals sector, helping attract commercial and international finance to the sector › maintained regular exchanges with international financing agencies and formalised arrangements to support Australian exporters and overseas infrastructure development. We also continued to measure our work in this area, including: › the funding we provide alongside other financiers, the number of referrals from banking partners and our engagements with other financiers › the number of customers that transitioned to the private market because of increased private credit appetite.

QUALITATIVE METRIC	2023–2024 CORPORATE PLAN	OUTCOMES
Provide information and advice regarding financial arrangements to support Australian export trade and overseas infrastructure financing.	Deliver information and resources through domestic and international business engagement and promotional activities.	During the year, we: › collaborated with other Government financiers such as the Clean Energy Finance Corporation, NAIF and others to complement our activities › conducted digital marketing activities and brand campaigns to promote our offering to Australian businesses › conducted overseas marketing activities to promote our capabilities › provided information to businesses and Government agencies on our export and infrastructure activities at domestic and international events.
Assist other Commonwealth entities and businesses in providing finance and financial services.	Provide timely, professional services to entities as directed by our Minister and consistent with service level agreement standards.	During the year, we continued to provide support to: › AIFFP › NAIF › Housing Australia › NRFC.
Administer payments in relation to certain overseas aid projects financed by the Commonwealth.	Be a trusted adviser to the Australian Government on financial payment solutions as required.	We were not required to provide financial payments to support overseas aid projects by the Commonwealth.

Source: 2023–24 Corporate Plan, p23 Table 2: Qualitative performance targets

Achieving our purpose

1.

Facilitate and encourage Australian export trade and overseas infrastructure development.

In 2023–24, we:

› supported

5,874

Australian jobs through our financing

› provided finance across

11

industry segments*

› supported businesses

with annual turnovers from $184,000 to $357 million

› were given responsibility for

administering the $2 billion SEAIFF to support investment in Southeast Asia.

* We use a subjective segment classification to track our reach.

2.

Encourage other financiers to support export trade and overseas infrastructure development.

In 2023–24, we:

- had RPAs in place

  with Australia's four largest banks

- provided

  $131m

  in finance for critical minerals.

- co-financed

  26

  transactions with banks, with a total value of $330 million.

Achieving our purpose

3.

Provide information and advice about export and infrastructure finance.

In 2023–24, we:

› promoted

export-focused and industry-related digital resources and content to support Australian businesses on their growth journeys

› completed

hundreds of engagements internationally with our ECA peers, industry groups, like-minded Government partners and Australia's global diplomatic network

› continued to offer

economic commentary, country profiles, risk assessment and insights

› hosted delegations

representing 13 Asian countries for the AEBF in Sydney.

During 2023–24, we worked closely with our key partner, Austrade, on critical minerals, defence, Indo-Pacific infrastructure and Southeast Asia investment opportunities.

In partnership with DFAT and Austrade, we established Investment Deal Teams in Southeast Asia to identify strategic investment opportunities for Australian businesses in the region.

As part of this initiative, we participated in the first Deal Teams Investor Mission to Vietnam and Singapore. This included the launch of the first Singapore Hub, by our Minister, the Minister for Trade and Tourism.

4.

Assist other Commonwealth entities.

In 2023–24, we supported:

› AIFFP

Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific

We provided transaction, operational and technical support including:

- structuring and execution of transactions
- legal and compliance
- credit
- portfolio and loan management support.

› NAIF

NAIF
Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility

We provided back-office functions, including:

- ICT infrastructure
- helpdesk support
- employee onboarding
- remuneration
- property and financial expertise.

› Housing Australia

Housing Australia

We provided back-office functions, including:

- ICT infrastructure
- helpdesk support
- employee onboarding
- property and financial expertise.

› NRFC

National Reconstruction Fund Corporation

We helped to establish the NRFC, including:

- ICT infrastructure and helpdesk
- finance and payroll
- recruitment
- property and security services.

Achieving our purpose

5.

Administer overseas aid payments for the Commonwealth.

We provide advice and assistance to the Australian Government on financial payment solutions.

In the 1980s and 1990s, we made loans under the Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF), an Australian Government mixed credit financing program discontinued in 1996.

During the year we administered one loan

relating to Indonesia valued at $400,000, which matured in April 2024.

Bec Hardy Wines

CUSTOMER STORY

Bec Hardy Wines is a family-owned wine business based in one of South Australia's premier wine regions, Mclaren Vale. The business produces and sells wine, has a cellar door and holds functions at its Tipsy Hill Estate.

After investigating other large Australian wine export markets, namely the US, Europe and the UK, Bec Hardy, Director of Viticulture & Winemaking and Richard Dolan, Director of Sales and Marketing decided that the US market, with its strong domestic consumption of Australian wine, presented the most opportunities.

We provided a loan to support Bec Hardy Wines to take on three highly profitable US contracts: two with Costco and one for the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

Industry:
Manufacturing

Sector:
Wine

Solution:
Loans

Region:
North America

"The team at Export Finance Australia have been instrumental in assisting our growth into new export markets. They have been incredibly helpful from the outset and have shown a genuine interest in our success."

Bec Hardy
Director, Viticulture & Winemaking, Bec Hardy Wines

CC Pines

CUSTOMER STORY

CC Pines is a family-owned construction business that delivers complex projects in remote locations and uses a unique model for constructing modular components in Australia and shipping them worldwide.

After identifying a growth opportunity to support the US Department of Defense in delivering its plans to invest $40 billion in infrastructure across the Indo-Pacific, CC Pines needed additional financial support to secure tender opportunities.

We supported CC Pines with surety bonds to secure two tenders from the US Navy. The contracts, worth more than US$24m combined, were awarded by US Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command for the construction of US Air Force Squadron Operations Facilities at RAAF Bases Darwin and Tindal in the Northern Territory.

Industry:
Construction

Sector:
Defence

Solution:
Bonds

Region:
Oceania

"Export Finance Australia has been a vital partner in our international expansion. Its tailored financial solutions and deep understanding of our industry have been invaluable."

Mike Foster
Managing Director, CC Pines

SUBCO

CUSTOMER STORY

Founded by Bevan Slattery, SUBCO was established to forge connections between Australian cities and Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Europe by building and operating submarine cables.

Submarine cables are crucial for global internet connectivity, supporting everything from telecommunications to data transfer for businesses and governments.

To upgrade the capacity of its Indigo network, which connects Australia to Singapore, and the purchase of network capacity between Oman and Europe, SUBCO needed additional finance.

We provided SUBCO with a finance solution to support the upgrade of its equipment on both the Sydney to Perth, and Perth to Singapore segments of the Indigo network, as well as purchase additional network capacity between Oman and Europe.

Industry:
Information, Media and Telecommunications

Sector:
Technology

Solution:
Project and Structured Finance

Region:
Oceania

“Having a partner that’s completely aligned to the same outcomes, beyond the commercial benefits, made it a really easy process and the business alignment was really strong.”

Bevan Slattery
Founder and Co-CEO, SUBCO

Exposure breakdown

Commercial Account

Our actual exposure under the CA at 30 June 2024 was

$1.8b

which included loans, guarantees and bonds.

At 30 June 2024, the weighted average maturity of facilities outstanding was 5.6 years (1.1 years unweighted). This included an average maturity of 1.2 years (0.7 years unweighted) for SME exposures and 6.9 years (5.8 years unweighted) for larger corporate exposures.

REGION	VALUE ($m)	VALUE (%)
Australia	1,070.8	59.7
South America	222.3	12.4
Asia	159.4	8.9
Europe	136.3	7.6
Southeast Asia	108.3	6.0
Pacific	52.9	3.0
North America	42.4	2.4
Middle East	0.3	0.0

Figure 1: Commercial Account at 30 June 2024 - exposure by region

SECTOR	VALUE ($m)	VALUE (%)
Mining	575.1	32.3
Manufacturing	341.3	19.0
Sectors <$50m	222.0	12.7
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	184.8	10.5
Construction	151.2	8.6
Sovereign	149.3	8.5
Reinsurance	114.0	6.5
Financial and Insurance Services	55.1	3.1

Figure 2: Commercial Account at 30 June 2024 - exposure by industry sector

National Interest Account

Our total exposure under the NIA at 30 June 2024 was

$3.7b

comprising domestic transactions in support of Government priorities, in emerging markets and to sovereign countries or their agencies.

Our largest exposures include Telstra PM Pty Ltd with US$1.8 billion (A$2.7 billion), PsiQuantum with US$125 million (A$188.7 million), Iluka Resources with A$151.3 million, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea with US$79.5 million (A$120.1 million) and Papua New Guinea LNG with US$73.2 million (A$110.5 million).

REGION	VALUE ($m)	VALUE (%)
Pacific	3,058.1	82.1
Australia	231.6	6.2
North America	188.7	5.1
South America	99.3	2.7
Middle East	75.2	2.0
Asia	72.9	2.0

Figure 3: National Interest Account at 30 June 2024 - exposure by region

SECTOR	VALUE ($m)	VALUE (%)
Information, Media and Telecommunications	2,741.1	73.6
Sovereign	421.4	11.3
Mining	261.8	7.1
Scientific	188.7	5.1
Manufacturing	79.3	2.1
Sectors <$30m	33.5	0.9

Figure 4: National Interest Account at 30 June 2024 - exposure by industry sector

Environmental, social and governance report

Our approach

We are committed to supporting Australian businesses to grow internationally in a way that is ethically, environmentally and socially responsible.

We achieve this by:

- minimising the environmental footprint of our operations
- engaging with stakeholders in ways that are relevant to their needs
- striving for environmental and social responsibility through responsible lending and transactions
- being accountable in our governance and decision-making.

Our environmental, social and governance (ESG) program includes:

- our Policy for Environmental and Social Review of Transactions
- our participation in various international frameworks and initiatives
- our Minister's Statement of Expectations (SOE)
- our climate disclosure obligations
- our Public Interest Disclosure Policy
- our business ethics initiatives
- our diversity programs
- the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and the Australian Government's Sustainable Procurement Guide.

Our environmental and social governance of transactions is conducted by our Directors of Environmental and Technical Review, with oversight by our Chief Credit Officer and Chief Risk Officer.

Environmental, social and governance approach to transaction decisions and activities

Legislation

In performing our functions, the EFIC Act requires us to have regard to Australia's obligations under international agreements (including the Paris Agreement) and Australia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets. We consider the environmental impact of our decisions and activities as part of what we do.

We report on how our activities and administration of legislation accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) as required by section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).[1]

We are required to document the effect of our activities on the environment[2], identify measures taken to minimise the impact of our activities on the environment[3] and identify any mechanisms for reviewing and increasing the effectiveness of those measures[4].

This section of the Annual Report addresses this reporting requirement and documents our environmental assessment activities and the environmental effects of our conduct more broadly.

Environmental and Social Policy, global principles and policies

In our risk assessment of transactions, we apply better-practice environmental and social standards that accord with the principles of ESD as defined in the EBPC Act.

Our Policy for Environmental and Social Review of Transactions (E&S Policy) and our Procedure for Environmental and Social Review of Transactions (E&S Procedure) set out the principles and processes that we apply as part of our commitment to ESD principles. These are available on our website. In 2023–24, we applied the E&S Policy and E&S Procedures in the exercise of our functions and to accord with ESD principles.

Under our E&S Policy, we apply two globally recognised approaches in our environmental and social risk assessment of projects and project-related transactions. These global approaches apply to only some of the transactions that we are asked to consider. However, we choose to extend the principles that these frameworks embody to all transactions, excluding military equipment. In practice, this means that the transactions we consider are subject to screening, classification and risk assessment of the potential for environmental and social impacts.

We are bound by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (the Common Approaches). We also consider the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct.

We are a signatory to the Equator Principles, a globally recognised risk management framework used by financial institutions to manage environmental and social risks in projects.

The Common Approaches and Equator Principles are global approaches to help ensure that projects are developed in a way that is socially responsible and reflects sound environmental management practices.

[1] EPBC Act, s 516A(6)(a). The principles of ESD have the meaning given in s 3A of the EPBC Act.
[2] EBPC Act, s 516A(6)(c): the term 'environment' is defined in the EPBC Act and we adopt this definition in this part of the Annual Report.
[3] EPBC Act, s 516A(6)(d).
[4] EPBC Act, s 516A(6)(e). Section 516A(6)(b) is not applicable to EFA because it has no outcomes specified in an Appropriations Act relating to this reporting period.

Environmental and Social Policy, global principles and policies (cont.)

We are taking a range of measures to minimise the impact of our activities and administration of legislation on the environment, namely:

- when financing projects under these global approaches:
  - we fulfil our responsibility to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as required by our Statement on Human Rights, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct by carrying out human rights due diligence
  - we support and have regard to the objectives of the Paris Agreement and acknowledge the role that we can play in improving the availability of climate-related information, including through the assessment of the potential physical and transition risks of climate change of projects, in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
  - we use the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (IFC Performance Standards), a globally recognised benchmark for environmental and social risk assessment
  - we seek to ensure the projects we support have robust environmental management systems, including measures that promote environmental awareness, monitor environmental performance, consult with impacted stakeholders and regularly report on environmental issues
  - we seek to support projects that reduce emissions and implement the best available technology where appropriate and have an appropriate climate change transition plan
  - we support conservation, including enhancing the evidence base for research and decisions relating to biodiversity
  - we consider social impacts, including impacts related to gender, Indigenous persons and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
  - we seek to identify and support projects that are environmentally beneficial including clean, alternative and renewable energy projects and we offer more flexible terms and conditions to encourage their development.
- when considered appropriate, we impose contractual terms on the relevant entities receiving financial products from us, including:
  - requiring that the entity undertake to provide full details of any environmental claims, proceedings or investigation commenced or threatened against it if that occurs as well as facts or circumstances likely to result in an environmental claim being threatened or brought against it
  - requiring warranties to the effect that:
    - the entity will comply with all applicable environmental laws and approvals
    - no environmental claims, proceedings or investigations have been commenced or threatened against the entity
  - imposing special terms and conditions, such as requiring the entity to take additional work such as compliance with environmental and social benchmarks, reporting and monitoring including monitoring by independent environmental or social experts
- we monitor compliance with conditions imposed during a transaction. For 'Category A' transactions, this monitoring includes site visits[5].

[5] Category A transactions are further described on page 46.

Our mechanisms for reviewing and increasing the effectiveness of our E&S Policy and E&S Procedure include the monitoring and review of the environmental compliance of our transactions.

Our E&S Policy states that we will review the policy as and when necessary but no later than five years from the last review. Our E&S Procedure also provides for review as and when necessary. Our E&S Policy and E&S Procedure are regularly reviewed to ensure they are consistent with better practice environmental and social standards, including the IFC Performance Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, Equator Principles and the Common Approaches. Our E&S Policy was last reviewed and endorsed by our Board in October 2022 and is available on our website.

There are also provisions in our E&S Policy and E&S Procedure for periodic review by an independent environmental and social expert. Consistent with this policy, we periodically engage an independent expert to examine our application of the E&S Policy and E&S Procedure. An independent expert review was last completed in September 2023 and a copy of the report can be found on our website.

Statement of Expectations

Our SOE requires us to ensure that there is appropriate compliance with the OECD Common Approaches and the Equator Principles. These help to ensure that projects are developed in a way that is socially responsible and reflects sound environmental management practices. We have applied the principles that these frameworks embody to all our transactions.

Transactions

In accordance with our E&S Policy, we screened and where relevant classified all transactions into environmental risk categories. Where screening and classification identifies potential for environmental and social impacts, we benchmarked the project associated with the transaction, typically for compliance against the relevant IFC Performance Standards.

The IFC Performance Standards have been designed to avoid, mitigate and manage environmental and social risks and impacts as a way of doing business in a sustainable way. They establish standards that entities are to meet throughout the life of an investment. The standards reflect a focused, integrated assessment to identify environmental and social impacts, risks and opportunities of projects and establish objectives and requirements to avoid, minimise and where residual impacts remain to compensate/offset for risks to the environment.

We consider that the contents of the IFC Performance Standards are integrated to the principles of ESD set out in the EPBC Act. For example, they recognise the importance of decision-making processes that effectively integrate both long-term and short-term environmental, social and equitable considerations[6], the importance of avoiding or mitigating threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage[7], the imperative to maintain or enhance the environment for the benefit of future generations[8] and that the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision-making[9].

See Table 4 on page 46.

[6] See IFC Performance Standard 1, EPBC Act, s 3A(a).
[7] See IFC Performance Standard 3, EPBC Act, s 3A(b).
[8] See IFC Performance Standards 3 and 8, EPBC Act, s 3A(c).
[9] See IFC Performance Standard 6, EPBC Act, s 3A(d).

Transactions (cont.)

Our E&S Policy requires that transactions be declined where we determine that the environmental and/or social impact does not satisfy the relevant benchmarks. The contractual terms of our support for a transaction may also include conditions addressing environmental and social issues.

As part of our commitment to transparency and accountability, we publish on our website details of our potential involvement in transactions associated with any new project that:

- has potential for significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts (known as a Category A project)
- has a repayment term or policy length of two years or more
- has a value of Special Drawing Rights[10] 10 million or more.

In 2023–24, we entered into two transactions in relation to two new projects that we assessed to have potentially significant adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible or unprecedented (a Category A project).

Mardie Salt and Salt of Potash Project – Australia

The Mardie Salt and Salt of Potash Project is a greenfield salt and potash mining operation in the West Pilbara Region in Western Australia, approximately 80 km southwest of Karratha, WA. It includes the construction of salt evaporation ponds, processing facilities and supporting infrastructure to produce raw salts as a feedstock for processing high-purity salt, fertiliser-grade sulphate of potash and potentially other commercial by-products that will be exported from a purpose-built multi-user port facility at the project site.

The potential effects of this project on the environment were the subject of a comprehensive assessment process undertaken by the Environmental Protection Authority for Western Australia (EPA), being an accredited assessment for the purpose of the EBPC Act before conditional approval was given by the Western Australian Government for the project to proceed.

Conditions of approval imposed under Western Australian environmental legislation were also incorporated as part of the approval granted for the project under the EPBC Act. The key anticipated and/or potential effects of this project were identified during the assessment process to include the following:

- the conversion of approximately 19,645 ha of natural habitat to modified habitat within the development envelope
- the potential disturbance of the social surroundings, benthic communities and habitats, marine environmental quality, marine fauna, flora and vegetation, terrestrial fauna and inland waters
- the project footprint being located on lands of cultural significance to the Yaburara Mardudhunera People and Kuruma Marthudunera People and recognised native title holders.

These anticipated and/or potential effects are summarised in the assessment report published on the EPA's website.

[10] Special Drawing Rights is an international monetary unit against which the Australian dollar fluctuates (definition is from our publicly available E&S Procedure).

Hai Long Offshore Windfarm Project – Taiwan

The Hai Long Offshore Windfarm Project is located off the west coast of mainland Taiwan in the Formosa Strait at water depths ranging from 35 to 55 metres. It will consist of 73 14-megawatt (MW) wind turbine generators with a hub height of 139.7 m above mean sea level, installed on a three-legged jacket foundation structure. The power generated is transported back to land via subsea cable that terminates at an onshore substation. The total nameplate of installed capacity will be 1,022 MW.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment was prepared in accordance with Taiwan legal requirements and our E&S Policy benchmark, the IFC Performance Standards. The key anticipated and/or potential effects of this project were identified during the assessment process to include:

- potential impacts on biodiversity in both onshore and offshore environments within the development envelope
- potential economic displacement of local fisheries.

The project has developed an Environmental and Social Management System Framework, including the mitigation measures to manage these potential impacts set out in the site-specific Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Other transactions with potential E&S impact

In 2023–24, we entered 43 transactions in relation to six new projects, which we assessed to have potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures. The anticipated and/or potential effects of these projects on the environment include:

- the generation of waste
- land clearing
- surface water loss
- conversion of natural habitat
- conversion of marine habitat
- local labour and conditions
- risk of disturbance to cultural heritage sites.

We are satisfied that mitigation measures have been adopted such that the anticipated and/or potential effects of these six projects on the environment are not expected to be significant. These projects are not expected to affect critical habitats, threatened species, threatened ecological communities or other matters protected by the EPBC Act.

Military equipment transactions

Military equipment export finance transactions fall within our Policy for Export of Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods. Information on our due diligence approach to such transactions is available on our website.

Our due diligence approach to transactions associated with military equipment and dual-use goods is set out in this policy, including in relation to specific environmental and social impacts and incorporates reliance on the approval processes and capabilities of the Australian Government's Defence Export Controls (DEC) in relation to these exports.

Relevant to DEC assessments, Australia's Export Control Policy is based on 12 legislative criteria that broadly cover five key areas when assessing the exportability of defence and strategic goods:

- Australia's international obligations
- human rights
- regional security
- national security
- foreign policy.

Our transaction process

To review transactions in accordance with our principles of ecologically sustainable development, we classify each new project associated with a potential transaction, depending on the significance of its potential environmental and social impacts. We categorise new projects as:

Category A

Transactions with potential significant adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible or unprecedented.

Category B

Transactions with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures.

Category C

Transactions with minimal or no adverse environmental and social risks or impacts.

You can find out more about our transaction policies and procedures on our website.

Environmental and social review summary

A summary of the categorisation of recent transactions is set out in the table below.

Table 4: Environmental and social review summary

	CATEGORY A	CATEGORY B	CATEGORY C	EXISTING PROJECT AND NON-PROJECT POTENTIAL IMPACT	
				YES	NO
2023–2024					
All transactions*	2	3	2	40	307
Project finance	2	2	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
Project-related corporate loans	0	0	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
Bridge loan	0	1	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
2022–2023					
All transactions*	1	3	1	3	248
Project finance	1	2	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
Project-related corporate loans	0	0	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
Bridge loan	0	0	0	Not applicable	Not applicable

* Excludes transactions related to the export of military equipment and dual-use goods.

Equator Principles

We are a signatory to the Equator Principles, a global risk management framework for financial institutions to determine, assess and manage environmental and social risk in projects.

The framework provides a minimum standard for due diligence and monitoring to support responsible risk decision-making.

As a signatory, we are required to provide an annual report on project-related transactions that have reached financial close.

We are actively involved with the Equator Principles Association through workshops and forums, including attending the Equator Principles Annual General Meeting.

Organisational emissions reporting

Reducing energy usage – The Australian Public Service Net Zero policy

The APS Net Zero 2030 is the Government's policy for the Australian Public Service (APS) to reduce its GHG emissions to net zero by 2030 and transparently report on its emissions. As part of the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy, non-corporate Commonwealth entities, corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies are required to report on their operational GHG emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory presents GHG emissions over the 2023–24 period. Results are presented based on carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e) emissions. GHG emissions have been calculated in line with the APS Net Zero Emissions Reporting Framework, consistent with the whole-of-Australian Government approach as part of the APS Net Zero 2030 policy. Not all data sources were available at the time of the report and amendments to data may be required in future reports.

Emissions sources (e.g. electricity consumption, gas use and fuel consumed by vehicles) of greenhouse gases are categorised by where they occur in the supply chain:

- **Scope 1 -** direct emissions from entity facilities and company-owned vehicles
- **Scope 2 -** indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling for own use
- **Scope 3 -** all other indirect emissions, including from leased assets.

Our organisational emissions focus has been on scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, with scope 3 emissions included where robust data was available (i.e. domestic air travel by our employees).

Table 5 and 6 identify our organisational emissions for the 2023–24 reporting year, using both location-based and market-based methods.

Table 5: 2023–24 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory - Location-based method

EMISSION SOURCE	SCOPE 1 t CO_2-e	SCOPE 2 t CO_2-e	SCOPE 3 t CO_2-e	TOTAL t CO_2-e
Electricity (Location-based approach)	N/A	759.595	60.606	820.201
Natural gas	32.008	N/A	8.137	40.145
Solid waste*	N/A	N/A	30.976	30.976
Refrigerants*†	0.000	N/A	N/A	0.000
Fleet and other vehicles	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000
Domestic commercial flights	N/A	N/A	72.970	72.970
Domestic hire car*	N/A	N/A	0.000	0.000
Domestic travel accommodation*	N/A	N/A	18.233	18.233
Other energy	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000
Total t CO_2-e	**32.008**	**759.595**	**190.921**	**982.525**

Note: the table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method. CO_2-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent. *indicates emission sources collected for the first time in 2023–24. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures. † indicates optional emission source for 2023–24 emissions reporting.

Table 6: 2023–24 Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions

EMISSION SOURCE	SCOPE 2 t CO_2-e	SCOPE 3 t CO_2-e	TOTAL t CO_2-e	PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRICITY USE
Electricity (Location-based approach)	759.595	60.606	820.201	100.00%
Market-based electricity emissions	530.147	65.450	595.598	58.32%
Total renewable electricity	-	-	-	41.68%
Mandatory renewables[1]	-	-	-	18.72%
Voluntary renewables[2]	-	-	-	22.96%

Note: the table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods. CO_2-e = carbon dioxide equivalent.

[1] Mandatory renewables are the portion of electricity consumed from the grid that is generated by renewable sources, including the renewable power percentage.

[2] Voluntary renewables reflect the eligible carbon credit units surrendered by the entity. This may include purchased large-scale generation certificates, power purchasing agreements and GreenPower.

The 2022–23 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory is available on our website.

General caveats to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory calculations

Reporting on refrigerants is optional for 2023–24 and emissions from hire cars for 2023–24 have been sourced from a third party and may be incomplete due to a lack of robust data. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures.

A portion of Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with the common areas within our head office building, Export Finance House, such as areas within the building shared with other tenants, was unable to be separated from our data and has been included in our calculations.

Where the gas consumption billing period does not align with the end of the financial year, a daily average was used to determine the emissions for the financial year.

Financed emissions reporting

We are disclosing our financed emissions, which include the emissions associated with the activities of the business we support, for the first time this financial year. This is to ensure we remain aligned with international industry practices and to help us prepare for future disclosure obligations to be established under the Australian Government's Commonwealth Climate Disclosure (CCD) policy. CCD is the Government's policy for Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies to publicly report on their exposure to climate risks and opportunities, as well as their actions to manage them.

We have assessed and are disclosing our financed emissions having drawn on the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)[11] methodology for calculating Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions. The PCAF standard is a voluntary, internationally recognised standard that enables financial institutions to assess and disclose GHG emissions associated with financial activities, in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol[12].

Table 7 provides a summary of our financed emissions for the 2023–24 reporting year.

Table 7: Our financed emissions summary 2023–24

ASSET CLASS[1]	SCOPE 1 + 2 t CO_2-e	DATA QUALITY SCORE (AVG)[2]	EMISSIONS INTENSITY (t CO_2-e/$)
Commercial Account			
Project finance	203,722	4.87	149
Business loans	87,046	4.86	205
Sub-total	**290,768**	**4.87**	**162**
National Interest Account			
Project finance	69,316	4.50	127
Business loans	41,525	4.7	18
Unlisted equity	2,358	5	12
Sub-total	**113,199**	**4.63**	**37**
Total	**403,967**	**4.86**	**83**

[1] Insurance products were excluded for this reporting period. We will look to incorporate insurance-related emissions into our disclosure where it aligns with the pending CCD obligations.
[2] The Data Quality scores are reported as the average of the Data Quality score for each transaction within the nominated asset class.

Refer to Appendix E: Financed emissions disclosure on page 191–196 for further details in relation to the disclosure of our financed emissions.

[11] https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com
[12] The Greenhouse Gas Protocol identifies financed emissions as Scope 3, Category 15 emissions.

Our environmental footprint

A key priority is minimising our environmental footprint, including our:

- energy use
- water use
- solid waste generation
- business travel.

Our Sydney headquarters occupies three floors of Export Finance House, 22 Pitt Street, Sydney. We lease the remaining floors to tenants on standard commercial terms.

During the year, our tenants included AIFFP and the Government agencies Housing Australia and NAIF.

Table 8: Our environmental footprint

PARAMETER	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Energy use (megajoules/m2)			
Export Finance Australia occupancy[a], electricity	343	320	316
Building services[b], electricity	410	399	328
Building services[b], gas	92	109	74
Water use			
Water (kilolitres)[c]	4853	10,660[d] (7,192)	2,059
Solid waste (tonnes)			
Co-mingle (recycled)	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cardboard (recycled)	7	7	5.1
Waste to landfill	19	17	12.7
Business travel by our employees			
Total domestic (million km)	0.665	0.524[e]	0.084
Total international (million km)	1.647	1.217[e]	0.377

[a] This figure represents energy used on the floors we occupy, which includes other Government agencies.
[b] Building services are common facilities for all floors of Export Finance House and include lighting for communal areas, lifts, air conditioning and hot water. Energy use per square metre is the building average.
[c] This figure represents total usage by Export Finance House. It is not possible to separately identify water use by floor or tenancy.
[d] This figure incorporates an undetected water leak within the building in the third quarter of the year. The figure provided in brackets is the water consumption of the building for the year, corrected for the estimated water loss.
[e] Travel figures saw a substantial increase on previous years due to the relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions both domestically and internationally.

Reducing energy, water and waste

Renewable energy sources accounted for 44 per cent of our electricity supply this year. Our building achieved a 2.5-star energy rating and a 3-star water rating under the National Australian Built Environment Rating System.

Waste and electricity usage increased in Export Finance House in 2023–24, in line with increased activity and utilisation within the building. We will continue to adopt practices that help minimise waste, electricity and water use, including using alternative energy sources.

We have sourced some of our electricity supply from green energy sources, including mini hydro, wind power, solar, biogas and biomass for the last 10 years.

We continue to consider how to decrease waste generation and how to increase the proportion of waste we recycle.

Our people flew 2.312 million kilometres during 2023–24, an increase on the previous two years. We consider the travel undertaken this year more representative of our operations, reflecting activity in relation to our international mandates and reduced impacts of COVID-19 travel restrictions and flight availability when compared to the previous two years.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

Our Diversity and Inclusion Council is responsible for supporting our diversity and inclusion initiatives. This year, it introduced and led a range of initiatives to improve our employee experience and support our diverse team.

We have various policies and processes in place to support inclusion and equity in our workplace. These extend to our recruitment, retention, development, promotion and remuneration management processes. We encourage employees with diverse backgrounds and experiences to share their perspectives. In our latest employee survey, employees reported they are treated fairly regardless of their gender, sexual orientation, age and race.

When joining our organisation, 97 per cent of employees said they were made to feel welcome.

First Nations peoples and social engagement

This year, we continued to deliver on our second Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). As part of our MOU we share our organisational talent with Indigenous Business Australia (IBA) and as a result, our first secondee has taken a permanent role with IBA.

We also joined Supply Nation and launched a new cultural awareness training solution designed by Evolve Communities, a majority Indigenous-owned and Supply Nation-certified business.

Labour practices and employee health and safety

We work in a hybrid model with employees in the office for a minimum of 50 per cent of the time. We have both organisational and team office days to build cross-functional connections with colleagues across the business.

We invest in initiatives to support employees' physical, mental, financial and social wellbeing. These include ergonomic assessments for home and office workspaces, coaching and activities aimed at helping our people leaders support their teams to manage their wellbeing. Our employee assistance program (EAP) has also been expanded. Our provider now has a more specialist offering focused on wellbeing, finance and legal advice, as well as a new wellbeing app. We have prioritised promotion of these new services to increase awareness and usage among our people. Our Work Health and Safety report on pages 181–182 provides further details on our employee health and safety.

Modern slavery considerations

Modern slavery describes situations where coercion, threats or deception are used to exploit victims and undermine or deprive them of their freedom. This serious exploitation of people includes human trafficking, slavery, servitude, forced marriage, forced labour, debt bondage, deceptive recruiting for labour or services and the worst forms of child labour.

We recognise that modern slavery can be linked to other crimes and activities that adversely affect human rights, including bribery, corruption and environmental damage. We have a responsibility to respect human rights in our operations and activities as part of our responsible business conduct.

We take a risk-based approach to modern slavery risk in our business operations, supply chain and customer relationships. Our expectation is that our suppliers, their employees, related entities and supply chains operate in a legal, ethical and socially responsible way, consistent with our Supplier Code of Conduct. We have a list of active contracts above the value of $100,000 (incl. GST), complying with the Senate Order for Entity Contracts (Murray Motion), available on our website.

As we are an Australian-based entity and our primary operations of providing finance are office-based, we consider the risk of modern slavery occurring directly within our business operations to be low. However, we recognise that there is an indirect risk of modern slavery occurring through our supply chain or our customers and the transactions and projects we support.

In accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, we continue to prioritise our focus and actions on areas where we consider the potential impact of modern slavery to be greatest and where we might have a greater opportunity to influence outcomes.

For further details regarding our approach to modern slavery, refer to our Modern Slavery Statement published on our website and on the Australian Government's Online Register for Modern Slavery Statements.

Business ethics

We practise responsible lending in an ethical context with the aim of conducting our operations fairly, transparently and with integrity. We believe the success of our business depends on our stakeholders' trust and confidence in us. This trust can only be maintained if we act ethically.

Our commitment to ethical behaviour is demonstrated by our:

- **transparency –** we aim for an appropriate balance between public accountability and our obligations to respect client confidentiality
- **anti-corruption initiatives –** we foster awareness among customers and employees of the international conventions and Australian laws concerning corruption
- **financial crime risk management –** through our anti-corruption initiatives, we are committed to deterring bribery and corruption in all aspects of our business, including in the transactions we support. These initiatives include robust due diligence and our anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program, including checks against financial crime, bribery, corruption and sanctions before we provide any financial support
- **risk and compliance management framework –** we impose strong commercial discipline on our operations through our Board approved risk and compliance management framework
- **Human Rights Statement –** we respect internationally recognised human rights and endeavour to reflect that respect through our operations and governance processes
- **Policy and Procedure for environmental and social review of transactions –** we apply better-practice environmental and social standards in the risk assessment of transactions we support
- **Code of Conduct –** we clearly state the obligations and responsibilities of our employees, including conflicts of interest, confidential information and standards of personal behaviour. We have additional employee policies that deal with employee share trading and privacy
- **OECD Principles and Guidelines to Promote Sustainable Lending Practices in the Provision of Official Export Credits to Low Income Countries –** we comply with international sustainable lending arrangements
- **OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises –** we encourage our customers to apply these voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct
- **specific due diligence processes –** for areas such as live animal exports and military transactions
- **Public Interest Disclosures –** under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (Cth) (PID Act), current or former public officials who become aware of serious wrongdoing at EFA are encouraged to report this.

Governance

We provided more than

$131m

in finance for critical minerals.

Governance structure

Minister for Trade and Tourism

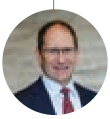
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991 (EFIC Act)

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)

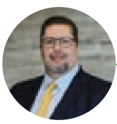
Investment Committee

Board

Board Audit and Risk Committee



John Hopkins
Managing Director & CEO



Manny Arabatzis
Chief Risk Officer

Greg Caisley
Chief SME Finance Officer

Amanda Copping
Chief Investment Officer

Victoria Doherty
Chief Human Resources Officer

Nic Frankham
Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

Sonia Kammel
Chief Financial Officer

Felicity Shaw
General Counsel

Statement on governance

As an Australian Government agency providing finance for export trade and overseas infrastructure development, we recognise the significant role we play in helping support Australia's economic security and regional resilience.

Our adherence to sound governance practices, legislative compliance and risk management principles is designed to instil trust in our customers, employees and partners and ensure that we can deliver on our purpose.

Our Minister

Our Minister has a number of powers relating to EFA, as set out in the EFIC Act.

Our Minister, the Minister for Trade and Tourism, may give us written directions relating to how we perform our functions or exercise our powers if the Minister believes these directions are in the public's best interest. Our Minister may also approve or direct us to enter into transactions on the NIA. Our Minister cannot direct us to enter into transactions on the CA. Details of Ministerial directions we received this year are set out on pages 72–80.

The Minister issues our SOE. The SOE expresses and formalises the Minister's expectations of EFA. Our Board indicates its intention to meet these expectations through a corresponding Statement of Intent.

Our Board, Board Audit and Risk Committee and Investment Committee

Our Board is responsible for our corporate governance, managing our affairs and overseeing our operations. We impose a strong commercial discipline on governance and risk management through our Governance Framework. For more information on our Board members, see pages 58–62.

Our Board Audit and Risk Committee (BARC) and external and internal audit functions also provide valuable internal and external oversight. Our Investment Committee makes recommendations for Board resolution with respect to proposed equity investments on the NIA and assists in developing Board policy in relation to equity investments. Our Board Charter, Board Audit and Risk Committee Charter and Investment Committee Charter can be found on our website.

Board members

Debra Hazelton

Chair
Independent, Non-executive member

QUALIFICATIONS
BA (Hons), Master of Commerce, GAICD

APPOINTED
12 February 2024 to 11 February 2027

Debra has over 30 years' experience in global financial services, with a particular focus on Australia and Japan. During her executive career as CEO of CBA in Japan and CEO of Mizuho Bank in Australia, Debra led businesses focusing on treasury, debt capital markets, project finance and corporate finance. She also has senior executive experience across risk management, global financial trading markets as well as international business development and global human resources.

Debra is an experienced chair and non-executive director and currently also serves as a non-executive director on the boards of Australia Post, Treasury Corporation of Victoria and Persol Co. Ltd (Tokyo Stock Exchange: 2181). She is also Vice President of the Australia-Japan Business Cooperation Committee (AJBCC) and was awarded the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Commendation for FY2024. Debra is the immediate past Chair of AMP Ltd and AMP Bank (ASX:AMP) and previously served as a non-executive director on the boards of the Australian Financial Markets Association (AFMA), Asia Society and the Australia-Japan Foundation (DFAT).

David Bennett

Deputy Chair
Independent, Non-executive member
Investment Committee member

QUALIFICATIONS
BCom, MAICD

APPOINTED
9 July 2021 to 8 July 2024
9 July 2024 to 8 July 2027

David has extensive experience in advising on, arranging and underwriting a range of financing instruments in the Australian and overseas bank debt and capital markets including corporate and acquisition debt, project finance, CPI-linked debt, mezzanine, subordinated, high-yield and private placement debt securities.

David retired from Macquarie Group Limited on 30 August 2013, where he held the position of Executive Director, after almost 36 years in investment banking.

David was the Macquarie Group Treasurer from March 2012 until his retirement. Prior to this, he was Global Head of Debt Capital Markets within Macquarie Capital.

David's current roles include Director, AquaSure Holdings Pty Ltd; member Palisade Investment Partners Investment Committee and member Palisade Impact Investment Committee.

Previous roles include; Chair, Social Enterprise Finance Australia Limited; Chair, Challenger Retirement and Investment Services Limited; member, Investment Committee, Macquarie Infrastructure Debt Investment Solutions Fund; Director, Macquarie Group Foundation; Director, Centre for Social Impact; member, Australian Advisory Board for Impact Investing and Chair, Manjeri School Project.

John Hopkins
Managing Director & CEO
Executive member

QUALIFICATIONS
BEc (Soc.Sci) (Hons), LLB, Grad. Dip (Postgraduate Law)

APPOINTED
1 August 2022

John was appointed Managing Director & CEO of EFA in August 2022. He has more than 25 years' experience in the finance, corporate and government sectors, with an international career focused on risk, legal and operational roles.

Prior to joining EFA, John held various senior management positions at Westpac, Goodman Group and NAB in Sydney, London and New York. During this period, he advised on a broad range of transactional and corporate matters, including major financings, capital raisings, domestic and cross-border governance, regulatory and compliance issues.

John joined EFA in 2012 and played a central role, both as Chief Operating Officer and Chief Risk Officer, in overseeing the expansion of EFA's mandate and the delivery of complex financing transactions in support of Australian business and key Government policy objectives.

Jodie Baker
Independent, Non-executive member
Board Audit and Risk Committee Chair

QUALIFICATIONS
BCom, GAICD, TFASFA

APPOINTED
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021
9 July 2021 to 8 July 2024

Jodie is a non-executive director with more than 30 years of experience in investment banking and funds management. She is on the board of Beyond Bank, where she chairs the Risk Committee and is also on the board of CareFlight, where she chairs the Audit and Risk Committee. Previous non-executive director roles include Spaceship Superannuation, Percussion Australia, Disability Sports Australia and industry association, Financial Executives Institute. She was also a member of the Board Credit Committee of Social Enterprise Finance Australia.

During her executive career, Jodie's roles included Managing Partner of Blackhall & Pearl, a board, risk and governance advisory firm, CEO and Managing Director of fintech business Morgij Analytics and senior executive risk roles at ANZ, Société Générale and BT Financial Group.

Earlier in her career, Jodie worked in frontline and risk roles at Westpac, Macquarie Bank and Bankers Trust Australia. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Western Australia and is a Trustee Fellow of the Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Rob Chapman

Independent, Non-executive member
Board Audit and Risk Committee member
Investment Committee Chair

QUALIFICATIONS
SFFin, FAICD

APPOINTED
1 March 2019 to
28 February 2022

11 March 2022 to
10 March 2025

Rob has enjoyed an extensive executive career within the financial services industry, having acted as both the Chief Executive Officer of St. George Banking Group (2010–2012) and the Managing Director of BankSA (2002–2010).

Rob is Chairman of Adelaide Airport Ltd, Barossa Infrastructure Ltd, Chapman Capital Partners, ZeroCo, Fusetec and Ultra Golf Championships and a Director on the board of Coopers Brewery Limited and LLS Fund Trustee. He is the past Chairman of Adelaide Football Club and BankSA and past President of Business SA and CEDA South Australia.

Rob has also served on the boards of Business SA, CEDA SA, Perks Integrated Business Services, BankSA Advisory Board, Kelly & Co. Advisory Council and as Chairman of Catholic Church Diocesan Finance Council, Deputy Chairman SA Economic Development Board and Global Chairman of Investment Attraction Advisory Board.

Rob is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and Senior Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia and holds an Associate Diploma in Business from the South Australian Institute of Technology. Rob has been recognised for his consistent pursuit of excellence and outstanding contribution to South Australia with the 2005 SA Great Award for Business.

James Douglas

Independent, Non-executive member
Board Audit and Risk Committee member
Investment Committee member

QUALIFICATIONS
BSc, LLB, GAICD

APPOINTED
9 December 2020 to
8 December 2023

9 December 2023 to
8 December 2026

Based in Victoria, James has more than 20 years of senior investment banking and SME-focused venture capital experience in Australia and the US.

James is a partner of Co:Act Capital. Co:Act Capital is a venture capital firm focused on investing in and supporting innovative Australian early-stage companies. Prior to establishing Co:Act, James was an Investment Director and Venture Partner at Acorn Capital and established and led the Acorn Capital Expansion Platform (ACEP). ACEP is a venture capital fund focused on supporting innovative Australian companies across all industries.

He helped commercialise and scale previously listed Australian company Carbon Revolution.

Prior to his venture capital career, he was Co-head of Global Banking at Citi (Australia) and Global Head of Consumer Products Investment Banking for Merrill Lynch in New York.

Catherine Walter AM

Independent, Non-executive member

QUALIFICATIONS
LLB (Hons), LLM,
MBA, FAICD

APPOINTED
13 May 2022 to
12 May 2025

Catherine was a financial services lawyer for 20 years and managing partner of the Melbourne office of Clayton Utz and a Commissioner of the City of Melbourne. Since that time, Catherine has served on numerous boards across the corporate, government and not-for-profit sectors.

Her current appointments include Chair of Melbourne Genomics Health Alliance, a director of Barristers' Chambers Limited and a member of the ASIC Consultative Panel.

Previous board and governance positions include being a Commissioner of the City of Melbourne, a member of the University of Melbourne Council, a director of ASX, NAB, Orica, RBA's Payments System Board, Melbourne Business School, Financial Reporting Council, Walter & Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Australian Foundation Investment Company, Queensland Investment Corporation, Victorian Funds Management Corporation, Transport Accident Commission, SGIO and Chair of Creative Partnerships Australia, Financial Adviser Standards and Ethics Authority, Federation Square, Helen Macpherson Smith Trust and Australian Synchrotron.

James “Jimmy” Wilson

Independent, Non-executive member
Board Audit and Risk Committee member

QUALIFICATIONS
BSc Mechanical
Engineering

APPOINTED
9 December 2020 to
8 December 2023

9 December 2023 to
8 December 2026

Jimmy was formerly the Chief Executive Officer of CBH Group, a leader in the Australian grain industry along the value chain from grain storage, handling, transport, marketing and processing.

He was previously President of BHP Iron Ore and member of the Group Management Committee at BHP Billiton from 2012 to 2016. Jimmy has significant international infrastructure and supply chain experience in Australia, South Africa, the US, South America and Indonesia across multiple commodities.

Jimmy is also currently Deputy Chair and Non-executive Director of the University of Western Australia Business School and a Non-executive Director at Greatland Gold Plc.

Jan Adams AO PSM

Government member

QUALIFICATIONS
BEc (Hons), LLB (Hons)

APPOINTED
16 September 2022

Jan Adams AO PSM was appointed Secretary of DFAT on 1 July 2022. Prior to this, Ms Adams was Australia's Ambassador to Japan from November 2020 to June 2022 and before that Australia's Ambassador to China from 2016 to 2019.

From April 2013 to 2016, Ms Adams was Deputy Secretary with responsibility for trade and economic issues. In this role she oversaw the conclusion of free trade agreements with China, Korea and Japan; and was the alternate Government EFA Board member. She previously led the department's Free Trade Agreement Division.

Ms Adams served as Ambassador for the Environment and Ambassador for Climate Change between 2005 and 2008 and as Minister Counsellor (Trade) in Washington from 2000 to 2004.

Ms Adams joined the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in 1999 as Assistant Secretary, APEC Branch.

From 1993 to 1996, Ms Adams was an Adviser to the Minister for Trade and Minister for Industry, Science and Technology. She also previously worked in the OECD secretariat in Paris (Trade and Environment Directorates) and at the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

In 2016, Ms Adams was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) for distinguished service to international relations through the advancement of Australia's diplomatic and free trade relationships, particularly with the United States of America, South Korea, Japan and China. In 2007, she was awarded the Public Service Medal (PSM) for outstanding public service in pursuing Australia's international objectives on trade and the environment.

Ms Adams holds Honours degrees in Economics and Law from Monash University and is a Distinguished Alumni Award recipient. She grew up in Wodonga, Victoria and is married with one adult son.

George Mina

Alternate Government member

QUALIFICATIONS
MA, BCom (Hons), DipML

APPOINTED
3 April 2024

George Mina was appointed Deputy Secretary, Trade and Investment Group in March 2024.

Prior to taking up his current role, he served as Ambassador, Australian Permanent Mission to the WTO.

In Canberra he has also served as First Assistant Secretary, Consular and Crisis Management Division, Assistant Secretary, Services and Intellectual Property Branch (2010–2012); Assistant Secretary, Trade Policy Branch (2012); Head of Australia's campaign for the United Nations Human Rights Council (2017); and Head of the Office of Trade Negotiations (2017–2020).

Overseas he has served in Cairo (1999–2002); Geneva (2004–2007); Paris (2013–2017); and again in Geneva (2020–2024). He has served twice as Ambassador to multilateral organisations (UNESCO and WTO).

Mr Mina holds a Master of Arts (International Relations) from the Australian National University (1998); a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours, Economics) from the University of Melbourne (1991); and a Diploma in Modern Languages (French) from the University of New England (2012).

Board operations

Members whose term ended in 2023–24

James M Millar AM's term as Chair ended on 8 December 2024 and Tim Yeend's term as Alternate Government member ended on 22 March 2024.

Members appointed in 2023–24

On 12 December 2023, Debra Hazelton was appointed as Chair, effective 12 February 2024. George Mina was appointed as Alternate Government member on and from 3 April 2024.

Transactions with Board members and related entities of Board members

Board members have made appropriate disclosures in respect of transactions our organisation has undertaken where they may have, or may be perceived to have, a material personal interest.

Declared conflicts and potential conflicts of interest

Our Board always ensures that a Board member does not participate in discussions where there is, or may be, a conflict between their own interests, those of our organisation or one of our customers. We maintain a register that is updated with the disclosed interests of all Board members.

Meeting attendance

Board attendance

Table 9: Board attendance

BOARD MEMBER	ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	ATTENDED
Debra Hazelton (Chair)	3	3
James M Millar AM (Chair)	3	3
John Hopkins (Managing Director & CEO)	6	6
David Bennett (Deputy Chair)	6	6
Jodie Baker	6	6
Rob Chapman	6	6
James Douglas	6	6
Catherine Walter AM	6	6
Jimmy Wilson	6	6
Government/alternate Government members: Jan Adams AO PSM Tim Yeend George Mina	6	5

Board Audit and Risk Committee attendance

Table 10: Board Audit and Risk Committee attendance

BOARD AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE MEMBER		ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	ATTENDED
Jodie Baker (Chair)	Full year	4	4
Rob Chapman	Full year	4	4
James Douglas	Full year	4	4
Jimmy Wilson	Full year	4	4
Non-Committee Board member			
Debra Hazelton (Chair)	Part year	-	2
James M Millar AM (Chair)	Part year	-	2
John Hopkins (Managing Director & CEO)	Full year	-	4
David Bennett (Deputy Chair)	Full year	-	4
Catherine Walter AM	Full year	-	4
Government/alternate Government members: Jan Adams AO PSM Tim Yeend George Mina	Full year	-	4

Board members who are not on the BARC are encouraged to attend BARC meetings.

Investment Committee attendance

Table 11: Investment Committee attendance

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEMBER		ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	ATTENDED
Rob Chapman (Chair)	Part year	1	1
James Douglas (Chair)	Part year	0	0
David Bennett	Part year	1	1

Board meetings take place approximately every two months and on an intersessional basis where required. Our BARC met four times this year. Our Investment Committee met once this year.

Indemnities and insurance

We have provided certain indemnities, as permitted by law, to our officers, including our Board members and employees.

We also maintained and paid premiums for professional indemnity insurance and Directors' and Officers' liability insurance, including cover for certain legal costs. In total, we paid $293,200 (exc. GST) in premiums during 2023–24.

We did not pay out any amount in connection with Board member or employee indemnities during the year.

Our people

Cross-team collaboration is important in our role to support Australian exporters and infrastructure development across the Indo-Pacific region.

This year we have been focused on:

- building capability to meet our changing operating context and mandates
- enabling a culture of ownership and collaboration between teams to unlock opportunities and identify and manage risks
- maintaining an inclusive environment in which employees feel a sense of belonging, are engaged and can thrive.

Workforce profile

Table 12: Number of employees

	30 JUNE 2024	30 JUNE 2023	30 JUNE 2022
Permanent employees (ongoing)	147	131	113
Fixed Term (non-ongoing)	13	12	9

Workforce highlights

In 2023–2024, we were certified as a Great Place to Work for the fourth year. As a purpose-led organisation, our culture supports our people to deliver on strategy and shapes everything we do. This certification reflects the importance we place on building and maintaining a positive culture and its impact is evident in our operations.

Great Place To Work® Certified MAR 2024–MAR 2025 AUS

Workforce highlights (cont.)

Enabling and aligning talent

This year, we continued to build our capabilities across the organisation, focusing on retaining high-calibre, specialist talent and investing in employee development.

We enhanced our operating model to deliver more effective solutions for our customers and to better align our business to deliver on our expanding mandate.

This included:

- realigning our SME and Risk teams
- integrating Partnership and Product functions into our SME team
- transitioning the IT function from a project-aligned delivery to an outcome-focused approach
- creating specialist transaction and corporate-focused legal functions.

We also established new offshore positions as part of the Government's Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams in Vietnam, Singapore and Indonesia.

Investing in leadership and capability

The calibre of our leaders continues to grow as we build internal capability and introduce new leadership talent.

We provided coaching opportunities to support our leaders and to target behaviours that help them reach their full potential while supporting their teams' strengths.

We leverage individuals' unique talents through various learning and development activities such as secondments to project roles.

In our most recent employee survey, our management scores were above or equal to Australia Medium Best Workplaces scores, demonstrating the benefits our employees feel from having impactful leadership.

Supporting our extraordinary teams

Throughout the year, we continued to embed the second phase of our employee development program, Team Edge. This program aims to help employees stretch their thinking, build team capabilities and drive individual agility to deliver on our strategic goals.

We concluded this program at our annual all-employee conference where we focused on cross-team collaboration, applying our leadership behaviours and supporting each functional group with team-based compatibility sessions.

Building a sense of belonging

Creating a strong sense of belonging is an integral part of how we do business and is imperative to building employee engagement, encouraging innovation, creating inclusion and enabling problem solving.

With a diverse team, having an inclusive culture where differences are celebrated ensures our employees feel they belong and we benefit from having diversity of thought.

This year, we have worked with our various employee networks and champion groups, alongside our leaders, to make this a reality for all employees.

We have also enhanced our onboarding practices. Individuals are welcomed into the organisation and their teams through a comprehensive induction program.

Our continued focus on creating an inclusive workplace has delivered significant benefits to our organisation and our people. We are pleased to have created a workplace where employees feel safe to be themselves and can thrive in their roles.

Supporting wellbeing

We actively encourage our people to prioritise their wellbeing. We saw a positive shift in people taking regular leave throughout the year, supported by our contribution leave policy.

We have also reviewed our EAP offering to encourage and promote greater usage of the full-service offerings, which continue to expand with a greater focus on positive wellbeing.

We have adapted our workplaces to improve our employees' wellbeing in the office, including fitting new electronic stand-sit desks, ergonomic chairs and adding quiet spaces. To support this, we provided all employees with professional ergonomic assessments for both their work desk and home office, to help meet personal needs and preferences.

As a result, we had positive feedback through our employee survey with more than nine in ten people describing our workplaces as physically safe and a psychologically and emotionally healthy place to work.

Table 13: All ongoing employees current report period (2023–24)

	MAN/ MALE			WOMAN/ FEMALE			NON-BINARY			PREFERS NOT TO ANSWER			USES A DIFFERENT TERM			TOTAL
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	71	0	71	51	8	59	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
QLD	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
SA	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WA	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ACT	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**84**	**0**	**84**	**54**	**8**	**62**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**147**

* Our overseas employee is on a diplomatic post through a partner agency as part of the Government's Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams.

Table 14: All non-ongoing employees current report period (2023–24)

	MAN/ MALE			WOMAN/ FEMALE			NON-BINARY			PREFERS NOT TO ANSWER			USES A DIFFERENT TERM			TOTAL
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	2	1	3	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**

Risk management

Our risk management framework

Risk management is a critical enabler of our overall objective of being financially sustainable within our Board's agreed risk appetite.

We have an enterprise risk management framework that identifies the key risks facing the organisation and the controls we have in place.

Our Risk Appetite Statement details our Board's risk appetite for each key enterprise risk we face. Our Risk Control Matrix sets out each inherent risk we face and the controls we have in place to arrive at a residual risk rating.

More detail about our Risk Management Framework is available on our website.

We regularly review the Risk Control Matrix to identify new risks or changes to existing risks. Each risk has assigned owners who are responsible for managing the risk. This approach ensures we continue to build a culture of risk awareness and ownership across our organisation.

Core principles

Our risk culture and risk management foundations include:

- a focus on uplifting risk management processes, including promoting the use of data-driven decision-making, documented control processes and management reporting, supported by Board oversight and independent review
- detailed policies and procedures supported by systems and processes
- clear lines of responsibility and accountability
- strategies to recruit, develop and retain employees who have the required specialist skills to support the delivery of our mandate
- an employee performance system that requires robust risk management behaviours
- a culture of consultation and speaking up about potential issues
- an open and transparent risk culture that seeks to anticipate and manage risks and seeks to always learn and improve.

Types of risks

Key risk categories and associated mitigation strategies include:

- strategic risk
- credit risk
- reputation risk
- market risk
- operational risk
- compliance risk.

Risk management oversight

Risk-related policies, tolerances and operational limits are set by our Board, with support and specific oversight by the BARC.

All our transactions are reviewed by our Board or by management as delegated by our Board. Economic and political, market, capital management, compliance, credit, cyber and environmental and social risks are assessed by specialist risk teams.

We operate a '**three lines of defence**' model for managing risk:

1. business functions take responsibility for risks within their own operations
2. an internal Risk and Compliance function reviews our risk management framework
3. audits and reviews by our independent internal auditors provide detailed reports on improving our risk management approach. The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) and its appointed agent also review our financial statements independently.

Roles and responsibilities

Our Board is responsible for setting our risk strategy, including our risk appetite and tolerance.

Our BARC oversees all aspects of risk management and internal control. This includes reviewing our compliance activity, financial reporting and performance reporting, audit program and the adequacy of our accounting policies and procedures.

Our Executive and senior management teams, led by our Managing Director & CEO, implement our Board's risk strategy. This involves developing policies, processes, procedures and controls to identify and manage risks across all our areas of activity. ESG is a high priority for our organisation and is also the responsibility of our Executive.

Our Board engages an independent internal auditor to review our risk management and internal controls. This service provider, currently Ernst & Young, Australia (EY Australia), reports to our Board via our BARC and our Executive team. It has access to our employee and organisational data when conducting these reviews.

The ANAO and its appointed agent, currently KPMG, perform an independent review of our financial statements.

Role of committees

Our Managing Director & CEO has responsibility for the day-to-day management of EFA assisted by the Executive and its committees.

Executive Committee - reviews all aspects of our business.

Treasury Risk Review Committee - reviews Treasury activities, limits, noteworthy transactions and current issues.

Credit Committee - reviews large potential transactions.

Executive Risk and Compliance Committee - reviews and monitors our management of risk and compliance.

Work Health and Safety Committee - reviews workplace risks and reports any hazards or safety problems that may cause harm or injury to employees, contractors or visitors.

Business Continuity Planning Steering Committee - monitors business continuity planning and crisis management.

Strategy Committee - reviews the performance of our commercial business and implementation of strategy initiatives.

Capital management

Our approach to capital management is based on 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 requires that capital management be forward looking and to consider changes in strategy, business plans and the operating environment, as well as changes in the type, amount and concentration of risk that might affect the capital resources available.

Capital management also supports our operations by providing a buffer to absorb unanticipated losses from our normal business activities.

Capital reserves

We are required to maintain sufficient capital and reserves to meet our likely liabilities and provide for the possibility of loan defaults. Our Board is required to ensure that our capital and reserves, at any time, are sufficient, according to sound commercial principles.

If cash capital is insufficient, our Board, in consultation with our Minister, may call on additional cash capital from the Government up to a prescribed amount. Our organisation is also supported by a Commonwealth guarantee that protects third parties from any financial loss in the event we cannot meet our obligations. To date, this guarantee has never been called.

Our prudential management is guided by standards set by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) and the Bank for International Settlements through the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee). Our Board treats our capital as equivalent to regulatory capital under APRA guidelines and uses this as the basis for setting risk tolerances regarding large financial exposures. When making this assessment, our Board is required to include as capital the $1.2 billion of callable capital available from the Commonwealth.

Callable capital

Our callable capital is an amount specified in the EFIC Act that the Commonwealth will make available to us if we (for whatever reason) are unable to meet our expected losses or liabilities. It is a requirement under the EFIC Act that in calculating our total capital, amounts specified as callable capital are included in that capital calculation. Our maximum liability is set at $6.5 billion for our activities on the CA. This cap is set and regulated by the *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Regulations 2018*.

The requirement to hold sufficient capital and reserves only relates to our CA activities. We hold no capital against our NIA exposures, as this is a wholly Commonwealth risk. For more information on our capital adequacy, see Note 20 under the 'Financial Statements' section on pages 166–167.

Large exposures

We model our large exposure policy on APRA guidelines.

We limit large exposures to 25 per cent of eligible capital for exposures graded EFA Rating System (ERS) 1 (AAA/AA– or Aaa/Aa3) or ERS 2 (A+/A– or A1/A3). We have adopted a more conservative target of 15 per cent for risks graded ERS 3 (BBB+/BBB– or Baa1/Baa3) or worse, within the general limit of 25 per cent.

As an exception to this policy, the Board approved an increase in exposure limits from a maximum of 25 per cent to 30 per cent of capital applying to risk transfer partners that are ERS 1 government-backed export credit agencies. The maximum exposure limit applying to other risk transfer partners rated ERS 1 or 2 is 20 per cent of capital.

For treasury counterparties, maximum exposure to AAA to AA- Sovereigns and Financials is limited to 25 per cent of capital, except for 37.5 per cent of capital for the major Australian banks.

Under current delegations, our Board must approve all transactions that involve commitments to any group consisting of a parent and its controlled subsidiaries, affiliates and associates over $100 million.

Risk allowances

Allowance for credit risk and expected credit loss

While it is never possible to know in advance the losses a financial institution will suffer in a particular year, it is possible to forecast the average level of credit losses we would reasonably expect to experience. APRA guidelines refer to such losses as expected losses.

Our approach is to take credit risk into account in the fair value calculation of all credit exposures, both on and off the balance sheet. We assess this considering the expected losses over the life of facilities. Our current model considers the magnitude and nature of the exposures, their risk grading, the type of exposure and the maturity of the risk.

To ensure consistency, we periodically review our methodology and results against independent market sources.

When it is likely that a loan or debt will not be recovered in full due to a specific event, the model is not used and instead we determine an appropriate amount to set aside for expected loss.

The allowance for credit risk also provides for possible loan defaults and potential claims in relation to off-balance-sheet facilities, such as Export Finance Guarantees.

Allowance for derivative risk

It is standard practice within financial markets operations to value the credit risk component of derivative transactions. The credit risk component factors in the counterparty risk rating, the maturity date and the terms of any collateral lodged under a credit support annex arrangement. The valuation risk component recognises that counterparties may value the same transaction differently because of the sophistication of the models they use.

Each year, we consult our external auditors to ensure our methodology is appropriate for recognising credit and valuation risk in our derivatives portfolio.

Residual margin

When we value our loans and guarantees on a fair-value basis, we use a discounted cash flow methodology to calculate a valuation on day one for that particular transaction. The difference between the cash flow on day one and the net present value of the income stream (including an allowance for credit risk adjustment on that transaction) is termed 'residual margin'. This includes other risk factors, such as servicing costs and prepayment risk. When these factors are included in the valuation, the day one profit equates to zero. The residual margin is then recognised over the life of the transaction.

Loans at amortised cost

Transactions that are recorded at amortised cost are floating-rate loans and short-term loans. These transactions are match funded and therefore, no derivative is required. As such, the amortised value approximates their fair value.

Loans measured at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment using an expected credit loss model.

Handling currency exposure

Our loans and rescheduled debts are mostly denominated in foreign currencies. As at 30 June 2024, 73 per cent of our loans were denominated in US dollars and five per cent were in euros. We convert income and expenses to Australian dollars when we receive or pay them.

Any currency exposure is subject to a Board-approved limit. To protect our assets and liabilities, we borrow in the same currency as our assets. Alternatively, we borrow in another currency and use cross-currency swaps and other foreign exchange instruments to manage currency risks.

We also use interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements to substantially match the interest rate profiles of our liabilities with those of our loans.

Foreign exchange rates do affect our fair value calculations, including the allowance for credit risk on the CA. This is because we do not hedge future income and expenses that are expected to be received and paid in foreign currencies.

Legislative and government information

EFIC Act

We were established under the EFIC Act. It sets out our functions, powers and duties. A summary of our key functions under the EFIC Act can be found on Page 7.

Responsible and nominated Ministers

We are part of the DFAT portfolio of agencies. Our responsible Minister is the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell.

As a Government Specialist Investment Vehicle, we are also preparing for reporting and accountability responsibilities to the Minister for Finance, which will come into effect from 1 July 2024.

Directions from our Minister

During the year we had no instances of non-compliance with Ministerial directions.

Section 9 of the EFIC Act

Section 9 of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to issue directions with respect to how we perform our functions or exercise our powers. We complied with each of the section 9 directions referred to below during 2023–24.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
2 May 2023	NRFC	Assist the Department of Industry, Science and Resources in the establishment and administration of the NRFC and if required, upon its establishment, assist the NRFC in its administration and operations by providing services in relation to financial arrangements and agreements.
16 September 2022	The Russian Federation or Republic of Belarus	Not accept an application from a person in respect of any transaction that supports trade with or investment in the Russian Federation or Republic of Belarus.
9 June 2021	Republic of Cuba (Cuba)	Exercise its powers and perform its functions in accordance with and give effect to the agreement between Cuba and the Group of Creditors to Cuba recorded in the Agreed Minutes of 10 June 2021.
7 May 2020	Paris Club Debt Relief	Provide debt relief in relation to the NIA loan to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea in accordance with the G20 Paris Club Agreement.
21 November 2018	AIFFP	Assist DFAT in establishing and administering the AIFFP and upon its establishment, to assist the AIFFP in its financial arrangements and agreements.
8 May 2018	IECS	Assist the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in establishing and managing the pilot Indigenous Entrepreneurs Capital Scheme (IECS). We did not provide any support in respect to this direction during 2023–24.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
8 May 2018	Housing Australia	Assist Treasury in establishing and administering Housing Australia and upon its establishment, to assist Housing Australia in its administration and operations.
15 February 2016	Iran	Resume facilitating and encouraging Australian export trade to Iran. However, EFA shall not provide services or functions in relation to a prohibited activity under the Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011 and the Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions–Iran) Regulations 2008.
18 June 2014	Uranium	Not assist any transaction linked to uranium unless an acceptable proliferation risk assessment is obtained from DFAT and any foreign country relevant to the particular transaction: › is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or has concluded a Nuclear Cooperation Agreement with Australia › has in force a safeguard agreement and an additional protocol on strengthened safeguards within the International Atomic Energy Agency.
19 July 2009	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	Not accept an application from a person in respect of any transaction that relates to trade with, or investment in, the DPRK, or provide any insurance or financial services or products or in any other way assist or facilitate any trade with, or investment in, the DPRK.
27 May 2009	Zimbabwe	Not underwrite trade or investment in Zimbabwe that would be incompatible with the targeted autonomous sanctions implemented by the Australian Government. Any application must first be referred to and determined by DFAT and all decisions by EFA must be determined by the Board.
4 July 2007	Funding	Implement certain accounting arrangements (to reflect certain income and expenses) and certain funding arrangements including in relation to benchmark rates for NIA loans. The direction also covers arrangements for risks and losses associated with contracts and arrangements that EFA enters into in order to fund NIA loans.
4 July 2007	Paris Club	Continuing participation as part of the Australian Government's negotiations in the Paris Club. The role includes finding payment solutions for debtor nations.
4 July 2007	OECD	Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits (Arrangement). Comply with Australia's obligations under the OECD Arrangement.

Financial effect on our operations of each Ministerial direction issued under section 9

The recoverable costs associated with our support of other Commonwealth entities (NAIF*, AIFFP, Housing Australia and NRFC) are detailed on page 33.

The specific costs of compliance with our Minister's other section 9 directions are not easily quantifiable. This is because our compliance systems, processes and people ensure we adhere to a range of legal and regulatory frameworks, not just Ministerial directions. Meaningful separation of transaction-related costs is also difficult to calculate as some costs may be recoverable from third parties.

Section 26 of the EFIC Act

Section 26 of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to issue directions with respect to circumstances in which applications for finance are, or are not, to be referred to our Minister.

We complied with each of the section 26 directions referred to below during 2023–24.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
29 May 2024	SEAIFF	Refer applications to our Minister up to a maximum amount of A$2 billion over 10 years that relate to the provision of financial support for transactions in or involving Southeast Asia, in the form of a loan, guarantee, equity (as a last resort investment option, limited to a minority stake and the Commonwealth cannot hold a controlling interest) or insurance (on commercial terms if suitable) to support Government priorities in line with EFA's mandate, where: › relevant areas in DFAT have been consulted on the alignment of the transaction with Australia's economic priorities and foreign policy objectives in Southeast Asia › EFA has identified a private finance market gap › EFA has sought to crowd-in private and public finance, including relevant development finance options within the Foreign Affairs portfolio, international financiers and other export credit agencies where appropriate › EFA is unable to finance all of the application on the CA › EFA has, in consultation with other overseas missions, encouraged Australian participation in the project › due diligence for the application is conducted in the same manner as we would for a transaction or project on our own CA › the proposed transaction is consistent with the EFIC Act and our SOE in force at the time.

* Support for NAIF is not provided through the mechanism of a Ministerial section 9 direction, but instead directly through section 7 of the EFIC Act.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
29 November 2023	CMF	Refer applications to our Minister up to a maximum amount of A$4 billion over 10 years (from 28 September 2021) that relate to the provision of financial support for certain Australian critical minerals transactions (including related infrastructure), where: › EFA has identified a private finance market gap › EFA is unable to finance all or part of the application on the CA › the Critical Minerals Facilitation Office (or equivalent) has been consulted on alignment of the transaction with the Critical Minerals Strategy › due diligence for the application is conducted in the same manner as we would for a transaction or project on our own CA.
22 November 2022	AIFFP	Refer applications to our Minister (up to a maximum amount of A$3 billion in total) that relate to the provision of financial support for overseas infrastructure development in Pacific Island countries or Timor-Leste, which are made for the purposes of accessing the AIFFP and which satisfy the following conditions: › the application is for financing infrastructure development required by Pacific Island countries or Timor-Leste › where EFA is satisfied that private sector financiers ordinarily carrying on business in Australia are unable or unwilling to provide the financial support requested by the application.
11 November 2021	Equity Investments	Not refer to our Minister any applications for equity investment that are: › for a majority interest (50 per cent or more). This includes the total Commonwealth interest if EFA is providing financing alongside other Commonwealth entities › and/or valued at under A$20 million, unless there is a compelling reason.
28 September 2021	DEF	Refer applications to our Minister up to a maximum amount of US$3 billion over 10 years that relate to the provision of financial support for Australian defence exports (including dual use goods or services) intended for defence or national security-related end-users overseas, where: › EFA has identified a private finance market gap › EFA is unable to finance all or part of the application on the CA › any necessary Defence Export Control export permit or in-principle approval has already been obtained › the Australian Defence Export Office (or equivalent) has been consulted on alignment of the transaction with the Defence Export Strategy › due diligence for the application is conducted in the same manner as we would for a transaction on our own CA.
9 April 2020	COVID-19 Export Capital Facility	Refer applications to our Minister for financial accommodation of A$5 million or greater for any single eligible applicant pursuant to the direction's conditions. The 12-month COVID-19 Export Capital Facility (COVID-19 Facility) expired in April 2021.

Section 27 of the EFIC Act

Section 27 of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to approve in writing loans, equity, contracts of insurance and guarantees made or issued under the EFIC Act if our Minister is satisfied that it is in the national interest.

In accordance with section 28 of the EFIC Act, each approval may be given subject to conditions.

We complied with each of the section 27 directions referred to below during 2023–24.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
29 April 2024	PsiQuantum	Provide a loan of up to A$200 million to PsiQuantum Pty Ltd, provide a loan of up to A$75 million to PsiQuantum Pty Ltd and enter into a US$125 million equity investment with PsiQuantum Corporation, in each case, to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
26 March 2024	CMF	Provide a loan of up to A$185 million to Ausmin Development Pty Ltd (Renascor) that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
26 March 2024	CMF	Provide a loan of up to A$160 million to Solindo Pty Ltd (Alpha HPA) that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
12 March 2024	CMF	Provide loans of up to US$325 million to Arafura Nolans Project Pty Ltd that are to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
2 May 2023	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to A$7 million to Solomon Islands Shipyard Limited, or another entity of the Silentworld Group that is acceptable to EFA, on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
10 November 2022	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$50 million to the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
5 October 2022	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$45 million to the Republic of Fiji on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
5 July 2022	Digicel Pacific	Enter into a contract of insurance (on such terms as determined by EFA) with any one or more of Bidco (S) Pte. Ltd., Telstra PM Pty Ltd, Telstra PM Holdings Pty Ltd, Telstra Corporation Limited (or its Australian wholly owned subsidiary) with a limit of liability of up to US$140 million (plus any gross up) for coverage against certain approved causes of loss as declared under section 21 of the EFIC Act.
29 March 2022	Digicel Pacific	Provide a guarantee of up to US$77.5 million to Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) under section 18A of the EFIC Act in order to support JBIC's third-party participation.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
29 March 2022	CMF	Provide a loan of up to A$1.25 billion to Iluka Rare Earths Pty Ltd that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
25 March 2022	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$59.5 million to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
25 March 2022	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$53.12 million to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
1 February 2022	CMF	Provide a loan of up to US$40 million to EcoGraf (Australia) Pty Ltd that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
7 December 2021	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$430 million to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
23 October 2021	Digicel Pacific	Provide loans and other financial accommodation of up to, in aggregate, approximately US$1.54 billion to Telstra PM Pty Ltd and Bidco (S) Pte. Ltd. Enter into contracts of insurance with any one or more of Telstra PM Pty Ltd, Telstra PM Holdings Pty Ltd, Telstra Corporation Limited (or its Australian wholly owned subsidiary) of up to US$320 million (plus gross up). In each case, to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
25 June 2021	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to FJ$10 million to Airports Fiji PTE Limited (AFL) on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices. Provide a guarantee of up to FJ$96 million to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited – Fiji Branch (ANZ Fiji) in respect of a loan provided by ANZ Fiji to AFL that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
13 December 2020	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$1.75 million to the Belau Submarine Cable Corporation on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
13 December 2020	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$7.56 million to the Belau Submarine Cable Corporation on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
13 December 2020	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$18 million to Solar Pacific Pristine Power on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
2 November 2020	COVID-19 Facility	Provide a loan of up to A$30 million under the COVID-19 Facility to Intrepid Group Limited that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
18 August 2020	COVID-19 Facility	Provide a loan of up to A$6.5 million under the COVID-19 Facility to Imperium Tourism Holdings Pty Ltd that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
13 August 2020	COVID-19 Facility	Provide a loan of up to A$15 million under the COVID-19 Facility to Apollo Tourism & Leisure Ltd that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
31 July 2020	AIFFP	Provide a loan of up to US$10.6 million to the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority on behalf of the AIFFP that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices
3 December 2018	DEF	Provide a loan of up to US$80 million for the government of Trinidad & Tobago (as borrower or as guarantor for a related entity borrower) that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
3 December 2018	DEF	Provide a loan of up to $90 million to CEA Technologies Pty Ltd (and/or its wholly owned subsidiary) that is to be managed in accordance with EFA's normal commercial practices.
1 August 2011	DEF	Establish a facility to provide financial support to Ferra Engineering Pty Ltd, Marand Precision Engineering Pty Ltd and Quickstep Technologies Pty Ltd in relation to the Joint Strike Fighter program, pursuant to the direction's conditions.

Section 29 of the EFIC Act

Section 29 of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to issue directions with specified classes of transactions on the NIA.

We complied with each of the section 29 directions referred to below during 2023–24.

DATE	MATTER	DIRECTING EXPORT FINANCE AUSTRALIA TO:
9 April 2020	COVID-19 Facility	Provide financial accommodation of any amount under A$5 million to any single eligible applicant and refer to our Minister applications for A$5 million or greater for any single eligible applicant, pursuant to the direction's conditions. The ability to provide financial accommodation under this direction expired in April 2021. We still manage some facilities provided under this direction in accordance with our normal processes.
4 July 2007	NIA Guidelines Unsecured Advance Payment and Performance Bond Facility	Provide a proposed facility to provide indemnities or guarantees up to an aggregate of A$30 million in relation to contracts or proposed contracts. No indemnities or guarantees were issued under this direction during 2023–24.

Section 31 of the EFIC Act

Section 31 of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to issue us directions to reduce or reschedule any of our actual or contingent liability made under Part 5 (national interest transactions) of the EFIC Act. For more information, please refer to the 'Financial matters' section on page 85.

Section 55 of the EFIC Act

Section 55(2) of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to issue directions regarding the payment of a dividend to the Commonwealth.

A dividend of $8.5 million of the 2022–23 CA profit was paid based on a direction from our Minister.

At the date of publication, the dividend for 2023–24 had not been determined.

Section 61A of the EFIC Act

Section 61A of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to inform us in writing of the requirement to pay a debt neutrality charge.

In 2023–24, a direction dated 18 June 2015 required EFA to pay a debt neutrality charge of 10 basis points on its cost of borrowing. On 31 January 2020, our Minister advised us in writing that the debt neutrality charge is to 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. The amount payable is $1.5 million.

Section 63A of the EFIC Act

Section 63A of the EFIC Act permits our Minister to issue directions regarding tax equivalent payments.

As at 30 June 2024, a direction dated 18 June 2015 required EFA to pay a tax equivalent payment comprising:

- a payment in lieu of Commonwealth income tax at 30 per cent of accounting profits and realised capital gains, with a capacity to carry forward any tax losses
- a payment in lieu of New South Wales (NSW) payroll tax levied on wages, allowances, variable remuneration, fringe benefit and superannuation, at rates and thresholds specified in the NSW Budget
- a payment in lieu of NSW land tax, at rates and threshold specified in the NSW Budget.

The amount payable in lieu of Commonwealth income tax is $11.7 million, the amount payable in lieu of NSW payroll tax is $1.9 million and the amount payable in lieu of NSW land tax is $0.5 million.

Sections 65(4), 65(10), 66(4), 66(10), 66A(6) and 66A(7) of the EFIC Act

The EFIC Act permits the Minister for Finance to issue directions regarding NIA and DIFF loan payments and administration fees. A direction was received from the Minister for Finance on 7 July 2022 under sections 65(4), 65(10), 66(4), 66(10), 66A(6) and 66A(7) of the EFIC Act.

Section 67(1) of the EFIC Act

The EFIC Act permits our Minister to determine the principles by which the Commonwealth will pay a subsidy to EFA in respect of contracts entered into, guarantees given, or loans made by EFIC in relation to eligible export transactions or overseas infrastructure development. On 18 February 2022, the Minister issued a determination to EFA in relation to such subsidy principles to apply in certain circumstances.

Section 34 of the PGPA Act

EFA has an SOE issued by our Minister on 11 November 2021, which sets out the Australian Government's key priorities and objectives for EFA, consistent with section 34 of the PGPA Act. This SOE replaces the previous SOE issued on 24 November 2020 and is available on our website.

Other legislation, policies and governance events

PGPA Act

We are a corporate Commonwealth entity and are subject to the PGPA Act and the rules and other instruments made under it. The PGPA Act sets out requirements regarding aspects of our corporate governance, reporting and accountability. Our Board is our accountable authority under the PGPA Act.

Our confidentiality obligations

We are subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) but have a partial exemption reflective of our confidentiality obligations under the EFIC Act. This recognises the requirement to keep customer and transaction information confidential.

Similarly, while we are also subject to the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (ADJR Act), we are not required to give a statement of reasons for our decisions relating to transactions with customers.

Procurement

We are subject to the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and regularly utilise Whole of Australian Government panel arrangements for procuring our goods and services.

Significant non-compliance with the Finance Law

There were no instances of significant non-compliance with the Finance Law.

Financial statements audit

The Auditor-General provided his annual independent auditor's report on our financial statements. The report was unmodified. This forms part of the 'Financial Statements' section on pages 111–112.

Activities

We delivered

361

transactions this year – a 10-year high.

Activities

The core function of our Treasury team is to prudently raise funding to support our activities at competitive rates. Treasury also manages the investment of our capital and reserves, as well as our other investment and liquidity portfolios.

These activities are conducted within a control framework approved by our Board and compliant with the EFIC Act, the PGPA Act and associated approvals required by the Government.

Our Treasury team operates according to the following principles:

- aim to minimise the cost of funding our loan assets for the CA and the NIA
- seek to maximise the return on our investments, including funds that represent our equity, cash reserves and working capital
- manage credit risk within Board and management-approved limits and do not trade speculatively when transacting on wholesale markets
- use derivative products to minimise currency and interest rate risks.

See Note 18 of the 'Financial Statements' section on pages 138–158 for further details about our financial exposure.

Borrowings

We borrow money to fund our activities on either the CA or the NIA.

We also need funding capacity to cover possible borrower defaults on our contingent liabilities (such as bank guarantees).

We maintain a diversified funding capability with spare capacity. This ensures we have the strength and flexibility to accommodate financial market disruptions and allows us to pursue a range of pricing and risk management strategies.

The main borrowing instruments we currently use are medium-term notes issued in globally recognised capital markets and Euro Commercial Paper (ECP). We are authorised to raise funds from our approved commercial paper borrowing facility in advance of our loan funding needs. Our funding activity in 2023–24 comprised issuing ECP and medium-term notes.

Investments and liquidity

The investment approval issued by the Finance Minister under the PGPA Act requires our in-house Treasury investments to be in entities rated AA– or better, or authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) rated BBB– or better.

As at 30 June 2024, the face value of our investment and liquidity holdings on the CA was $1.3 billion, comprising cash, bank deposits and investment securities. Of this amount:

- $0.5 billion represented cash capital and reserves
- the remaining $0.8 billion represented liquidity being held to fund future loan drawdowns, maintain a minimum market presence, reduce collateral posting risk or refinance borrowings.

Financial matters

Rescheduling and debt forgiveness

The Paris Club is an international group of government creditors charged with finding coordinated and sustainable solutions to debtor nations' payment difficulties. We have rescheduled debts owed by the Indonesian, Cuban and Iraqi governments as a result of Paris Club agreements.

Iraq

Between 1987 and 1992, we paid credit insurance claims, mostly from the NIA, regarding non-payment by the Iraqi government for exports from Australia.

These credit insurance claims were expensed as paid. The prevailing situation in Iraq following the claim payments prevented us and the Australian Government from pursuing the recovery of this money. After the passage of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1546 and transfer of full sovereignty to the interim Iraqi government, the Paris Club restructured the country's external debt.

The Paris Club agreed to provide Iraq with 80 per cent debt forgiveness in three stages. In May 2006, we signed a bilateral agreement with Iraq that triggered 60 per cent forgiveness under stages one and two of the debt relief package. The third and final 20 per cent stage of debt forgiveness was made in accordance with the last International Monetary Fund (IMF) Board review of Iraq's three-year IMF Program, in December 2008.

The remaining principal debt is to be repaid over 17 years until January 2028.

The rescheduled debt balance as at 30 June 2024 is US$49.8 million on the NIA and US$0.2 million on the CA. As at 30 June 2024, all rescheduled amounts have been paid on time as per the rescheduling agreements.

Cuba

As at 30 June 2024, our rescheduled loans to Cuba were valued at $8.8 million.

In the mid-1980s, we issued four NIA loans to Banco Nacional de Cuba to support the sale of sugar cultivation and harvesting equipment. In December 2015, the Paris Club's 'Group of Creditors of Cuba', which included Australia, agreed with Havana on terms to reschedule Cuba's outstanding debt.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Cuba requested the deferral of payments under the 2015 Paris Club Agreement.

In June 2021, the 'Group of Creditors of Cuba' at the Paris Club agreed to defer principal and interest payments due in 2020, 2021 and 2022, together with interest payments due in 2023 and 2024. At 30 June 2024, $0.5 million of the rescheduled amounts is overdue.

The loans have had a 100 per cent provision in place since the payments ceased and this is maintained as at 30 June 2024.

Dividends

Section 55 of the EFIC Act requires our Board to recommend in writing to our Minister that we pay a specified dividend, or not pay a dividend, to the Commonwealth for that financial year.

Our Minister then either approves the recommendation or directs that we pay a different dividend.

We paid a dividend of $8.5 million in the financial year, based on a recommendation from our Board.

At the date of publication, the dividend for 2023–24 had not been determined.

Table of facilities

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Active Apparel Group Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Synthetic Textile Manufacturing	Canada, China, Hong Kong, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	ELOC-R	3.95	Low Potential - note 1
Active Apparel Group Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Synthetic Textile Manufacturing	Canada, China, Hong Kong, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	ELOC-R	3.82	Low Potential - note 1
Agricultural Bank fo China Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	1.00	Low Potential - note 2
Akvotek Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Qatar	Bond	0.39	Low Potential - note 1
Akvotek Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Qatar	Bond	0.42	Low Potential - note 1
Akvotek Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Qatar	Bond	0.39	Low Potential - note 1
Alltype Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.20	Low Potential - note 1
Alltype Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.20	Low Potential - note 1
Alltype Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.13	Low Potential - note 3
Alltype Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.13	Low Potential - note 3
Alltype Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.02	Low Potential - note 1
Alltype Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.02	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
APX Partners Pty Ltd	Information Media and Telecommunications	Wired Telecommunications Network Operation	France, Germany, Italy, Oman, Singapore, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	Loan	40.00	Low Potential - note 1
Asia Commercial Joint Stock Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	1.20	Low Potential - note 2
Asia Commercial Joint Stock Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.53	Low Potential - note 2
Asia Commercial Joint Stock Bank	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.32	Low Potential - note 2
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.42	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.42	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.13	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.13	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	1.00	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.14	Low Potential - note 3
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.14	Low Potential - note 3
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.06	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.06	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.10	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.10	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.07	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.07	Low Potential - note 1
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.10	Low Potential - note 3
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.10	Low Potential - note 3

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Atlantic (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.03	Low Potential - note 1
Aussie Multibrands Pty Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Grocery Wholesaling	Fiji, Kuwait, Singapore	SBEL	0.12	Low Potential - note 3
Australian Natural Therapeutics Group Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing	Germany, New Zealand	ELOC	3.00	Low Potential - note 1
Auzoo Pet Proteins Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Prepared Animal and Bird Feed Manufacturing	United States of America	ELOC-R	0.35	Low Potential - note 3
Banca Popolare Di Sondrio S.C.P.A	Manufacturing	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Italy	RPA	1.97	Low Potential - note 2
Bank Asia Limited	Wholesale Trade	Metal and Mineral Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	0.65	Low Potential - note 2
Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.26	Low Potential - note 2
Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	1.14	Low Potential - note 2
Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam	Wholesale Trade	Paper Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.12	Low Potential - note 2
Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.36	Low Potential - note 2
Bank of China Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	1.17	Low Potential - note 2
Bank of Philippine Islands	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Philippines	RPA	19.82	Low Potential - note 2
Beauty Affairs Group Pty Ltd	Retail Trade	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	United Kingdom, United States of America	SBEL	0.12	Low Potential - note 3
Bec Hardy Wines Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	United States of America	ECL	0.41	Low Potential - note 1
Ben Haines Wine Co Pty Ltd ATF Ben Haines Wine Co Trust	Manufacturing	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	China, United Kingdom, United States of America	SBEL	0.04	Low Potential - note 3
BMR Piping & Civil Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.39	Low Potential - note 1
BMR Piping & Civil Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Australia	Bond	0.39	Low Potential - note 1
Brandfarm Pty Ltd	Retail Trade	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	United States of America	ELOC	0.35	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
BSP Financial Group Limited	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Papua New Guinea	RPA	5.13	Low Potential - note 2
BSP Financial Group Limited	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Papua New Guinea	RPA	6.92	Low Potential - note 2
BSP Financial Group Limited	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Papua New Guinea	RPA	6.48	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.22	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.09	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.14	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.06	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.05	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.05	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.06	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.13	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.04	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.08	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.05	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.09	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.04	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.04	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.04	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.06	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.05	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.09	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.25	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.09	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.21	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.05	Low Potential - note 2

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.21	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.12	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.17	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.22	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.07	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.28	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.30	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.05	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.32	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.21	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.22	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.12	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.30	Low Potential - note 2
Busan Bank Co. Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
Bx Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Management Advice and Related Consulting Services	Canada, India, United States of America	SBEL	0.12	Low Potential – note 3
Bycroft Consulting Pty Ltd in its own capacity and as trustee for the Bycroft Family Trust	Administrative and Support Services	Office Administrative Services	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SBEL	0.10	Low Potential – note 3
C.C. Pines Pty Ltd	Construction	Non-Residential Building Construction	United States of America	Bond	12.70	ME

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
C.C. Pines Pty Ltd	Construction	Non-Residential Building Construction	United States of America	Bond	12.70	ME
C.C. Pines Pty Ltd	Construction	Non-Residential Building Construction	United States of America	Bond	12.08	ME
C.C. Pines Pty Ltd	Construction	Non-Residential Building Construction	United States of America	Bond	12.08	ME
Can Ellgee Pty Ltd ATF Can Ellgee Trust	Mining	Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing	Australia	SBEL	0.20	Low Potential – note 3
CCB Envico Pty Ltd	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Waste Treatment and Disposal Services	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	MOF-R	15.00	Low Potential - note 1
China Marketing Solutions Pty Ltd	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Stone Fruit Growing	China	SBEL	0.16	Low Potential - note 3
China Minsheng Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	0.38	Low Potential - note 2
China Zheshang Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
Daegu Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	1.42	Low Potential - note 2
Dandelion Vineyards Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	Malaysia, Singapore, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	SBEL	0.35	Low Potential – note 3
DCI Electrical Services (WA) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Mining Support Services	Australia	Bond	0.24	Low Potential - note 1
DCI Electrical Services (WA) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Mining Support Services	Australia	Bond	0.24	Low Potential - note 1
Dhaka Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	0.73	Low Potential - note 2
Dhaka Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	0.87	Low Potential - note 2
DrillCube Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Papua New Guinea	ELOC	0.25	Low Potential - note 1
DrillCube Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Papua New Guinea	ELOC	0.74	Low Potential - note 1
DrillCube Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Papua New Guinea, Philippines	ELOC	0.76	Low Potential - note 1
DrillCube Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Papua New Guinea, Philippines	ELOC-R	0.76	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
DrillCube Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Papua New Guinea, Philippines	ELOC-R	0.25	Low Potential - note 1
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	1.64	Low Potential - note 2
Eastern Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	1.29	Low Potential - note 2
Eco Structures Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Tourism	Thailand	ECL	0.70	Low Potential - note 1
Eco Structures Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing	Lao People's Democratic Republic	ECL	0.60	Low Potential - note 1
Eco Structures Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing	United States of America	ECL	0.35	Low Potential - note 1
EDK Enterprises Pty Ltd as trustee for Kims Property Trust Two	Retail Trade	Other Store-Based Retailing n.e.c.	Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	ELOC-R	0.35	Low Potential - note 1
Ennio Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Food Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	United States of America	ELOC-R	2.00	Low Potential - note 1
EOS Defence Systems Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Netherlands	Bond	11.09	ME
ESS Weathertech Pty Ltd	Other Services	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Hong Kong, India, Israel, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Tanzania, United Republic of, United States of America	ELOC-R	13.24	Low Potential - note 1
FCT Holdings Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services	Brazil	Bond-R	11.25	Low Potential - note 1
Fox Farming Pty Ltd Atf The Fox Family Trust	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)	Indonesia, Mauritius, Thailand, Vietnam	SBEL	0.17	Low Potential - note 3
Fulton Market Group Australia Pty Ltd IIOC & ATF The Fulton Market Australia Unit Trust	Wholesale Trade	Meat, Poultry and Smallgoods Wholesaling	Canada, Japan, Philippines, United States of America	EFG	45.07	Low Potential - note 1
Geoneon Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Scientific Testing and Analysis Services	Bhutan	SBEL	0.05	Low Potential - note 3
Grape Expectations Vintners Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	Canada, New Zealand, Thailand, United States of America	EWCG-R	1.00	Low Potential - note 1
Grape Expectations Vintners Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	Canada, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America	EWCG-R	1.00	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Green Loo Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Manufacturing n.e.c.	United States of America	SBEL	0.08	Low Potential - note 3
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	1.71	Low Potential - note 1
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	1.71	Low Potential - note 1
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.03	Low Potential - note 1
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.29	Low Potential - note 1
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.13	Low Potential - note 1
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.13	Low Potential - note 1
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.97	Low Potential - note 1
Grounded Construction Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.97	Low Potential - note 1
Hai Long 2 Offshore Wind Power Co. Ltd and Hai Long 3 Offshore Wind Power Co. Ltd	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Other Electricity Generation	Taiwan	EFG	218.01	Category A
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.01	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.01	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.01	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.01	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.01	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	3.51	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	0.88	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	0.51	Potential Impacts - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.14	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.14	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	1.14	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	0.88	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	0.88	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Tuvalu	Bond	0.88	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	2.43	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	2.08	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	0.52	Potential Impacts - note 1
Hall Contracting Pty Ltd	Construction	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Marshall Islands	Bond	2.43	Potential Impacts - note 1
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.20	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.03	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.46	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.22	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.27	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.22	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.19	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.25	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.61	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.21	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.08	Low Potential - note 2
HDFC Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.42	Low Potential - note 2

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
HSBC Bank (China) Co Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	0.10	Low Potential - note 2
HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	7.35	Low Potential - note 2
HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	7.53	Low Potential - note 2
Hua Xia Bank Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	0.08	Low Potential - note 2
Hua Xia Bank Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	0.13	Low Potential - note 2
Hua Xia Bank Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China	RPA	0.73	Low Potential - note 2
Illusionist Holdings Pty Ltd ATF Illusion Trust	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Management Advice and Related Consulting Services	Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	SBEL	0.15	Low Potential – note 3
Incitias Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services	France	Bond	0.11	Low Potential - note 3
IND Technology Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.	United States of America	ECL	1.00	Low Potential - note 1
IND Technology Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.	Canada, Singapore, United States of America	ELOC-R	0.50	Low Potential - note 1
Indian Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.19	Low Potential - note 2
Indian Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
Indian Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
Iron Mine Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Mining Support Services	Australia	Bond	5.28	Low Potential - note 1
Jagcor Pty Ltd in its own capacity and as trustee for Jagcor Unit Trust	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.15	Low Potential - note 3
Jagcor Pty Ltd in its own capacity and as trustee for Jagcor Unit Trust	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.15	Low Potential - note 3
Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	1.84	Low Potential - note 2
Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	1.78	Low Potential - note 2
Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam	Wholesale Trade	Metal and Mineral Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	8.92	Low Potential - note 2
JSW Australia Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Mining Support Services	China, India, Japan	ECL	2.31	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Jumping Juice Wine Company Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	United States of America	ECL	0.20	Low Potential - note 3
Knog Pty. Ltd.	Manufacturing	Toy, Sporting and Recreational Product Manufacturing	Belgium, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	ELOC-R	1.17	Low Potential - note 1
Krung Thai Bank Public Co Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Thailand	RPA	0.39	Low Potential - note 2
Krung Thai Bank Public Co Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Thailand	RPA	0.77	Low Potential - note 2
Kyongnam Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.21	Low Potential - note 2
Kyongnam Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.15	Low Potential - note 2
Kyongnam Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.08	Low Potential - note 2
Kyongnam Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.16	Low Potential - note 2
Kyongnam Bank	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.26	Low Potential - note 2
Lee Mathews Australia Pty Limited	Wholesale Trade	Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling	China, Cyprus, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates	ELOC-R	1.00	Low Potential - note 1
LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Metal Ore Mining	Korea (Republic of), United States of America	Loan	120.00	Category B
Lumira Co Pty Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling	New Zealand, United States of America	ELOC-R	0.35	Low Potential - note 1
MAD Design Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Manufacturing n.e.c.	Hong Kong, Japan, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	ELOC-R	1.56	Low Potential - note 1
Mardie Project Company Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	China, Indonesia, Japan	Loan	160.00	Category A
Matrix Composites & Engineering Limited	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Japan	Bond	1.90	Low Potential - note 1
Matrix Composites & Engineering Limited	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Brazil	Bond	0.82	Low Potential - note 1
Matrix Composites & Engineering Limited	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Brazil	Bond	1.44	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Matters Enterprises Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Polymer Product Manufacturing	France, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America	ECL	14.08	Category C
Matters Enterprises Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Polymer Product Manufacturing	France, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America	ECL	0.93	Category C
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.06	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.06	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.29	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.29	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.12	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.12	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.15	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.15	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.33	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.33	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.34	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.34	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.14	Low Potential - note 1
McNally Group Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.14	Low Potential - note 1
Meet Pat Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Netherlands, United Kingdom	SBEL	0.30	Low Potential - note 3
Merino & Co. Limited	Manufacturing	Knitted Product Manufacturing	China	ECL	0.60	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	1.77	Low Potential - note 2
Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	3.55	Low Potential - note 2
MIZCO Pty Ltd	Construction	Air Conditioning and Heating Services	Malaysia	Bond	0.70	Low Potential - note 1
MIZCO Pty Ltd	Construction	Air Conditioning and Heating Services	Malaysia	ECL	0.30	Low Potential - note 1
MyVenue Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Computer System Design and Related Services	Canada, United Kingdom, United States of America	SBEL	0.35	Low Potential - note 3
Nabil Bank Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Nepal	RPA	0.31	Low Potential - note 2
Nabil Bank Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Nepal	RPA	0.46	Low Potential - note 2
National Credit & Commerce Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	0.22	Low Potential - note 2
Natures Dairy Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Milk and Cream Processing	Australia, China, Japan, Vietnam	ELOC-R	4.50	Low Potential - note 1
Natuva Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing	China, Hong Kong, SAR China, Thailand	SBEL	0.10	Low Potential - note 3
Neowest Building Co Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.10	Low Potential - note 1
Neowest Building Co Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.10	Low Potential - note 1
Neowest Building Co Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.12	Low Potential - note 1
Neowest Building Co Pty Ltd	Mining	Non-Residential Building Construction	Australia	Bond	0.12	Low Potential - note 1
Nicholas The Label Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Clothing Manufacturing	Canada, China, Hong Kong, Italy, Lebanon, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	ELOC-R	1.00	Low Potential - note 1
Omega Manufacturing Group Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	United States of America	ECL	0.75	Low Potential - note 1
PARC Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	2.89	Low Potential - note 1
PARC Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	2.89	Low Potential - note 1
PARC Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.49	Low Potential - note 1

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
PARC Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.49	Low Potential - note 1
PARC Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.49	Low Potential - note 1
PARC Engineering Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.49	Low Potential - note 1
PCM Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Metal Coating and Finishing	Australia	Bond	0.44	Low Potential - note 1
PCM Group Pty Ltd	Mining	Metal Coating and Finishing	Australia	Bond	0.44	Low Potential - note 1
Peloris Global Sourcing Pty Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Dairy Produce Wholesaling	China	SBEL	0.10	Low Potential - note 3
Penten Pty Ltd	Information Media and Telecommunications	Other Telecommunications Network Operation	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ECL	3.00	ME
Perfecta Exports Pty. Ltd.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)	Germany	SBEL	0.10	Low Potential - note 3
Planet X Bio Resources Pty Ltd	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Stone Fruit Growing	Vietnam	SBEL	0.12	Low Potential – note 3
Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Mining Support Services	Australia	EWCG-R	3.50	Low Potential - note 1
Point Pod Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Manufacturing n.e.c.	United States of America	SBEL	0.13	Low Potential – note 1
Precise Global Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Machine Tool and Parts Manufacturing	Australia, Mexico, United States of America	ELOC-R	0.50	ME
Project Management Pty Ltd atf Darryl Corps Family Trust	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.03	Low Potential - note 1
Project Management Pty Ltd atf Darryl Corps Family Trust	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.03	Low Potential - note 3
Project Management Pty Ltd atf Darryl Corps Family Trust	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.03	Low Potential - note 3
Project Management Pty Ltd atf Darryl Corps Family Trust	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.66	Low Potential - note 1
Project Management Pty Ltd atf Darryl Corps Family Trust	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.66	Low Potential - note 1
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Indonesia	RPA	1.80	Low Potential - note 2
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Indonesia	RPA	1.71	Low Potential - note 2
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Indonesia	RPA	1.67	Low Potential - note 2
PT Bank HSBC Indonesia	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Indonesia	RPA	1.08	Low Potential - note 2
Pubali Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	0.50	Low Potential - note 2

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Pubali Bank Limited	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	0.50	Low Potential - note 2
Punjab National Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	India	RPA	0.20	Low Potential - note 2
Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Manufacturing	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Italy	RPA	23.41	Low Potential - note 2
Rhodes Project Services Pty Ltd	Construction	Non-Residential Building Construction	Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea	ELOC-R	3.57	Low Potential - note 1
Ryan Meat Company (No. 2) Pty Ltd ATF Ryan Meat Trust	Wholesale Trade	Meat Processing	Australia, China, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Qatar, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America	ELOC-R	3.00	Low Potential - note 1
S. & E. ENGINEERING PTY. LTD.	Manufacturing	Machine Tool and Parts Manufacturing	Brazil	SBEL	0.35	Low Potential - note 3
Safiery Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Hong Kong, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ELOC	0.25	Low Potential - note 3
Sai World Pty Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Commission-Based Wholesaling	Canada, China, Hong Kong, SAR China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam	SBEL	0.30	Low Potential - note 3
Saigon Thuong tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Sacombank	Manufacturing	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Vietnam	RPA	0.48	Low Potential - note 2
Saigon Thuong tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Sacombank	Manufacturing	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Vietnam	RPA	0.45	Low Potential - note 2
Saigon Thuong tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Sacombank)	Manufacturing	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	Vietnam	RPA	0.23	Low Potential - note 2
Scalene Group Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Management Advice and Related Consulting Services	United States of America	ECL	0.60	Low Potential - note 1
Seed Terminator Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Belgium, United States of America	ELOC	1.50	Low Potential - note 1
Seed Terminator Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Canada	SBEL	0.28	Low Potential - note 3

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Sila Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Iron and Steel Casting	New Zealand, Rwanda, Tanzania, United Republic of	SBEL	0.35	Low Potential - note 1
Silk Laundry Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Clothing Manufacturing	United States of America	ECL	0.60	Low Potential - note 1
Silk Laundry Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Clothing Manufacturing	Canada, New Zealand, Spain, United States of America	ELOC-R	0.50	Low Potential - note 1
Silk Laundry Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Clothing Manufacturing	Canada, New Zealand, Spain, United States of America	ELOC	0.30	Low Potential - note 1
Sister's Run Wine Company Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing	Canada, Malaysia, New Zealand, Sweden	SBEL	0.35	Low Potential – note 3
Skyfii Limited	Information Media and Telecommunications	Data Processing and Web Hosting Services	United States of America	ELOC-R	1.80	Low Potential - note 1
Smart Mango Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services n.e.c.	Canada, United States of America, France	SBEL	0.05	Low Potential – note 3
Society Marketing Communications Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Advertising Services	United States of America	ECL	0.35	Low Potential - note 1
Solskin Beauty Labs Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing	Belgium, Norway, Poland	SBEL	0.10	Low Potential - note 3
Sonic Essentials Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Fertiliser Manufacturing	Brazil, Mexico, Thailand, Vietnam	ELOC	0.50	Low Potential - note 1
South State Food & Beverage Pty Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling	Hong Kong, SAR China, India, Singapore	SBEL	0.07	Low Potential - note 3
Southeast Bank Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Bangladesh	RPA	1.93	Low Potential - note 2
Spreadies Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Ice Cream Manufacturing	United States of America	ELOC	1.20	Low Potential - note 1
Streamline Connect Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.91	Low Potential - note 1
Streamline Connect Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.50	Low Potential - note 1
Streamline Connect Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.50	Low Potential - note 1
Streamline Connect Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	0.91	Low Potential - note 1
Streamline Connect Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	1.37	Low Potential - note 1
Streamline Connect Pty Ltd	Mining	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	Australia	Bond	1.37	Low Potential - note 1
Suhyup Bank	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	Korea (Republic of)	RPA	0.15	Low Potential - note 2
Tacticagear Pty Ltd	Retail Trade	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing	United States of America	SBEL	0.12	Low Potential – note 1
Tacticagear Pty Ltd	Retail Trade	Non-Store Retailing	United States of America	SBEL	0.20	Low Potential - note 1
Taichung Commercial Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Taiwan	RPA	0.25	Low Potential - note 2

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Taichung Commercial Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Taiwan	RPA	0.26	Low Potential - note 2
Taichung Commercial Bank	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Taiwan	RPA	0.27	Low Potential - note 2
The Critical Slide Society Pty Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling	Japan, United States of America, New Zealand	SBEL	0.22	Low Potential – note 3
The Retail Score Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Computer System Design and Related Services	United States of America	ECL	0.30	Low Potential - note 1
TNA Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.	Belgium, Egypt, Israel, Korea (Republic of), Netherlands, Spain, Thailand, Turkey	EWCG	10.00	Low Potential - note 1
TNA Australia Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.	Switzerland	Bond	0.22	Low Potential - note 1
UAP Australia Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Other Specialised Design Services	Saudi Arabia	Bond	1.06	Potential Impacts - note 1
UAP Australia Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Other Specialised Design Services	Saudi Arabia	Bond	0.49	Potential Impacts - note 1
UAP Australia Pty Ltd	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Other Specialised Design Services	Saudi Arabia	Bond	1.19	Potential Impacts - note 1
United Wool Company Pty Ltd	Wholesale Trade	Wool Wholesaling	China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Mauritius, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	EWCG-R	1.50	Low Potential - note 1
Versatile Plant Hire & Contracting Pty Ltd	Mining	Site Preparation Services	Australia	Bond	0.49	Low Potential - note 3
Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.35	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.33	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.30	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.63	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	7.41	Low Potential - note 2

OUR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Vietnam Prosperity Joint Stock Commercial Bank	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.74	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Techcombank)	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	1.77	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Techcombank)	Wholesale Trade	Metal and Mineral Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	1.07	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Techcombank)	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.75	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Techcombank)	Wholesale Trade	Cereal Grain Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	0.14	Low Potential - note 2
Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Techcombank)	Wholesale Trade	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	Vietnam	RPA	10.07	Low Potential - note 2
Vino Investments Pty Ltd ATF The Vino Investment Trust	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Other Crop Growing n.e.c.	United Kingdom	SBEL	0.35	Low Potential - note 3
Whittens Pty Ltd	Mining	Concreting Services	Australia	Bond	0.60	Low Potential - note 1
Whittens Pty Ltd	Mining	Concreting Services	Australia	Bond	0.60	Low Potential - note 1
Whittens Pty Ltd	Mining	Concreting Services	Australia	Bond	0.36	Low Potential - note 1
Whittens Pty Ltd	Mining	Concreting Services	Australia	Bond	0.36	Low Potential - note 1
Whittens Pty Ltd	Mining	Concreting Services	Australia	Bond	1.02	Low Potential - note 1
Whittens Pty Ltd	Mining	Concreting Services	Australia	Bond	1.02	Low Potential - note 1
Zero Latency Pty Ltd	Manufacturing	Toy, Sporting and Recreational Product Manufacturing	France, Germany, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	ECL	1.95	Low Potential - note 1

NATIONAL INTEREST ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
PsiQuantum Corporation	Information Media and Telecommunications	Data Processing and Web Hosting Services	United States of America - note 4	Equity	188.32	Low Potential - note 1
PsiQuantum Pty Ltd	Information Media and Telecommunications	Data Processing and Web Hosting Services	United States of America - note 4	Loan	200.00	Category B - note 5
PsiQuantum Pty Ltd	Information Media and Telecommunications	Data Processing and Web Hosting Services	United States of America - note 4	Loan	75.00	Category B - note 5

AIFFP TRANSACTIONS FOR 1 JULY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2024

Exporter / Investor / Customer	Industry of export	Goods / services	Country / Export Destination	Products / Transactions	Amount (A$ million equivalent)	Environmental / Social impact category (a)
Solomon Islands Shipyard Limited	Manufacturing	Shipbuilding and Repair Services	Solomon Islands	Loan	7.00	Low Potential - note 1

As at 30 June 2024, on the CA the weighted average margin on all facilities signed during the year was around 3.88%, with a weighted average tenor of 7.75 years.

ECL: Export Contract Loan

EFG: Export Finance Guarantee

RPA: Risk Participation Agreement

ELOC: Export Line of Credit

SBEL: Small Business Export Loan

EWCG: Export Working Capital Guarantee

EWCG-R: Export Working Capital Guarantee Renewal

ELOC-R: Export Line of Credit Renewal

MOF-R: Multi-Option Facility Renewal

(a) These notes refer to EFA's Procedure for environmental and social review of transactions that is available on our website under 'Our Organisation - Our Corporate Responsibility - Transactions - Environmental and Social Review - Procedure'. This Procedure applies to all transactions that we assess after commencing our credit assessment and due diligence processes, other than military equipment transactions.

Note 1: Transaction associated with either a non-project or a bond. This association determines the way we consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the transaction. Further details are available in section 2.3 of the above Procedure.

Note 2: This type of product was assessed and found to always have a low or no potential for significant environmental and social impact.

Note 3: Assessed under a screen to identify which transactions require a detailed environmental and social review.

Note 4: Other export destinations yet to be determined.

Note 5: The Environmental and Social Impact Category of B is based on our preliminary review. The categorisation will be finalised prior to the funding of the project.

ME: Denotes military equipment transaction.

EFA confirms that the transactions comply with the most recent (as at the time the transaction closed) SOE issued by our Minister.

Ten-year summary

Commercial Account | Years ended 30 June ($m)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Signings	1,016	888	344	553	411	378	194	396	390	179
Export contracts and overseas investments supported	12,414	8,570	1,807	2,576	1,780	2,289	1,394	996	1,475	823
Net interest income	30.9	21.9	15.8	17.9	20.4	24.7	22.0	22.5	24.6	26.5
Net premiums and fees	59.5	47.1	36.0	23.3	20.8	42.8	29.6	24.1	26.7	26.4
Fair value other financial instruments	0.5	4.3	4.8	(1.9)	3.1	0.7	(0.9)	0.0	0.1	(0.2)
Foreign exchange profit/(loss)	(0.7)	(2.8)	(5.5)	4.4	(2.2)	(2.9)	(1.4)	1.9	(1.6)	(5.4)
Debt Neutrality Charge	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.9)	0.0
Other income	6.3	4.9	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5
Operating income	95.0	73.9	53.6	45.3	44.9	68.0	51.5	50.3	51.5	49.8
Operating expenses	(53.5)	(47.6)	(33.6)	(27.6)	(28.1)	(29.3)	(29.0)	(32.4)	(34.0)	(31.5)
State-tax equivalent charges	(2.4)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)	0.0
(Charge)/credit for sundry allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	(0.6)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Profit/(loss) from the discontinued credit insurance business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Profit before tax equivalent	39.1	24.3	18.3	16.2	16.0	36.8	21.3	16.6	16.5	18.2
Income tax-equivalent charge	(11.7)	(7.3)	(5.5)	(4.9)	(4.8)	(11.0)	(6.4)	(5.0)	(5.0)	0.0
Operating profit for EFA	27.4	17.0	12.8	11.3	11.2	25.8	14.9	11.6	11.5	18.2
Dividend (paid in subsequent years)	Not decided	(8.5)	(6.4)	(5.7)	(5.6)	(12.9)	(7.4)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(13.6)
Dividend payout ratio	Not decided	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	75%
Special dividend/capital injection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
Equity	616.4	597.5	586.9	542.8	537.1	539.3	459.3	451.3	444.8	436.8
Return on average equity (% pa) before tax equivalent	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	7%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Capital adequacy ratio including callable capital	50.1%	55.6%	64.0%	57.5%	61.6%	60.2%	25.0%	25.2%	26.1%	30.5%

Face value of Commercial Account client facilities outstanding (before provisions)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Loans	1,181	1,159	1,067	1,178	1,119	1,069	910	813	868	878
Funded EFGs	0	0	8	12	24	34	51	72	99	117
Guarantees and other off-balance-sheet exposures	492	402	269	274	283	413	431	420	436	438
Exposures reinsured	119	118	118	203	355	562	640	634	673	601
Rescheduled debts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Total CA facilities	1,793	1,680	1,463	1,668	1,782	2,079	2,033	1,940	2,079	2,042

National Interest Account | Years ended 30 June ($m)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Signings	470	333	4,539	166	675	10	0	49	0	0
Export contracts and overseas investments supported	2,400	119	8,748	148	670	261	0	2,667	0	0
Net interest income (including grant amortised)	(57.8)	(64.8)	(6.8)	(0.1)	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8
Net premiums and fees from loans	13.1	14.5	15.4	14.7	13.3	11.8	12.7	13.9	14.4	12.2
Fair value movement of loans, bonds, insurances and guarantees	(13.8)	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fair value other financial instruments	(6.9)	(46.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign exchange profit/(loss)	(7.1)	4.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Realised gain/(loss) on derivatives issued to Borrowers	(4.9)	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fair value movement of equity investments	(15.6)	(1.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Operating Income	(93.0)	(58.5)	9.6	14.8	14.0	12.2	13.4	14.7	15.7	13.7
Operating expenses	(11.9)	(11.5)	(11.5)	(4.5)	(3.7)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.0)
(Charge)/credit for specific provisions	(9.8)	(12.8)	(8.0)	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	(7.5)	(19.7)	(14.3)
Profit/(loss) from the discontinued credit insurance business	23.5	23.0	18.5	17.5	21.9	23.1	20.1	19.9	19.4	17.6
Operating profit attributable to the Commonwealth	(91.2)	(59.8)	8.6	30.5	32.5	34.1	32.3	25.7	14.2	16.0

Face value of National Interest Account client facilities outstanding (before provisions)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Loans	2,038	1,760	561	398	842	366	431	527	596	665
Guarantees and other off-balance-sheet exposures	643	715	46	0	5	8	10	10	11	12
Equity securities	970	941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rescheduled debts	75	94	109	116	145	160	169	179	215	238
Total National Interest facilities	3,726	3,510	716	514	992	534	610	716	822	915

Financial statements

We delivered over

$1b

in CA financing, our highest ever.

Statement by Board members and Chief Financial Officer

In the opinion of the members of the Board and the Chief Financial Officer of EFA:

(a) The accompanying financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 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 EFA of any money payable by EFA to third parties.

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

Debra Hazelton

Debra Hazelton
Chair

22 August 2024

Sonia Kammel

Sonia Kammel
Chief Financial Officer

22 August 2024

John Hopkins

John Hopkins
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

22 August 2024

Independent auditor's report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Trade and Tourism

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Export Finance Australia (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2024:

(a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and

(b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2024 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by Board Members and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Statement of Cash Flows; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Board is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the rules made under the Act. The Board is also responsible for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Board is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603
Phone (02) 6203 7300

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office

Mark Vial
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra

22 August 2024

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2024

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Interest income	3(i)	**201.6**	144.1	**198.5**	99.2
Other interest income	3(ii)	**74.9**	42.4	**37.4**	31.0
Interest expense	3(iii)	**(247.1)**	(166.1)	**(293.7)**	(195.0)
Net interest income		**29.4**	20.4	**(57.8)**	(64.8)
Fair value movement of loans, bonds, insurances and guarantees	3(iv)	**59.5**	47.1	**(13.8)**	32.6
Fair value movement of other financial instruments	3(v)	**0.5**	4.3	**(6.9)**	(46.5)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)		**(0.7)**	(2.8)	**(7.1)**	4.1
Realised gain/(loss) on derivatives issued to Borrowers		**-**	-	**(4.9)**	2.8
Fair value movement of equity investments	3(vi)	**-**	-	**(15.6)**	(1.2)
Other revenue	3(vii)	**6.3**	4.9	**36.6**	37.5
Operating income		**95.0**	73.9	**(69.5)**	(35.5)
Operating expenses	3(viii)	**(53.5)**	(47.6)	**(11.9)**	(11.5)
Expected credit loss	3(ix)	**-**	-	**(5.1)**	(8.7)
State tax equivalent charges	3(x)	**(2.4)**	(2.0)	**-**	-
Net operating income		**39.1**	24.3	**(86.5)**	(55.7)
Specific provision	3(xi)	**-**	-	**(4.7)**	(4.1)
Profit/(loss) before tax equivalent		**39.1**	24.3	**(91.2)**	(59.8)
Income tax equivalent charge		**(11.7)**	(7.3)	**-**	-
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities		**27.4**	17.0	**(91.2)**	(59.8)
National Interest Account attributable directly to the Commonwealth		**-**	-	**91.2**	59.8
Net profit available to the Commonwealth		**27.4**	17.0	**-**	-
Other comprehensive income					
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss:					
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings	11	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		**-**	-	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period available to the Commonwealth		**27.4**	17.0	**-**	-

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

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2024

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Assets					
Cash and liquid assets	1(h)	**28.3**	40.7	**144.2**	83.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	4, 1(i)	**534.5**	850.0	**0.6**	96.2
Amounts receivable from the Commonwealth	5	**-**	-	**77.4**	60.2
Investment securities at amortised cost	6, 1(j)	**783.2**	780.3	**-**	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	7, 1(k)	**0.1**	0.1	**631.9**	607.7
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	8, 1(l)	**1,168.0**	1,161.0	**1,443.6**	1,161.5
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	1(m)	**637.3**	603.7	**-**	-
Derivative financial assets	9, 1(n)	**48.7**	29.2	**1.7**	2.5
Equity securities	10, 1(o)	**-**	-	**952.3**	939.6
Property, plant and equipment	11, 1(p)	**138.7**	139.8	**-**	-
Other financial assets	12	**22.0**	16.8	**10.6**	8.4
Total assets		**3,360.8**	3,621.6	**3,262.3**	2,959.3
Liabilities					
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	24, 1(r)	**-**	-	**639.2**	603.9
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	13, 1(s)	**2,325.0**	2,557.1	**2,461.2**	2,304.1
Guarantees bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss	14, 1(t)	**12.4**	11.2	**9.4**	10.8
Derivative financial liabilities	9, 1(n)	**274.0**	350.1	**72.9**	33.6
Sundry provisions and allowances	15	**25.0**	18.5	**71.3**	1.6
Other financial liabilities	16	**108.0**	87.2	**8.3**	5.3
Total liabilities		**2,744.4**	3,024.1	**3,262.3**	2,959.3
Net assets		**616.4**	597.5	**-**	-
Equity					
Contributed equity		**206.0**	206.0	**-**	-
Reserves		**227.5**	227.5	**-**	-
Retained profits		**182.9**	164.0	**-**	-
Total equity		**616.4**	597.5	**-**	-

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

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Retained Profits	Asset Revaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Contributed Equity	Total Equity
Commercial Account	**$ m**	**$ m**	**$ m**	**$ m**	**$ 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**
Opening balance as at 30 June 2022	153.4	161.3	66.2	206.0	586.9
Comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	17.0	-	-	-	17.0
Total comprehensive income	17.0	-	-	-	17.0
Transactions with the Commonwealth					
Dividends paid	(6.4)	-	-	-	(6.4)
Closing balance available to the Commonwealth as at 30 June 2023	164.0	161.3	66.2	206.0	597.5

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

The above tables are for the CA only as the NIA holds no equity.

Contributed equity 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.

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 2023 based on the recommendation from the Board that 50% of the 2022–23 profit be paid as a dividend, and accordingly a dividend of $8.5 million was paid in December 2023.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2024

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Cash flows from operating activities					
Inflows:					
Premium and fees received*		**78.3**	74.6	**48.1**	43.8
Interest received		**281.4**	178.7	**213.5**	117.2
Insurance claim recoveries		**0.1**	0.1	**23.8**	20.5
Loans & Guarantees recovered		**1.1**	-	**-**	-
Sundry income*		**6.7**	5.1	**-**	-
Proceeds from derivatives issued to Borrowers		**-**	-	**19.6**	33.9
Decrease in other debtors and prepayments		**14.5**	25.8	**-**	-
Outflows:					
Premiums paid to reinsurers (net of commissions)		**(1.9)**	(2.0)	**-**	-
Interest and other costs of finance paid		**(249.1)**	(156.9)	**(289.7)**	(150.0)
Payments to creditors and employees*		**(60.3)**	(50.8)	**(1.0)**	(5.6)
Guarantees paid		**(0.7)**	(1.3)	**-**	-
Repayments for derivatives issued to Borrowers		**-**	-	**(24.6)**	(31.1)
Net (disbursements)/repayments of loans		**(60.0)**	(79.0)	**(89.1)**	(1,175.7)
Disbursement of convertible loan asset		**-**	-	**(188.2)**	-
Purchase of equity investments		**-**	-	**(28.9)**	(925.0)
Net Increase/(decrease) in payables to the Commonwealth		**-**	-	**(2.1)**	2.1
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	23	**10.1**	(5.7)	**(318.6)**	(2,069.9)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Inflows:					
Proceeds from investment securities		**814.1**	613.5	**-**	-
Outflows:					
Payments for investment securities		**(817.0)**	(502.1)	**-**	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(2.3)**	(0.4)	**-**	-
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities		**(5.2)**	111.0	**-**	-

* Grossed up for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Cash flows from financing activities					
Inflows:					
Proceeds from payables to other financial institutions	24	**-**	-	**-**	2,471.2
Proceeds from other borrowings	24	**5,716.5**	4,958.1	**523.9**	2,501.5
Proceeds from derivatives	24	**2,759.2**	3,077.7	**-**	-
Receipts from the Commonwealth		**-**	-	**73.2**	44.9
Receipts from National Interest Account		**7.3**	7.2	**-**	-
Receipts from other Commonwealth entities		**1.2**	1.2	**-**	-
Outflows:					
Repayments of payables to other financial institutions	24	**-**	-	**-**	(5,097.6)
Repayments of other borrowings	24	**(5,994.3)**	(4,820.3)	**(296.9)**	(117.6)
Repayments of derivatives	24	**(2,811.6)**	(3,103.8)	**-**	-
Dividend payments to the Commonwealth		**(8.5)**	(6.4)	**-**	-
Other payments to the Commonwealth		**(10.9)**	(8.2)	**-**	(45.5)
Payments to Commercial Account		**-**	-	**(7.3)**	(7.2)
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities		**(341.1)**	105.5	**292.9**	(250.3)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**(336.2)**	210.8	**(25.7)**	(2,320.2)
Cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		**890.7**	660.4	**179.4**	2,506.5
Net effects of exchange rate changes on cash equivalent balances held in foreign currencies		**8.3**	19.5	**(8.9)**	(6.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	23	**562.8**	890.7	**144.8**	179.4

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 1: Summary of Material Accounting Policies

EFA (formerly known as the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation or Efic) is the Australian Government's 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.

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 managing 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.

(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 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 and amounts are rounded to the nearest $0.1 million unless otherwise stated.

EFA operates two separate accounts: (i) the CA and (ii) the 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 due to the way derivatives are used to hedge risk. Changes in fair value are taken through profit or loss. Some assets and liabilities, however, are measured at amortised cost. Typically, these transaction either qualify for hedge accounting, 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.

(ii) Business undertaken on the National Interest Account

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

The NIA operates on an approval or direction from our Minister, the Minister for Trade and Tourism, 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. Premium or other 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.

(c) Recognition of income and expenses

For assets and liabilities held at fair value 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) Operating segments

EFA operates its specialist financing activities through a single business segment - Export and Infrastructure Finance. Export Finance includes support for SME customers as well as larger corporate and sovereign customers by providing them with loans, bonds, guarantees and insurance products.

(e) Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted 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 and the euro. The relevant exchange rates used are:

	2024	2023
Average rates during year		
US$ / A$	**0.6557**	0.6729
Euro / A$	**0.6062**	0.6649
Rates at 30 June		
US$ / A$	**0.6624**	0.6622
Euro / A$	**0.6196**	0.6093
PGK / A$	**2.5563**	2.3885

Note 1: Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont.)

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) Cash and liquid assets

Cash and liquid assets include cash on hand and bank account balances. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount as this is considered fair value.

(i) 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 and the balance is invested.

(j) Investment securities at amortised cost

The reason for holding 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. Interest income is taken up using the effective interest method. They are carried at amortised cost.

(k) Loans and receivables at amortised cost

On the CA, transactions that are recorded at amortised cost are floating rate loans and short-term loans. These transactions do not use derivatives to hedge. As such, the amortised value approximates their fair value. Loans measured at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment using an expected credit loss model.

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.

(l) 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 Interest 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.

For export finance loans and rescheduled credit insurance debts, interest income through profit or loss is recorded using the effective interest method, which 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.

(m) 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 pool of borrowings 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.

(n) 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, except those that qualify for hedge accounting, are taken through profit or loss. For more details on the fair value calculation, refer to Note 19.

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

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

The amounts held in equity investments on the NIA Interest 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.

Note 1: Summary of Material Accounting Policies (cont.)

(p) 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, is 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

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

(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 an National Interest loan rather than from the pool of funds.

(r) Borrowings from Commercial Account

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 in the profit or loss is recorded using the effective interest method, which forms part of the fair value calculation. They can be on both the CA and the NIA if the funding is borrowed on a direct basis for an National Interest loan rather than from the pool of funds. The movement in fair value is recorded separately through profit or loss. For more details on the fair value calculation, refer to Note 19.

(t) Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss

Guarantees, medium-term insurance, bonds and political risk insurance transactions are regarded as financial instruments under accounting standards. These are designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. Subsequently, they are carried at their fair value with any movements transferred through 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) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, and deposits with financial institutions, to maintain liquidity.

(x) 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.

(y) Insurance guarantees

EFA can issue insurance guarantee contracts to Borrowers as part of loan agreements. Premium revenue includes amounts charged to Borrowers. Premiums are recognised as revenue from the date of attachment of risk over the period of the insurance policy, which is usually one year.

(z) Provision for loan commitments

A contract for a loan has been signed at below market and as the loan is undrawn at year end, the loan has been booked at the fair value with an expense in the profit and loss and a provision for loan commitments.

(aa) 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 2024.

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 2024 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 ADIs rated BBB or above, or foreign financial institutions rates 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 2022 and the details are in Note 11.

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 transactions entered on the NIA an independent valuation of these loans at fair value and equity investments at fair value was obtained. The fair value provided was based on calculation methods and assumptions which reflect market information that can be distilled from actively traded markets. This provides market related valuations, which are consistent with the market information available. Net present value of cashflows and credit-adjusted spreads were taken into account in the valuation.

LIBOR replacement

EFA has historically used LIBOR-based prices for transaction with our customers, borrowings, investments and derivative arrangements. EFA closely matched its LIBOR-based assets and liabilities to lock in margins. Accordingly, changes in LIBOR had minimal impact on margin. From July to December all deals transitioned from LIBOR to SOFR with the appropriate credit adjustment spread or margin. The impact of the changes was minimal.

Note 3: Revenue and Expenses

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
(i) Interest income				
Interest from loans and receivables	**77.4**	52.7	**85.1**	27.2
Interest from Loans to National Interest Account	**33.1**	21.6	**-**	-
Interest from convertible loan asset	**-**	-	**0.5**	-
Derivative interest income	**91.1**	69.8	**112.9**	72.0
Total interest income	**201.6**	144.1	**198.5**	99.2
(ii) Other interest income				
Interest from other financial institutions	**42.1**	23.3	**0.6**	7.0
Interest from Investment securities	**32.8**	19.1	**-**	-
Interest from loans at amortised cost	**-**	-	**36.8**	24.0
Total other interest income	**74.9**	42.4	**37.4**	31.0
(iii) Interest expense				
Interest to other financial institutions	**(4.2)**	(1.9)	**-**	(0.1)
Interest on borrowings from Commercial Account	**-**	-	**(36.7)**	(24.0)
Interest on borrowings	**(106.1)**	(58.6)	**(113.1)**	(93.0)
Derivative interest expense	**(135.3)**	(104.1)	**(143.9)**	(77.9)
Debt neutrality charge	**(1.5)**	(1.5)	**-**	-
Total interest expense	**(247.1)**	(166.1)	**(293.7)**	(195.0)
(iv) Fair value movement of loans, bonds, insurances and guarantees				
Net premium and fees	**46.3**	73.6	**35.1**	28.9
Reinsurance	**(0.2)**	(5.4)	**-**	-
Interest	**-**	(1.1)	**-**	-
Loan below market	**-**	-	**(71.3)**	-
Credit risk	**16.4**	(11.4)	**22.4**	3.7
Recoveries	**1.1**	-	**-**	-
Claims paid	**(0.5)**	(0.3)	**-**	-
Specific credit risk	**(3.6)**	(8.3)	**-**	-
Total fair value movement of loans bonds, insurances and guarantees	**59.5**	47.1	**(13.8)**	32.6
(v) Fair value movement of other financial instruments				
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	**(2.3)**	(1.6)	**-**	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0.6**	-		
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	**(48.2)**	(0.9)	**38.5**	(33.9)
Derivative financial instruments	**50.4**	6.8	**(45.4)**	(12.6)
Total fair value movement of other financial instruments	**0.5**	4.3	**(6.9)**	(46.5)

Note 3: Revenue and Expenses (cont.)

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
(vi) Fair value movement equity investments				
Fair Value	**-**	-	**(15.6)**	(1.2)
Total fair value movement equity investments	**-**	-	**(15.6)**	(1.2)
(vii) Other revenue				
Premium and fees from loans	**-**	-	**13.1**	14.5
Rental income	**5.1**	4.6	**-**	-
Sundry income	**1.1**	0.2	**-**	-
Recoveries from credit insurance	**0.1**	0.1	**23.5**	23.0
Total other revenue	**6.3**	4.9	**36.6**	37.5
(viii) Operating expenses				
Employee costs	**(33.0)**	(27.5)	**-**	-
Professional fees	**(9.9)**	(7.5)	**(3.5)**	(2.7)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(3.4)**	(3.8)	**-**	-
Superannuation costs	**(3.6)**	(3.0)	**-**	-
Computer and communication costs	**(5.8)**	(5.3)	**-**	-
Provision for employee entitlements	**(1.9)**	(2.9)	**-**	-
Property costs	**(1.8)**	(1.2)	**-**	-
Advertising and promotional costs	**(1.0)**	(1.4)	**-**	-
Insurance	**(0.9)**	(0.7)	**-**	-
Credit information	**(1.1)**	(0.9)	**-**	(1.5)
Other expenses	**(2.3)**	(2.1)	**-**	-
National Interest Account recovery/(expense)	**8.4**	7.3	**(8.4)**	(7.3)
Recovery from other Commonwealth entities	**2.8**	1.4	**-**	-
Total operating expenses	**(53.5)**	(47.6)	**(11.9)**	(11.5)
(ix) Expected credit loss				
Expected credit loss	**-**	-	**(5.1)**	(8.7)
Total expected credit loss	**-**	-	**(5.1)**	(8.7)
(x) State tax-equivalent charges				
Payroll tax-equivalent charge	**(1.9)**	(1.5)	**-**	-
Land tax-equivalent charge	**(0.5)**	(0.5)	**-**	-
Total state tax-equivalent charges	**(2.4)**	(2.0)	**-**	-
(xi) Specific provision				
Specific provision	**-**	-	**(4.8)**	7.2
Recoveries	**-**	-	**0.1**	-
Write offs	**-**	-	**-**	(11.3)
Total specific provision	**-**	-	**(4.7)**	(4.1)

Note 4: Receivables from other financial institutions

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
	1(i)				
Overnight deposits		**505.5**	450.4	**-**	-
Short-term cash deposits		**29.0**	399.6	**0.6**	96.2
Total receivables from other financial institutions		**534.5**	850.0	**0.6**	96.2
Maturity analysis of receivables from other financial institutions					
At call		**505.5**	450.4	**-**	96.2
Due in less than 3 months		**26.1**	179.3	**-**	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		**2.9**	220.3	**0.6**	-
Total receivables from other financial institutions		**534.5**	850.0	**0.6**	96.2

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

Note 5: Amounts receivable/(payable) to the Commonwealth

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Commonwealth opening balance receivable/(payable)	**-**	-	**60.2**	(0.2)
Net payments (from)/to the Commonwealth	**-**	-	**(73.2)**	0.6
Foreign exchange movements	**-**	-	**(0.8)**	-
(Profit)/loss for the year on National Interest Account	**-**	-	**91.2**	59.8
Total amounts receivable/(payable) to the Commonwealth	**-**	-	**77.4**	60.2

Note 6: Investment securities

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Investment securities at amortised cost	1(j)				
Discount securities		**33.6**	-	**-**	-
Floating rate notes		**304.0**	352.0	**-**	-
Fixed rate bonds		**445.6**	428.3	**-**	-
Total investment securities at amortised cost		**783.2**	780.3	**-**	-
Maturity analysis of investment securities at amortised cost					
Due in 3 months or less		**42.1**	100.0	**-**	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		**249.2**	137.8	**-**	-
Due after 1 year to 5 years		**491.9**	542.5	**-**	-
Total investment securities at amortised cost		**783.2**	780.3	**-**	-

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

Note 7: Loans and receivables at amortised cost

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
	1(k)				
Gross export finance loans		**-**	-	**648.0**	612.7
Gross rescheduled credit insurance debts		**0.3**	0.3	**75.2**	94.0
Loans and receivables gross		**0.3**	0.3	**723.2**	706.7
Unearned premiums		**-**	-	**(3.5)**	(4.0)
Expected credit loss		**-**	-	**(30.8)**	(24.1)
Specific provision for impairment		**(0.2)**	(0.2)	**(57.0)**	(70.9)
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost		**0.1**	0.1	**631.9**	607.7
Maturity analysis loans and receivables gross					
Overdue		**-**	-	**0.9**	0.1
Due in 3 months or less		**-**	-	**11.8**	39.4
Due after 3 months to 1 year		**0.1**	0.1	**75.5**	64.7
Due after 1 year to 5 years		**0.2**	0.2	**219.0**	258.0
Due after 5 years		**-**	-	**416.0**	344.5
Total loans and receivables gross		**0.3**	0.3	**723.2**	706.7
Restructured exposures included above		**0.3**	0.3	**102.8**	102.8
Overdue by:					
0 to 30 days		**-**	-	**-**	-
30 to 60 days		**-**	-	**0.1**	0.1
61 to 90 days		**-**	-	**-**	-
Over 90 days		**-**	-	**0.8**	-
Total overdue loans and receivables gross		**-**	-	**0.9**	0.1

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 loans, EFA has either received the payments in July 2024 or is working with the customer to receive payment in full or the amount has been fully provided for as a specific provision.

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Specific provision for impairment				
Specific provision for impairment opening balance	**0.2**	0.3	**70.9**	94.1
Specific impairment created	**-**	-	**-**	-
Foreign exchange movement	**-**	-	**(0.2)**	2.7
Loans written off	**-**	-	**-**	(11.0)
Specific impairment written back	**-**	(0.1)	**(13.7)**	(14.9)
Specific provision closing balance	**0.2**	0.2	**57.0**	70.9
Impaired loans				
Impaired loans	**0.3**	0.3	**84.7**	104.5
Specific provision for impairment	**(0.2)**	(0.2)	**(57.0)**	(70.9)
Carrying value of impaired loans	**0.1**	0.1	**27.7**	33.6

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

Note 8: Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Gross export finance loans		**1,299.8**	1,277.3	**1,201.2**	1,147.2
Convertible loan asset		**-**	-	**188.7**	-
Loans and receivables gross	1(l)	**1,299.8**	1,277.3	**1,389.9**	1,147.2
Fair value net premium and fees		**3.4**	26.2	**-**	-
Fair value interest income		**(4.6)**	(4.9)	**0.5**	-
Fair value of credit risk		**(101.6)**	(109.0)	**41.3**	1.7
Fair value of specific credit risk		**(29.0)**	(28.6)	**-**	-
Initial valuation adjustment for loans held at FVPL		**-**	-	**11.9**	12.6
Total loans and receivables at fair value		**1,168.0**	1,161.0	**1,443.6**	1,161.5

Note 8: Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss (cont.)

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Maturity analysis loans and receivables gross				
Overdue	**55.6**	46.7	**-**	-
Due in 3 months or less	**26.5**	42.0	**-**	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year	**189.9**	148.9	**6.5**	5.9
Due after 1 year to 5 years	**582.9**	632.1	**350.0**	111.4
Due after 5 years	**444.9**	407.6	**1,033.4**	1,029.9
Total loans and receivables gross	**1,299.8**	1,277.3	**1,389.9**	1,147.2
Restructured exposures included above*	**8.9**	7.8	**-**	-
Overdue by:				
Less than 30 days	**1.3**	4.1	**-**	-
30 to 60 days	**0.8**	9.1	**-**	-
61 to 90 days	**1.7**	1.8	**-**	-
Over 90 days	**51.8**	31.7	**-**	-
Total overdue loans and receivables gross	**55.6**	46.7	**-**	-

*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 event will be created for the impairment.

For these overdue loans, EFA has either received the payments in July 2024 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 ($50.6 million in the above overdue figure).

The fair value of loans and receivables is based on unobservable inputs (i.e. Level 3) with the principal components being expectations of cash flows, time value of money and credit. 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 deferred initial valuation adjustment is then subsequently amortised on a straight line amortisation basis over 10 years. In the current year, EFA has amortised an expense of $1.5 million (2023: $1.4 million) into the statement of comprehensive income.

On the NIA 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 and if no election made, the outstanding balance will be converted to shares.

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

Note 9: Derivative financial instruments

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
	1(n)				
Derivative financial assets					
Interest rate swaps		**40.5**	11.9	**1.7**	2.5
Cross-currency swaps		**8.1**	15.2	**-**	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts		**0.1**	2.1	**-**	-
Total derivative financial assets	24	**48.7**	29.2	**1.7**	2.5
Maturity analysis of derivative financial assets					
Due in 3 months or less		**1.1**	8.5	**-**	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		**11.7**	5.3	**1.7**	2.5
Due after 1 year to 5 years		**21.3**	11.3	**-**	-
Due after 5 years		**14.6**	4.1	**-**	-
Total derivative financial assets		**48.7**	29.2	**1.7**	2.5
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps		**47.9**	70.0	**72.9**	33.6
Cross-currency swaps		**225.6**	278.7	**-**	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts		**0.5**	1.4	**-**	-
Total derivative financial liabilities	25	**274.0**	350.1	**72.9**	33.6
Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities					
Due in 3 months or less		**(3.6)**	(3.1)	**-**	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		**34.2**	105.7	**28.6**	34.3
Due after 1 year to 5 years		**202.7**	165.2	**44.3**	(0.7)
Due after 5 years		**40.7**	82.3	**-**	-
Total derivative financial liabilities		**274.0**	350.1	**72.9**	33.6

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

Note 10: Equity securities

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
	1(o)				
Initial proceeds for issuance of equity security		**-**	-	**969.6**	940.8
Initial valuation adjustment for equity security		**-**	-	**(468.2)**	(461.7)
Initial fair value of equity investment		**-**	-	**501.4**	479.1
Subsequent fair value movement for equity security		**-**	-	**32.5**	23.0
Fair value of equity security		**-**	-	**533.9**	502.1
Reconciliation to equity securities recognised on balance sheet					
Fair value of equity security		**-**	-	**533.9**	502.1
Initial valuation adjustment after amortisation		**-**	-	**418.4**	437.5
Equity Securities		**-**	-	**952.3**	939.6
Maturity analysis equity securities initial proceeds					
Due after 5 years		**-**	-	**969.6**	940.8

The fair value of equity investments is based on unobservable inputs (i.e. Level 3) with the principal components being expectations of cash flows, time value of money and credit. 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 $25.2 million 2023: $24.2 million) into the statement of comprehensive income.

Note 11: Property, plant and equipment

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
	1(p)				
Freehold land and building, at valuation		**140.0**	140.0	**-**	-
Accumulated depreciation		**(5.5)**	(2.7)	**-**	-
Net book value - land and building		**134.5**	137.3	**-**	-
Plant and equipment, at valuation		**15.4**	13.1	**-**	-
Accumulated depreciation		**(11.2)**	(10.6)	**-**	-
Net book value - plant and equipment		**4.2**	2.5	**-**	-
Total property, plant and equipment		**138.7**	139.8	**-**	-

	Land and buildings $ m	Plant and equipment $ 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**

	Land and buildings $ m	Plant and equipment $ m	Total $ m
Gross value			
Balance as at 30 June 2022	140.0	18.9	158.9
Additions	-	0.4	0.4
Disposals	-	(6.2)	(6.2)
Gross value as at 30 June 2023	140.0	13.1	153.1
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 30 June 2022	-	(15.7)	(15.7)
Depreciation charged for assets held at 1 July 2022	(2.7)	(0.9)	(3.6)
Disposals	-	6.0	6.0
Depreciation as at 30 June 2023	(2.7)	(10.6)	(13.3)
Net book value as at 1 July 2022	140.0	3.2	143.2
Net book value as at 30 June 2023	137.3	2.5	139.8

An independent valuation of land and buildings was carried out in June 2022 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 $140,000,000.

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 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m
Leased accommodation		
Freehold land and building, at valuation	**133.9**	108.6
Accumulated depreciation	**(5.2)**	(2.1)
Written-down value	**128.7**	106.5
Depreciation expense	**2.7**	2.1

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 12: Other financial assets

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Accrued interest receivable	**7.9**	12.3	**7.9**	6.9
Loan fees receivable	**-**	-	**0.8**	1.1
Sundry debtors and prepayments	**14.1**	4.5	**1.9**	0.4
Total other financial assets	**22.0**	16.8	**10.6**	8.4
Maturity analysis other financial assets				
No more than 12 months	**22.0**	16.8	**10.6**	8.4
Total equity investments	**22.0**	16.8	**10.6**	8.4

Note 13: Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Borrowings	1(s)	**2,325.0**	2,557.1	**2,461.2**	2,304.1
Total borrowings at fair value	24	**2,325.0**	2,557.1	**2,461.2**	2,304.1
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss					
Australian dollar		**1,211.4**	1,310.3	**-**	-
Fijian Dollar		**-**	7.2	**-**	-
US Dollar		**-**	-	**2,272.0**	2,304.1
Total borrowings		**1,211.4**	1,317.5	**2,272.0**	2,304.1
Euro commercial paper					
US dollar		**1,027.9**	1,150.8	**189.2**	-
Euro		**85.7**	88.8	**-**	-
Total euro commercial paper		**1,113.6**	1,239.6	**189.2**	-
Total borrowings at fair value		**2,325.0**	2,557.1	**2,461.2**	2,304.1
Maturity analysis of borrowings					
Due in 3 months or less		**872.2**	932.5	**189.2**	-
Due after 3 months to 1 year		**286.0**	961.9	**101.7**	101.4
Due after 1 year to 5 years		**457.1**	266.3	**2,170.3**	2,202.7
Due after 5 years		**709.7**	396.4	**-**	-
Total borrowings at fair value		**2,325.0**	2,557.1	**2,461.2**	2,304.1

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.

Note 14: Guarantees, bonds and insurance designated at fair value through profit and loss

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
	1(t)				
Fair value of credit risk		**8.2**	17.8	**9.4**	10.8
Fair value of specific events		**9.3**	6.3	**-**	-
Fair value of net premium receivable		**(5.1)**	(12.9)	**-**	-
Total guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss		**12.4**	11.2	**9.4**	10.8

When it is likely that a guarantee will be called or a claim has been submitted but not yet paid, then a specific event 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.

Note 15: Sundry provisions and allowances

	Note	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
		30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Employee entitlements	1(u)	**9.4**	7.6	**-**	-
Provision for guarantees		**-**	-	**-**	1.6
Provision for loan commitments		**-**	-	**71.3**	-
Provision for tax equivalent charges		**15.6**	10.9	**-**	-
Total sundry provisions and allowances		**25.0**	18.5	**71.3**	1.6
Maturity sundry provisions and allowances					
No more than 12 months		**20.3**	14.7	**15.2**	-
More than 12 months		**4.7**	3.8	**56.1**	1.6
Total sundry provisions and allowances		**25.0**	18.5	**71.3**	1.6

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

Note 16: Other financial liabilities

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Sundry creditors	1(v)	**5.7**	14.6	**2.8**	0.6
Security bond deposits		**102.3**	72.6	**-**	-
Interest payable		**-**	-	**5.5**	4.7
Total other financial liabilities		**108.0**	87.2	**8.3**	5.3
Maturity analysis other financial liabilities					
No more than 12 months		**108.0**	87.2	**8.3**	5.3
Total other financial liabilities		**108.0**	87.2	**8.3**	5.3

Note 17: Contingencies and commitments

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Contingent liabilities				
Guarantees*	**179.8**	172.2	**-**	52.1
Bonds	**312.8**	230.6	**-**	-
Insurance guarantee policies	**-**	-	**643.1**	663.2
Total contingent liabilities	**492.6**	402.8	**643.1**	715.3

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

Commitments to provide financial facilities				
Loans	**490.2**	375.0	**2,279.3**	2,162.8
Bonds	**8.0**	56.5	**-**	-
Equity	**-**	-	**49.1**	78.5
Guarantees*	**231.8**	11.7	**-**	12.6
Total commitments to provide financial facilities	**730.0**	443.2	**2,328.4**	2,253.9

Commitments to provide financial facilities are contractually based.

* Guarantees include facilities signed under risk participation agreements.

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Commitments payable				
Capital commitments				
Due in 1 year or less	**0.1**	0.1	**-**	-
Operating lease payable				
Due in 1 year or less	**0.1**	0.1	**-**	-
Due after 1 year to 2 years	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total commitments payable	**0.2**	0.2	**-**	-
Commitments receivable				
Operating lease receivable				
Due in 1 year or less	**3.3**	4.3	**-**	-
Due after 1 year to 2 years	**2.9**	2.4	**-**	-
Due after 2 years to 5 years	**4.2**	2.2	**-**	-
Due after 5 years	**0.4**	0.5	**-**	-
Total commitments receivable	**10.8**	9.4	**-**	-

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

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:

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Credit risk exposures					
Receivables from other financial institutions	4, 1(i)	**534.5**	850.0	**0.6**	96.2
Investment securities at amortised cost	6, 1(j)	**783.2**	780.3	**-**	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	7, 1(k)	**0.1**	0.1	**631.9**	607.7
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	8, 1(l)	**1,168.0**	1,161.0	**1,443.6**	1,161.5
Derivative financial assets	9, 1(n)	**48.7**	29.2	**1.7**	2.5
Total*		**2,534.5**	2,820.6	**2,077.8**	1,867.9
Contingent liabilities	17	**492.6**	402.8	**643.1**	715.3
Commitments	17	**730.0**	443.2	**2,328.4**	2,253.9
Total		**1,222.6**	846.0	**2,971.5**	2,969.2
Total credit risk exposure		**3,757.1**	3,666.6	**5,049.3**	4,837.1

* Cash and liquid assets, 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 BARC 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 offset the exposure.

The tables below show treasury credit risk exposures by the current counterparty rating:

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Investment securities					
Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions					
AA-		**313.5**	382.8	**-**	-
A+		**126.0**	45.4	**-**	-
A-		**-**	47.4	**-**	-
A		**3.8**	-	**-**	-
BBB+		**187.5**	90.0	**-**	-
BBB		**-**	9.5	**-**	-
Other financial institutions or foreign entities					
AA-		**113.7**	205.2	**-**	-
AA		**14.0**	-	**-**	-
A+ (Aa3)		**24.7**	-	**-**	-
Exposure to credit risk of investment securities	1(l), 6	**783.2**	780.3	**-**	-

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Derivative financial assets					
Australian authorised deposit-taking institutions					
AA-		38.2	13.3	1.7	2.5
Other financial institutions or foreign entities					
AA-		10.5	15.9	-	-
Exposure to credit risk for derivative financial assets	1(o), 9	48.7	29.2	1.7	2.5

For treasury exposures there are no overdue or restructured amounts.

Exposures to customers

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

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Gross exposures					
Gross export finance loans at amortised cost	7, 1(k)	**-**	-	**648.0**	612.7
Rescheduled credit insurance debts at amortised cost	7, 1(k)	**0.3**	0.3	**75.2**	94.0
Gross export finance loans at amortised cost	7, 1(k)				
Export finance loans	8, 1(l)	**1,299.8**	1,277.3	**1,201.2**	1,147.2
Convertible note	8, 1(l)	**-**	-	**188.7**	-
Equity securities	10, 1(o)	**-**	-	**969.6**	940.8
Guarantees	17	**179.8**	172.2	**-**	52.1
Bonds	17	**312.8**	230.6	**-**	-
Insurance guarantee policies	17	**-**	-	**643.1**	663.2
Total gross exposures		**1,792.7**	1,680.4	**3,725.8**	3,510.0
Reinsured exposures included above		**119.3**	118.5	**72.9**	74.6

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

	Commercial Account			
	30 June 2024 $ m	**30 June 2024 % of total**	30 June 2023 $ m	30 June 2023 % of total
Country exposures*				
Australia**	**1,070.8**	**59.7**	930.5	55.4
Mongolia	**138.1**	**7.7**	138.1	8.2
Trinidad & Tobago	**131.7**	**7.4**	147.6	8.8
Vietnam	**103.8**	**5.8**	97.9	5.8
Chile	**90.6**	**5.1**	90.6	5.4
Norway	**84.7**	**4.7**	88.0	5.2
Papua New Guinea	**50.9**	**2.8**	95.1	5.7
Bermuda	**41.9**	**2.3**	41.9	2.5
United Kingdom	**26.3**	**1.5**	25.5	1.5
Austria	**23.4**	**1.3**	-	-
Sri Lanka	**17.2**	**1.0**	16.9	1.0
Indonesia	**4.5**	**0.3**	-	-
New Zealand	**2.0**	**0.1**	2.0	0.1
Italyw	**1.9**	**0.1**	-	-
India	**1.7**	**0.1**	0.5	0.0
China	**0.9**	**0.1**	-	-
South Korea	**0.8**	**-**	-	-
Bangladesh	**0.7**	**-**	4.7	0.3
United State of America	**0.5**	**-**	-	-
Iraq	**0.3**	**-**	0.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	**-**	**-**	0.8	0.1
Total country exposures	**1,792.7**	**100.0**	1,680.4	100.0
Reinsured exposures included above	**119.3**		118.5	

* 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 $1.2 million (2023: $1.6 million).

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

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

	National Interest Account			
	30 June 2024 $ m	**30 June 2024 % of total**	30 June 2023 $ m	30 June 2023 % of total
Country exposures				
Papua New Guinea	**2,971.5**	**79.8**	2,941.0	83.8
Australia*	**231.6**	**6.2**	183.0	5.2
Trinidad & Tobago	**90.6**	**2.4**	100.7	2.9
Iraq	**75.2**	**2.0**	94.0	2.7
Japan	**72.8**	**2.0**	74.6	2.1
Fiji	**54.0**	**1.4**	80.3	2.3
Palau	**26.5**	**0.7**	27.2	0.8
Cuba	**8.8**	**0.2**	8.8	0.2
Solomon Islands	**6.1**	**0.2**	-	-
United State of America	**188.7**	**5.1**	-	-
Indonesia	**-**	**-**	0.4	-
Total country exposures	**3,725.8**	**100.0**	3,510.0	100.0
Reinsured exposures included above	**72.9**		74.6	

* 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. Loans written off during the year were $13 thousand (2023: $11.4 million).

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 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Allowance for credit risk or expected credit loss by product				
Export finance loans	**(101.6)**	(109.0)	**(30.8)**	(24.1)
Guarantees	**(1.9)**	(7.7)	**-**	(1.6)
Bonds	**(6.3)**	(10.1)	**-**	-
Allowance for credit or expected credit loss risk closing balance	**(109.8)**	(126.8)	**(30.8)**	(25.7)

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

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Allowance for credit risk or expected credit loss for gross exposures				
Allowance for credit risk opening balance	**(126.8)**	(110.8)	**(25.7)**	(16.7)
New exposures	**(32.0)**	(41.7)	**(8.3)**	(16.3)
Repayments	**20.0**	20.6	**3.2**	7.0
Change in risk grade	**4.9**	1.4	**-**	0.6
Change in term to maturity	**23.4**	6.2	**-**	-
Change in probability of default rates	**0.1**	2.0	**-**	-
Exchange rate movements	**0.6**	(4.5)	**-**	(0.3)
Allowance for credit risk or expected credit loss closing balance	**(109.8)**	(126.8)	**(30.8)**	(25.7)

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, specific provision for impairment) after reinsurance under each category are as follows:

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Gross exposures loans, receivables and equity					
Risk category 1 (AA- to AAA)		**40.4**	29.2	**-**	-
Risk category 2 (A- to A+)		**79.0**	88.8	**72.9**	74.6
Risk category 3 (BBB- to BBB+)		**178.6**	59.5	**90.6**	0.4
Risk category 4 (BB- to BB+)		**366.4**	344.8	**-**	100.7
Risk category 5 (B- to B+)		**218.5**	292.8	**164.4**	179.2
Risk category 6 (CCC+)		**299.9**	342.7	**1,479.3**	1,366.5
Risk category 7 (C to CCC)		**103.1**	107.2	**813.4**	591.3
Risk category 8 doubtful		**13.9**	12.3	**378.1**	379.2
Risk category 9 impaired		**0.3**	0.3	**84.0**	102.8
Gross exposures loans, receivables and equity	1(n), 7, 8 , 10	**1,300.1**	1,277.6	**3,082.7**	2,794.7

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

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:

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Contingent liabilities*					
Risk category 1 (AA- to AAA)		**102.8**	74.0	**-**	-
Risk category 2 (A- to A+)		**24.3**	-	**-**	-
Risk category 3 (BBB- to BBB+)		**9.0**	0.5	**-**	-
Risk category 4 (BB- to BB+)		**133.6**	119.1	**-**	-
Risk category 5 (B- to B+)		**57.7**	45.3	**-**	52.1
Risk category 6 (CCC+)		**157.4**	119.2	**-**	-
Risk category 7 (C to CCC)		**0.6**	37.5	**-**	-
Risk category 8 doubtful		**7.2**	7.2	**643.1**	663.2
Total contingent liabilities	17	**492.6**	402.8	**643.1**	715.3

* 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.

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Commitments*					
Risk category 4 (BB- to BB+)		**178.0**	275.3	**-**	-
Risk category 5 (B- to B+)		**525.2**	94.2	**6.4**	51.6
Risk category 6 (CCC+)		**26.8**	72.7	**2,030.1**	2,107.8
Risk category 7 (C to CCC)		**-**	1.0	**291.9**	94.5
Total commitments	17	**730.0**	443.2	**2,328.4**	2,253.9

* 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 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Reinsurance				
Reinsured to				
Risk category 1 (AA- to AAA)	**40.3**	29.7	**-**	-
Risk category 2 (A- to A+)	**79.0**	88.8	**72.9**	74.6
Reinsured from				
Risk category 6 (CCC+)	**(69.0)**	(69.1)	**(72.9)**	(74.6)
Risk category 8 doubtful	**(50.3)**	(49.4)	**-**	-
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 2024 were $102.3 million (2023: $72.6 million).

Retained sector exposure Commercial Account

The sectors that represents more than 15% of EFA's CA retained exposure are the Mining and Manufacturing sectors. At 30 June 2024, the exposure to the Mining was $360.3 million, representing 21.5% of total retained exposure (2023 $247.0 million, representing 18.4%), and the exposure to the Manufacturing sector was $291.3 million, representing 17.4% of total retained exposure (2023: $213.0 million, representing 15.8%).

Rescheduled debt exposures

Iraq: The rescheduled debt balance at 30 June 2024 is US$49.8 million (2023: US$62.3 million) on the NIA and US$0.2 million (2023: 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 EFA model to 72.18% 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 $23.5 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 2024, all rescheduled amounts have been paid on time as per the rescheduling agreements.

Cuba: At 30 June 2024, the rescheduled debt balance on the NIA was $8.8 million (2023: $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 2024. At 30 June 2024, $0.5 million of the rescheduled amounts is overdue.

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

(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			
30 June 2024	**3 months or less $ m**	**3 months to 1 year $ m**	**1 year to 5 years $ m**	**Greater than 5 years $ m**
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and liquid assets	**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**

Short-term funding will be rolled over to cover the cash flow shortfall in the next three months.

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 $11.7 million compared to the carrying value $48.7 million and the derivative liabilities would be $303.7 million compared to the carrying value $274 million.

	Commercial Account			
	Contractual undiscounted principal and interest			
30 June 2023	3 months or less $ m	3 months to 1 year $ m	1 year to 5 years $ m	Greater than 5 years $ m
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and liquid assets	40.7	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	556.3	303.7	-	-
Investment securities at amortised cost	107.7	138.7	598.9	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	-	0.1	0.3	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	46.2	241.0	823.6	471.8
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	35.5	82.6	355.3	294.3
Derivative financial instruments receivable				
- Contractual amounts receivable	245.4	868.3	530.4	498.7
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,031.8	1,634.4	2,308.5	1,264.8
Undiscounted financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss				
- Euro commercial paper	930.5	321.3	-	-
- Borrowings	8.6	664.2	298.9	548.8
Derivative financial instruments payable				
- Contractual amounts payable	233.3	975.6	701.7	576.4
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,172.4	1,961.1	1,000.6	1,125.2
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	(140.6)	(326.7)	1,307.9	139.6

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

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			
30 June 2024	**3 months or less $ m**	**3 months to 1 year $ m**	**1 year to 5 years $ m**	**Greater than 5 years $ m**
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and liquid assets	-	-	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

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

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

30 June 2023	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
Undiscounted financial assets				
Cash and liquid assets	83.2	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	96.2	-	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	47.4	94.9	441.3	300.3
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	66.6	248.6	1,183.2
Derivative financial instruments receivable				
- Contractual amounts receivable	-	107.3	360.5	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	226.8	268.8	1,050.4	1,483.5
Undiscounted financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	104.8	2,631.9	-
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	35.5	82.6	355.3	294.3
Derivative financial instruments payable				
- Contractual amounts payable	-	137.8	350.9	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	35.5	325.2	3,338.1	294.3
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	191.3	(56.4)	(2,287.7)	1,189.2

(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.

In certain circumstances, cash flow hedges may be entered into to hedge the exposure to variability in interest rate movements that are attributable to future interest cash flows. At year end, there are no outstanding cash flow hedges.

Fair value hedges are intended to hedge the exposure to variability in fair value movements that are attributable to future interest cash flows only. At year end, there are no outstanding fair value hedges.

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.

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

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.

	Commercial Account				
	Contractual undiscounted principal exposure				
30 June 2024	**Floating interest rate $ m**	**Fixed Less than 1 year $ m**	**Fixed 1 to 5 years $ m**	**Fixed More than 5 years $ m**	**Fixed Total $ m**
Undiscounted principal exposures					
Financial assets					
Cash and liquid assets	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	360.7	3.6	(2.9)	(25.3)	(24.6)

* 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. The loans have not drawn as expected and remain undrawn, this has created a temporary fixed exposure.

	Commercial Account				
	Contractual undiscounted principal exposure				
30 June 2023	Floating interest rate $ m	Fixed Less than 1 year $ m	Fixed 1 to 5 years $ m	Fixed More than 5 years $ m	Fixed Total $ m
Undiscounted principal exposures					
Financial assets					
Cash and liquid assets	40.7	-	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	850.0	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortised cost	352.0	123.3	305.0	-	428.3
Loans and receivables designated at amortised cost	0.3	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,232.3	2.7	11.9	30.4	45.0
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	596.8	0.4	6.7	-	7.1
Total financial assets	3,072.1	126.4	323.6	30.4	480.4
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments					
- Cross-currency swaps	737.1	-	(235.0)	(280.0)	(515.0)
- Foreign exchange swaps	(1.5)	-	-	-	
- Interest rate swaps*	833.4	(650.4)	9.9	(192.9)	(833.4)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,251.8	650.0	241.7	530.0	1,421.7
Other monetary liabilities	87.8	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2,908.6	(0.4)	16.6	57.1	73.3
Net interest exposures	163.5	126.8	307.0	(26.7)	407.1
Capital and reserves portfolio	107.3	123.3	305.0	-	428.3
Net interest exposures	56.2	3.5	2.0	(26.7)	(21.2)

* Notional principal amounts.

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

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				
	Contractual undiscounted principal exposure				
30 June 2024	Floating interest rate $ m	Fixed Less than 1 year $ m	Fixed 1 to 5 years $ m	Fixed More than 5 years $ m	Fixed Total $ 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

* Notional principal amounts.

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

	National Interest Account				
	Contractual undiscounted principal exposure				
30 June 2023	Floating interest rate $ m	Fixed Less than 1 year $ m	Fixed 1 to 5 years $ m	Fixed More than 5 years $ m	Fixed Total $ m
Undiscounted principal exposures					
Financial assets					
Cash and liquid assets	83.2	-	-	-	-
Receivables from other financial institutions	96.2	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at amortised cost	699.6	0.4	6.7	-	7.1
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,147.2	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	2,026.2	0.4	6.7	-	7.1
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments					
- Interest rate swaps*	2,265.2	-	(2,265.2)	-	(2,265.2)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	2,265.2	-	2,265.2
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	596.8	0.4	6.7	-	7.1
Total financial liabilities	2,862.0	0.4	6.7	-	7.1
Interest exposures	(835.8)	-	-	-	-

* Notional principal amounts.

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 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.

	Commercial Account				
30 June 2024	**Exposure at risk $ m**	**Increase in basis points Change in market value $ m**	**Decrease in basis points Change in market value $ m**	**Increase in basis points Effect on profit $ m**	**Decrease in basis points Effect on profit $ 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)**

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

	Commercial Account				
30 June 2023	Exposure at risk $ m	Increase in basis points Change in market value $ m	Decrease in basis points Change in market value $ m	Increase in basis points Effect on profit $ m	Decrease in basis points Effect on profit $ m
Capital and reserve portfolio					
Fixed rate investments	428.3				
Change of 104 basis points interest margin		8.2	(8.2)	-	-
Floating rate investments	107.3				
Change of 104 basis points interest margin		-	-	1.0	(1.0)

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					
	Exposure at risk 30 June 2024 $ m	**Increase in basis points Effect on profit 30 June 2024 $ m**	**Decrease in basis points Effect on profit 30 June 2024 $ m**	Exposure at risk 30 June 2023 $ m	Increase in basis points Effect on profit 30 June 2023 $ m	Decrease in basis points Effect on profit 30 June 2023 $ m
Net exposure						
Change of 136 basis points interest margin	**(1,023.2)**	**(16.9)**	**16.9**			
Change of 104 basis points interest margin				(938.6)	(6.9)	6.9

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.

As at 30 June 2024, 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 marked 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 30 June 2024 $ m	Exposure at risk 30 June 2023 $ m	**Increase in basis points change in market value 30 June 2024 $ m**	**Decrease in basis points change in market value 30 June 2024 $ m**	Increase in basis points Effect on equity 30 June 2023 $ m	Decrease in basis points Effect on equity 30 June 2023 $ m
Investment portfolio						
Fixed rate investments	**445.5**	428.3				
Change of 50 basis points credit margin			**(3.9)**	**4.0**	(3.9)	3.9
Change of 120 basis points credit margin			**(9.5)**	**9.5**	(8.5)	9.5
Change of 200 basis points credit margin			**(15.7)**	**15.8**	(15.7)	15.8
Floating rate investments	**872.5**	1,202.0				
Change of 50 basis points credit margin			**(2.2)**	**2.2**	(3.5)	3.5
Change of 120 basis points credit margin			**(5.4)**	**5.4**	(8.3)	8.3
Change of 200 basis points credit margin			**(8.9)**	**8.9**	(13.8)	13.8

(b) Foreign exchange risk

EFA extends facilities in various currencies, principally in US dollars, euros and Papua New Guinea kina. Where the borrowing currency is different from the currency of the assets being funded, cross-currency swaps or foreign exchange contracts are used to offset the exposure (before allowances and provisions).

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

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 30 June 2024 $ m	**EUR 30 June 2024 $ m**	**Other 30 June 2024 $ m**	USD 30 June 2023 $ m	EUR 30 June 2023 $ m	Other 30 June 2023 $ m
Financial assets exposure in foreign currencies						
Cash and liquid assets	**11.9**	**1.5**	**4.6**	20.2	2.9	2.9
Receivables from other financial institutions	**308.5**	**5.8**	**-**	759.4	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	0.1	-	-
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	**974.0**	**70.5**	**-**	928.5	75.8	-
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	**398.6**	**-**		413.4	-	7.3
Derivative financial instruments receivable	**288.9**	**-**	**-**	387.8	-	-
Other financial assets	**0.8**	**-**	**-**	2.4	-	-
Total financial assets exposure in foreign currencies	**1,982.8**	**77.8**	**4.6**	2,511.8	78.7	10.2
Financial liabilities exposure in foreign currencies						
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	**1,027.9**	**85.7**	**-**	1,150.8	88.8	7.2
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	**2.7**	**3.8**	**1.6**	5.2	3.2	0.7
Derivative financial instruments payable	**949.6**	**-**	**-**	1,371.6	-	-
Other financial liabilities	**54.7**	**0.7**	**(0.2)**	56.7	0.9	-
Total financial liabilities exposure in foreign currencies	**2,034.9**	**90.2**	**1.4**	2,584.3	92.9	7.9
Net foreign exchange exposures in foreign currencies	**(52.1)**	**(12.4)**	**3.2**	(72.5)	(14.2)	2.3

As shown in the above table, the net foreign exchange exposure as at 30 June 2024 is minimal in value for all currencies other than USD with an exposure of $52.1 million and EUR with an exposure of $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 via 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:

(i) future fixed interest profit that has been taken to income in foreign currency;

(ii) future risk premiums and other residual components taken to income in foreign currency; and

(iii) 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			
30 June 2024	**Change in foreign exchange (FX) rate %**	**Exposure at risk A$ m**	**Increase in FX rate Effect on profit A$ m**	**Decrease in FX rate Effect on profit A$ m**
Exposure to USD	**8.28**	**(52.1)**	**4.0**	**(4.7)**
Exposure to EUR	**8.28**	**(12.4)**	**0.9**	**(1.1)**
30 June 2023				
Exposure to USD	8.48	(72.5)	5.7	(6.7)
Exposure to EUR	8.48	(14.2)	1.1	(1.3)

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

	National Interest Account					
	USD 30 June 2024 $ m	**FJD 30 June 2024 $ m**	**PGK 30 June 2024 $ m**	USD 30 June 2023 $ m	FJD 30 June 2023 $ m	PGK 30 June 2023 $ m
Financial assets exposure						
Cash and liquid assets	**-**	**-**	**144.2**	-	-	83.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	96.2	-	-
Amounts receivable from the Commonwealth	**(74.0)**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	**418.6**	**-**	**-**	436.3	6.5	-
Loans and receivable designated at fair value through profit and loss	**1,443.6**	**-**	**-**	1,161.5	-	-
Equity securities at fair value through profit and loss	**952.3**	**-**	**-**	939.6	-	-
Derivative financial instruments receivable	**1.7**	**-**	**-**	2.5	-	-
Other financial assets	**7.0**	**-**	**-**	7.8	0.2	-
Total financial assets exposure	**2,749.8**	**-**	**144.2**	2,643.9	6.7	83.2
Financial liabilities exposure						
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	**2,461.2**	**-**	**-**	2,304.1	-	-
Borrowings from Commercial Account	**401.6**	**-**	**-**	414.2	6.7	-
Derivative financial instruments payable	**72.9**	**-**	**-**	33.6	-	-
Guarantees bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss	**9.4**	**-**	**-**	10.8	-	-
Sundry provisions and allowances	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	1.6	-
Other financial liabilities	**4.4**	**-**	**-**	3.6	-	-
Total financial liabilities exposure	**2,949.5**	**-**	**-**	2,766.3	8.3	-
Net foreign exchange exposures	**(199.7)**	**-**	**144.2**	(122.4)	(1.6)	83.2

The policy of the Commonwealth is not to hedge these exposures.

Note 18: Financial risk management (cont.)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange on the NIA:

	National Interest Account			
30 June 2024	**Change in foreign exchange (FX) rate %**	**Exposure at risk A$ m**	**Increase in FX rate Effect on profit A$ m**	**Decrease in FX rate Effect on profit A$ m**
Exposure to USD	**8.28**	**(199.7)**	**(15.3)**	**18.0**
Exposure to PGK	**8.28**	**144.2**	**11.0**	**(13.0)**
30 June 2023				
Exposure to USD	8.48	(122.4)	(9.6)	11.3
Exposure to PGK	8.48	83.2	6.5	(7.7)

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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, it is determined whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The following table shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities in the CA recorded at fair value for level for levels 2 or 3 fair value hierarchy:

	Commercial Account			
30 June 2024	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value exposures by hierarchy**		
	Total $ m	**Level 2 $ m**	**Level 3 $ m**	**Total $ m**
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)**

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments (cont.)

30 June 2023	Commercial Account			
	Carrying amount	Fair value exposures by hierarchy		
	Total $ m	Level 2 $ m	Level 3 $ m	Total $ m
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,161.0	-	1,161.0	1,161.0
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	603.7	603.7	-	603.7
Interest rate swaps	11.9	11.9	-	11.9
Cross-currency swaps	15.2	15.2	-	15.2
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2.1	2.1	-	2.1
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Floating rate notes	352.0	358.3	-	358.3
Fixed rate bonds	428.3	422.9	-	422.9
Total	2,574.2	1,414.1	1,161.0	2,575.1
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	(70.0)	(70.0)	-	(70.0)
Cross-currency swaps	(278.7)	(278.7)	-	(278.7)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(1.4)	(1.4)	-	(1.4)
Total	(2,687.5)	(2,675.1)	(12.4)	(2,687.5)

The following table shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities in the NIA recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy level 2 or 3:

	National Interest Account			
30 June 2024	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value exposures by hierarchy**		
	Total $ m	**Level 2 $ m**	**Level 3 $ m**	**Total $ m**
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)**

	National Interest Account			
30 June 2023	Carrying amount	Fair value exposures by hierarchy		
	Total $ m	Level 2 $ m	Level 3 $ m	Total $ m
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,161.5	-	1,148.8	1,148.8
Equity Securities at fair value through profit and loss	939.6	-	502.1	502.1
Interest rate swaps	2.5	2.5	-	2.5
Total	2,103.6	2.5	1,650.9	1,653.4
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	(2,304.1)	(2,304.1)	-	(2,304.1)
Interest rate swaps	(33.6)	(33.6)	-	(33.6)
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	(10.8)	-	(10.8)	(10.8)
Total	(2,348.5)	(2,337.7)	(10.8)	(2,348.5)

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments (cont.)

The following table shows an analysis of movement in level 3 fair value hierarchy on the CA:

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 matured $ 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**

Commercial Account							
	Movement in level 3 fair value exposures						
	At 1 July 2022 $ m	New Deals $ m	Repayments $ m	Foreign exchange $ m	Profit/(loss) deals matured $ m	Profit/(loss) deals existing $ m	At 30 June 2023 $ m
Level 3 financial assets							
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,100.8	370.3	(328.9)	41.1	-	(22.3)	1,161.0
	1,100.8	370.3	(328.9)	41.1	-	(22.3)	1,161.0
Level 3 financial liabilities							
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss*	(8.5)	-	-	3.6	-	(6.3)	(11.2)
	(8.5)	-	-	3.6	-	(6.3)	(11.2)
Total net level 3	1,092.3	370.3	(328.9)	44.7	-	(28.6)	1,149.8

* Guarantees are contingent liabilities and so 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 is recorded in the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income in either the category fair value of third party loans and guarantees or the category fair value of other financial instruments.

The following table shows an analysis of movement in level 3 fair value hierarchy on the NIA:

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 so the face value is not held in the statement of financial position.

National Interest Account							
	Movement in level 3 fair value exposures						
	At 1 July 2022 $ m	New Deals $ m	Repayments $ m	Foreign exchange $ m	Valuation Adjustment $ m	Profit/(loss) deals existing $ m	At 30 June 2023 $ m
Level 3 financial assets							
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,130.4	(2.6)	19.4	(12.7)	14.3	1,148.8
Equity Securities at fair value through profit and loss	-	925.0	-	15.8	(437.5)	(1.2)	502.1
	-	2,055.4	(2.6)	35.2	(450.2)	13.1	1,650.9
Level 3 financial liabilities							
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss*	-	-	-	(0.2)	-	(10.6)	(10.8)
	-	-	-	(0.2)	-	(10.6)	(10.8)
Total net level 3	-	2,055.4	(2.6)	35.0	(450.2)	2.5	1,640.1

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

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments (cont.)

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 2024 $ m	**Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions $ m**	At 30 June 2023 $ m	Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions $ m
Level 3 financial assets				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	**1,168.0**	**(26.3)**	1,161.0	(24.4)
Level 3 financial liabilities				
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	**(12.4)**	**(5.0)**	(11.2)	(5.4)

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 2024 $ m	**Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions $ m**	At 30 June 2023 $ m	Effect of reasonable alternative assumptions $ m
Level 3 financial assets				
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	**1,431.7**	**(13.3)**	1,148.8	(13.5)
Equity Securities at fair value through profit and loss	**533.9**	**(10.0)**	502.1	(15.7)
Level 3 financial liabilities				
Guarantees designated at fair value through profit or loss	**(9.4)**	**(1.9)**	(10.8)	(2.3)

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 process for determination of 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.

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 then 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 being 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 then adjusted to calculate a margin based on EFA's current ability to issue debt at a margin. These valuations are being 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 event 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 value 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 being obtained from an external valuation system and are classified as level 2. The assets are held at amortised costs in the financial statements.

Note 19: Fair value of financial instruments (cont.)

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

Due to the complex nature of these transactions, EFA obtained an independent valuation of these loans. The fair value provided was based on calculation methods and assumptions which reflect market information that can be distilled from actively traded markets. This provides market related valuations, which are consistent with the market information available. 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 loan 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 funds were disbursed late June 2024 and thus at year end the fair value is based on receiving principal and interest.

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 reflect market information that can be distilled from actively traded markets. This provides market related valuations, which are consistent with the market information available. 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.

Note 20: Capital equivalent

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Capital available				
Equity at start of period	**597.5**	586.9	**-**	-
Profit	**27.4**	17.0	**-**	-
Dividend payable/paid	**(8.5)**	(6.4)	**-**	-
Equity at end of period	**616.4**	597.5	**-**	-
Eligible allowance for credit risk in capital	**22.0**	19.6	**-**	-
Export Finance Australia capital	**638.4**	617.1	**-**	-
Callable capital	**1,200.0**	1,200.0	**-**	-
Capital available (including callable capital)	**1,838.4**	1,817.1	**-**	-

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 its 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

EFA holds no capital against the NIA business on the basis that the risks are borne by the Commonwealth.

Note 21: Remuneration of external auditors

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Auditor's remuneration				
Amounts received or due and receivable by Export Finance Australia's auditors for:				
Other services	**-**	-	**-**	-
An audit or review of the annual report	**252,000**	252,000	**-**	-
Total audit remuneration	**252,000**	252,000	**-**	-

EFA's auditor is the ANAO.

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).

	Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	30 June 2024 $ m	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Short-term employee benefits	**4,543,398**	4,460,294	**-**	-
Post-employment benefits	**412,158**	373,323	**-**	-
Long-term employee benefits	**95,460**	87,776	**-**	-
Termination benefits	**143,107**	-	**-**	-
Total remuneration	**5,194,123**	4,921,393	**-**	-
Total number of senior management personnel	**17**	18	**-**	-

The numbers of senior management positions included above will vary depending on how many positions had 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*.

The number of KMP at 30 June 2024 were 15 positions comprising seven Board members, the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer and seven Executives. There has been one position reduced from KMPs this year compared to the prior year.

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.

Note 23: Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash flows from operating activities

		Commercial Account		National Interest Account	
	Note	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m	**30 June 2024 $ m**	30 June 2023 $ m
Profit from ordinary activities		**27.4**	17.0	**(91.2)**	(59.8)
Changes for non-cash items					
Depreciation	3(viii)	**3.4**	3.8	**-**	-
Employee entitlements	3(viii)	**1.9**	2.9	**-**	-
Amortisation of deferred income		**4.1**	5.8	**-**	-
Movement in accruals		**(6.1)**	3.0	**(14.6)**	31.1
Credit risk movement	3(iv), (viii)	**(16.4)**	11.4	**(17.3)**	5.0
Unrealised foreign exchange losses		**0.7**	2.8	**7.1**	(4.1)
Unearned premium		**-**	-	**(0.6)**	(0.4)
Operating expenses		**-**	-	**7.3**	7.2
Fair value movement of third-party loans and guarantees		**20.5**	(12.7)	**71.3**	-
Fair value movement of other financial instruments	3(v)	**(0.5)**	(4.3)	**6.9**	46.5
Fair value movement of equity investments		**-**	-	**15.6**	1.2
Specific provision for credit risk	3(iv)	**3.6**	8.3	**4.7**	4.1
Provision for competitive neutrality charges	15	**15.6**	10.9	**-**	-
Other		**1.4**	(1.4)	**(1.6)**	-
Adjustment for non-cash items					
Net movement in receivables/payables		14.5	**25.8**	-	**-**
Net repayments of loan balances		(60.0)	**(79.0)**	(89.1)	**(1,175.7)**
Purchase of equity investments		-	**-**	(28.9)	**(925.0)**
Purchase of convertible note		-	**-**	(188.2)	**-**
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities		**10.1**	(5.7)	**(318.6)**	(2,069.9)
Reconciliation of cash					
Cash at end of financial year is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:					
Cash		**28.3**	40.7	**144.2**	83.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	4	**534.5**	850.0	**0.6**	96.2
Cash (including liquid funds) at end of financial year		**562.8**	890.7	**144.8**	179.4
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	**-**	-

Note 24: Liability movements

		Commercial Account					
	Note	At 1 July 2023 $ m	Cash Proceeds $ m	Cash Repayments $ m	Net Proceeds/ (Repayments) $ m	Fair Value/ Foreign Exchange $ m	At 30 June 2024 $ 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**

		Commercial Account					
	Note	At 1 July 2022 $ m	Cash Proceeds $ m	Cash Repayments $ m	Net Proceeds/ (Repayments) $ m	Fair Value/ Foreign Exchange $ m	At 30 June 2023 $ m
Derivative assets and liabilities							
Derivative financial assets	9	23.3	1,697.1	(1,653.2)	43.9	(38.0)	29.2
Derivative financial liabilities	9	(340.5)	1,380.6	(1,450.6)	(70.0)	60.4	(350.1)
		(317.2)	3,077.7	(3,103.8)	(26.1)	22.4	(320.9)
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit and loss							
Borrowings		1,418.1	-	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.6)	1,317.5
Euro commercial paper		961.2	4,958.1	(4,720.3)	237.8	40.6	1,239.6
	13	2,379.3	4,958.1	(4,820.3)	137.8	40.0	2,557.1

		National Interest Account					
	Note	**At 1 July 2023 $ m**	**Cash Proceeds $ m**	**Cash Repayments $ m**	**Net Proceeds/ (Repayments) $ m**	**Fair Value/ Foreign Exchange $ m**	**At 30 June 2024 $ m**
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		**603.9**	**103.6**	**(68.5)**	**35.1**	**0.2**	**639.2**
		2,908.0	**523.9**	**(296.9)**	**227.0**	**(34.6)**	**3,100.4**

		National Interest Account					
	Note	At 1 July 2022 $ m	Cash Proceeds $ m	Cash Repayments $ m	Net Proceeds/ (Repayments) $ m	Fair Value/ Foreign Exchange $ m	At 30 June 2023 $ m
Payables to other financial institutions							
Payables to other financial institutions		2,511.4	2,471.2	(5,097.6)	(2,626.4)	115.0	-
Borrowings							
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit and loss	13	-	2,346.9	-	2,346.9	(42.8)	2,304.1
Borrowings from Commercial Account		552.2	154.6	(117.6)	37.0	14.7	603.9
		552.2	2,501.5	(117.6)	2,383.9	(28.1)	2,908.0

Note 25: Assets and liabilities current and non-current

	Commercial Account			National Interest Account		
	30 June 2024 $ m			30 June 2024 $ 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 that is classified as recoverable in after 12 months, as it is held in Papua New Guinea Kina.

	Commercial Account			National Interest Account		
	30 June 2023 $ m			30 June 2023 $ 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	40.7	-	40.7	-	83.2	83.2
Receivables from other financial institutions	850.0	-	850.0	96.2	-	96.2
Amounts receivable from the Commonwealth			-	19.7	40.5	60.2
Investment securities at amortised cost	237.8	542.5	780.3	-	-	-
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	0.1	-	0.1	104.2	503.5	607.7
Loans and receivables designated at fair value through profit or loss	282.4	878.6	1,161.0	5.9	1,155.6	1,161.5
Loans to National Interest Account designated at fair value through profit or loss	85.4	518.3	603.7			-
Derivative financial assets	13.8	15.4	29.2	2.5	-	2.5
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	939.6	939.6
Property, plant and equipment	-	139.8	139.8	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	16.8	16.8	-	8.4	8.4
Total assets	1,510.2	2,111.4	3,621.6	228.5	2,730.8	2,959.3
Liabilities expected to be settled in:						
Borrowings from Commercial Account at amortised cost	-	-	-	85.4	518.5	603.9
Borrowings designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,894.4	662.7	2,557.1	101.4	2,202.7	2,304.1
Guarantees bonds and insurances designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	11.2	11.2	2.1	8.7	10.8
Derivative financial liabilities	102.6	247.5	350.1	34.3	(0.7)	33.6
Sundry provisions and allowances	14.7	3.8	18.5	-	1.6	1.6
Other financial liabilities	87.2	-	87.2	5.3	-	5.3
Total liabilities	2,098.9	925.2	3,024.1	228.5	2,730.8	2,959.3
Net Assets	(588.7)	1,186.2	597.5	-	-	-

Appendices

Our finance supported

5,874

Australian jobs.

Appendix A: Index of statutory requirements

We report in accordance with the requirements of the various acts and statutory instruments as set out in Table 15.

Table 15: Index of statutory reporting requirements

SECTION	SUBJECT	PART OF THE REPORT	PAGE
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013			
Section 39	The Board must prepare Annual Performance Statements and include a copy in the Annual Report	Performance	1–200
Section 42	The Board must state in the annual financial statements whether, in the Board's opinion they comply with: (a) accounting standards and any other requirements prescribed by the rules (b) present fairly the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows	Financial statements	110
Section 43	A copy of the annual financial statements and the independent auditor's report must be included in an Annual Report	Financial statements	108–173
Section 46	The Board must prepare an Annual Report	2023–2024 Annual Report	1–200

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	PART OF THE REPORT	PAGE
17BE	**Contents of annual report**	**2023–2024 Annual Report**	
17BE(a)	Details of the legislation establishing the body	About Export Finance Australia Governance	6–7 72
17BE(b)(i)	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation	About Export Finance Australia	6–7 10–13
17BE(b)(ii)	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period	About Export Finance Australia	6–7 10–13
17BE(c)	The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the reporting period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers	About Export Finance Australia Governance	10 57
17BE(d)	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period	Governance	72–80

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	PART OF THE REPORT	PAGE
17BE(e)	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BE(f)	Particulars of non-compliance with: (a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or (b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	Governance	72–80
17BE(g)	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule	Performance	22–53
17BE(h), 17BE(i)	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BE(j)	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period	Governance	58–62
17BE(k)	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	Governance	56
17BE(ka)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location	Governance	65–67
17BE(l)	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	About Export Finance Australia	13

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	PART OF THE REPORT	PAGE
17BE(m)	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period	Governance	54–81
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than $10,000 (inclusive of GST): (a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and (b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BE(p)	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period	About Export Finance Australia Performance	16–21 22–53
17BE(q)	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BE(r)	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BE(s)	An explanation of information not obtained from a subsidiary of the entity and the effect of not having the information on the annual report	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BE(t)	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer’s liability for legal costs)	Governance	64

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	PART OF THE REPORT	PAGE
17BE(taa)	The following information about the audit committee for the entity:		
	(a) a direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the audit committee;	Governance	57
	(b) the name of each member of the audit committee;	Governance	64
	(c) the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the audit committee;	Governance	58–62
	(d) information about each member's attendance at meetings of the audit committee;	Governance	64
	(e) the remuneration of each member of the audit committee	Appendix D	190
17BE(ta)	Information about executive remuneration	Appendix D	186–190
17BF	**Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises**	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**
17BF(1)(a)(i)	An assessment of significant changes in the entity's overall financial structure and financial conditions	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BF(1)(a)(ii)	An assessment of any events or risks that could cause financial information that is reported not to be indicative of future operations or financial conditions	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BF(1)(b)	Information on dividends paid or recommended	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BF(1)(c)	Details of any community service obligations the government business enterprise has including: (a) an outline of actions taken to fulfil those obligations; and (b) an assessment of the cost of fulfilling those obligations	Not applicable	Not applicable
17BF(2)	A statement regarding the exclusion of information on the grounds that the information is commercially sensitive and would be likely to result in unreasonable commercial prejudice to the government business enterprise	Not applicable	Not applicable

SECTION	SUBJECT	PART OF THE REPORT	PAGE
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999			
Section 516A(6)	Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	Performance	40–53
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991			
Section 9(4), Section 85(2)(a)	Particulars of Ministerial directions issued under Section 9(4)	Governance	72–74
Section 70	Financial effect on the operations of Export Finance Australia of each Ministerial direction issued under Section 9(2)	Governance	74
Section 85(2)(b)	Statement of principal objectives	About Export Finance Australia Governance	6–13 72
Section 85(2)(c)	Assessment of principal objectives achieved	Performance	22–53
Work Health and Safety Act 2011			
Schedule 2, Part 4, Clause 4(2)	Work health and safety initiatives, outcomes, statistics of any notifiable incidents and investigations or notices.	Performance Appendix C	52 184–185
Equal Employment Opportunity (Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1987			
Section 9	Action taken to develop and implement equal employment opportunity program, assessment of objectives achieved and effectiveness of the program, and particulars of each Ministerial direction issued under Section 12.	Appendix B	181–182

Appendix B: Equal Employment Opportunities report

Introduction

Our Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program report covers the period 2023–24.

Our EEO Policy sets out guidelines to ensure our people are employed, trained and promoted fairly on merit, without discrimination or harassment.

Implementation

EEO principles that are embedded in our operational practices underpin our policies and procedures. Relevant policies and procedures include:

- our Code of Conduct
- internal corporate policies and procedures, including EEO principles, anti-discrimination and workplace bullying and harassment policies
- information on the PID Act
- induction training for all new employees and ongoing refresher training for all employees.

Monitoring and evaluation

We regularly review the effectiveness of our EEO Policy and have not identified any policies, procedures or processes that discriminate against women or designated groups, nor any practices that indicate a lack of equality.

Flexible work arrangements

We offer flexible work arrangements including alternate work hours, job sharing, part-time roles, remote working and the ability to purchase and use additional annual leave. Our technology tools and systems support workplace flexibility.

Our work practices and resources actively support flexibility to accommodate personal circumstances and on an ad hoc basis (e.g. flexible start and finish times and remote working) to help employees balance personal and work commitments.

Employees work from both the office and home under a hybrid model. We have established office-based anchor days to encourage all teams to be in the office together to increase collaboration and interpersonal connections.

Employee promotions

During the reporting period, we promoted 24 employees. The promotions included some roles taking on broader responsibilities, through our annual promotion process, while others were part of our organisational realignments.

Employee training and policies

All employees complete induction training and compliance modules. This training includes:

- EEO
- workplace bullying
- harassment (including sexual harassment and discrimination)
- our Code of Conduct
- whistleblowing awareness
- workplace health and safety.

We review this training regularly and update it as required to reflect current legislative requirements.

We provide cultural competence and LGBTQ+ awareness training, as well as ongoing compliance training for anti-money laundering and anti-bribery and corruption.

We require all employees to complete training annually and conduct periodic briefings to ensure they stay up to date on EEO and other emerging compliance matters.

Gender equality programs

This year, we had four women participate in the Women in Banking and Finance Mentoring Program (WiBF), one as a mentee and three as mentors. We also had two women participate in WiBF's Workplace Wellbeing and Flourishing Leadership Program.

With the success of the previous Lean In Circles program, we completed it again in 2023–2024. This gives women the opportunity to come together to share insights, resources and strategies for navigating work and personal challenges.

A number of our employees were also given access to an online learning platform of global thought leaders on leadership, strategy and communication.

Paid parental leave

Our Paid Parental Leave scheme includes 14 weeks of paid leave for employees taking parental leave as the primary caregiver. This year, five employees used the scheme and two employees used the Partner/Secondary carer scheme, which includes 10 days of paid leave for secondary caregivers.

Gender pay equity

We conduct a gender pay analysis at the annual remuneration review to inform pay decisions and monitor and mitigate any bias in decision-making. The outcomes of the review are provided to our Board and reflected in our annual remuneration review.

In May 2024, we received our Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) Executive Summary Report outlining our 2022 submission results. The report details the gender pay gap (GPG), which is the difference in average earnings between all women and all men on permanent contracts in our workforce.

Our average total remuneration GPG for 2022 was 8.5 per cent. The 2022 national average total GPG was 17.2 per cent, our Public Service comparison group (100-249 employer size) was 14 per cent and the Financial and Insurance Services Industry was 26.2 per cent.

Particulars of Directions by responsible Ministers

We have not received any directions given by responsible Ministers under section 12 of the *Equal Employment Opportunity (Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1987*.

Diversity profile

As at 30 June 2024:

- we had 160 employees of whom 147 were permanent (ongoing) equivalents.
- our organisation had:
  - 84 male employees
  - 62 female employees
  - one non-binary employee.
- the Executive team was made up of:
  - four women
  - four men.

Women comprised 52 per cent of our senior leadership team, including Executive and Head of Department positions and 46 per cent of our people leadership positions. We continue to align our people processes to ensure gender parity and remove inherent gender biases.

We welcome LGBTQ+ employees, allies and customers and are proud to be a member of Pride in Diversity. We continue to expand our LGBTQ+ and Ally Network, 'InclusivALLY'.

Our cultural diversity

We collect data on our workforce via a voluntary survey to help us track our progress in achieving a more diverse workforce. This helps inform our business activities that support the rich diversity profile of our workforce.

Conducted in June 2024, our voluntary survey had a response rate of 60 per cent of our employees. The results give a clear indication that our workforce is diverse.

Of our responding employees:

- 43 per cent of our employees were born overseas
- 31 per cent were from a non-English speaking country
- 52 per cent are bilingual or multilingual
- 29 different ancestries represented among us
- 67 per cent have lived and worked in countries other than Australia
- one employee identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background
- one employee has disclosed a disability
- the average age of our workforce is 43 years.

Working to advance reconciliation

We continue to deliver on our RAP commitments, building networks and partnerships across agencies and industry.

We have continued our partnership with CareerTrackers and provided two internships for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander undergraduates throughout the year.

A key business leader took part in the Jawun 6-week skilled volunteering program this year and they have continued to volunteer their personal time to support the organisation since completing the program.

Our focus for reconciliation is aligned with the strategic focus of the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Workforce Strategy 2020–2024.

Table 16: Export Finance Australia employee diversity profile 30 June 2024

CLASSIFICATION	FEMALE	MALE	OTHER	TOTAL	NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING BACKGROUND (NESB1)	NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING BACKGROUND (NESB2)*	ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY
Leadership	14	13	0	27	2	6	0	0
Middle management	14	30	0	44	10	20	0	0
Technical	28	30	0	58	28	34	0	1
Support	16	14	1	31	9	13	1	
Total	**72**	**87**	**1**	**160**	**49**	**73**	**1**	**1**

Table 17: Export Finance Australia EEO comparison

EEO DESIGNATED GROUPS	30 JUNE 24		30 JUNE 23	
	Employees	%	Employees	%
Female	72	45%	64	45%
Non-English-speaking background (NESB1)	49	31%	69	48%
Non-English speaking background (NESB2)*	73	51%	37	49%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander*	1	<1%	3	2%
People with disability*	1	<1%	1	<1%

NESB1 – Non-English speaking background.
NESB2 – Parents from a Non-English speaking background.
* Data collected from our voluntary surveys conducted in June 2024 and June 2023, which had an approximate response rate of 60%.

Appendix C: Work Health and Safety report

We are committed to providing a positive and safe work environment for our people, consistent with our Board Charter and our obligations under work health and safety legislation, including the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act).

Work Health and Safety Committee

Our Work Health and Safety (WHS) Committee includes employee and management representatives. This committee supports our Board and officers to meet their work health and safety obligations and provides an important forum to ensure our employees' workplace is safe. It focuses on promoting employee wellbeing and mental health, work health and safety awareness and support in a hybrid working environment.

The WHS Committee:

- meets at least once every three months to discuss employee wellbeing and review WHS-related policies and the findings of regular workplace inspections by our Health and Safety Representative
- establishes a plan to address any material issues, monitors ongoing risks and reports all material issues to our Board and BARC
- reviews our compliance requirements annually and completes an annual audit of its activities to ensure that all actions arising out of the Committee's activities have been completed and comply with the Work Health and Safety Committee Charter.

WHS risk management

We take a pragmatic, risk-based approach to maintaining our WHS compliance framework and management practices.

This is backed by our strong culture of incident notification and investigation, which includes reporting any hazards, accidents, incidents or 'near misses'.

To support this approach, we provide:

- a work health and safety overview with our Health and Safety Representative to all new employees
- training on safe workplace behaviour as part of our annual compliance program
- annual training for first aid officers and fire wardens
- officers and key employees with additional training to increase awareness of legislative requirements and best practice.

Business travel

All employees travelling domestically and internationally are required to complete our certified traveller program.

We maintain a travel insurance policy to cover business travellers against various risks. This includes personal liability, sickness and injury, medical expenses and other miscellaneous losses.

When travelling overseas, our people also have access to 24-hour medical and security assistance for emergency and non-emergency situations.

Health and wellbeing

Physical and mental health for our people is a strong focus for us. We provide employees with access to:

- an EAP with confidential counselling services
- executive health checks for senior employees and frequent overseas travellers
- annual health and wellbeing program offerings, including workshops and activities
- regular communications from management and wregular employee and team connection activities.

Health and safety initiatives and outcomes

We are committed to ensuring the health and safety of our people and any other person in the workplace. In 2023–24, we undertook measures to ensure health and safety in the workplace, including:

- offering employees free flu vaccinations
- installing sit to stand desks as standard
- offering employees ergonomic assessments and equipment for working in the office and working remotely
- reviewing our Health and Safety Management Arrangements that set out our work health and safety management framework
- implementing corrective actions and improvements, as required, resulting from 12 workplace inspections and regular ongoing inspections and 17 accidents and near misses reported by our employees.

We continued to review and update our policies, processes and protocols to ensure health and safety risks are effectively identified and managed.

Notifiable incidents and investigations

In 2023–24, we did not receive any notices and were not investigated for work health and safety matters. There were no 'notifiable incidents' under the WHS Act.

Other matters under the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit guidelines

Under the WHS Act, we must report on other matters as required by guidelines approved on behalf of the Australian Parliament by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA). At the end of the reporting period, the JCPAA had not specified any additional requirements for us under this provision.

Appendix D: Executive Remuneration report

This report covers the remuneration of our KMP, including Non-executive Directors and those Executives deemed to be KMP by our Board. This information is outlined in Table 18 below for 2023–24.

Table 18: Key management personnel

NAME	TITLE	FY24 STATUS	KMP STATUS
Executive team			
John Hopkins	Managing Director & CEO	Full Year	Current
Emmanuel Arabatzis	Chief Risk Officer	Full Year	Current
Gregory Caisley	Chief SME, Finance Officer	Full Year	Current
Amanda Copping	Chief Investment Officer	Full Year	Current
Victoria Doherty	Chief Human Resources Officer	Full Year	Current
Nicholas Frankham	Chief Corporate Affairs Officer	Full Year	Current
Sonia Kammel	Chief Financial Officer	Full Year	Current
Felicity Shaw	General Counsel	Full Year	Current
Kirri Stone	Chief Equity Finance Officer	Part Year	Former
Board members			
Debra Hazelton	Chair	Part Year	Current
James M Millar	Chair	Part Year	Former
David Bennett	Deputy Chair	Full Year	Current
Jodie Baker	Board member	Full Year	Current
Rob Chapman	Board member	Full Year	Current
James Douglas	Board member	Full Year	Current
Catherine Walter	Board member	Full Year	Current
Jimmy Wilson	Board member	Full Year	Current
Government member	Non-remunerated		
John Hopkins	Managing Director & CEO	Full Year	Current

The following changes were made in KMP during the year:

- Kirri Stone ceased to be a KMP on 18 August 2023
- James M Millar ceased to be a KMP on 8 December 2023
- Debra Hazelton was appointed as a KMP on 12 December 2023, effective 12 February 2024.

In accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*, this report also contains summary data of other highly paid employees.

Other highly paid employees are employees who are neither KMP nor senior executives and whose total remuneration exceeds the $250,000 per annum threshold for this reporting period. We had no employees classified as senior executives, as the Executive team who report directly to our Managing Director & CEO have been classified as KMP.

Remuneration strategy

Our remuneration strategy supports our strategic aims while remaining aligned to market practice and in the interests of our key stakeholders. Our remuneration approach is designed to attract and retain the right people, with the right expertise, to deliver on our purpose and objectives and targets set out in our Corporate Plan.

In support of this approach, we:

- conduct annual reviews of the remuneration framework, including the performance measures, to ensure alignment with our mandate and corporate objectives
- consider market remuneration practices
- ensure performance gateways are achieved by individuals before any remuneration increases are applied.

2023–24 remuneration structure

Board members remuneration

Our Board members are appointed by the Government through our Minister. Our Board is established and governed by the provisions of the EFIC Act.

Fees for Board members are (other than the Government member) are set and paid according to the determination of the Remuneration Tribunal (Tribunal).

Statutory superannuation is paid in addition to the fees set by the Tribunal.

Executive remuneration

For 2023–24, the Executive remuneration framework is a fixed remuneration framework only.

The Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) for our Managing Director & CEO is determined by the Tribunal. The Managing Director & CEO role is classified as a Principal Executive Officer (PEO) Band E. Under the current PEO classification, the Total Remuneration Reference Rate (TRRR) does not include any variable pay elements, following the 2021–22 transition away from these for the whole organisation.

Our Board has the discretion to determine total remuneration within the range from 10 per cent below to five per cent above the TRRR. Our Board determines any remuneration increases of our Managing Director & CEO based on performance and against agreed key performance indicators.

For Executives and other highly paid employees, their expertise, relevant Government policies and industry benchmarks will influence the setting of the FAR.

FAR is comprised of base salary, superannuation contributions and any non-cash benefits. Factors considered when setting the appropriate FAR for any Executive include:

- market data for comparable roles
- complexity of the role
- internal relativities
- an individual's skills and experience
- individual performance assessments.

We use the Finance Institutions Remuneration Group system to provide independent benchmarking in determining appropriate remuneration for roles across the organisation.

Remuneration benchmarking aims to position total remuneration competitively against comparable organisations. The guiding principle is to position total remuneration within a target range, with reference towards the mid-point of the benchmark for comparable roles in the Australian market. To ensure we consider Government policies, individual and organisation performance and market conditions, the Board reviews the remuneration levels of each Executive annually.

In 2023–24, each Executive and other highly paid employees needed to meet performance gateways that described the minimum behaviours required to be eligible for a fixed remuneration review at year end.

These were:

- proactive management of operational risk and compliance
- consistent demonstration of our desired cultural behaviours.

Remuneration governance arrangements

Management

Management, which includes our Executive, is accountable for ensuring it responsibly rewards employees, considering our organisation's performance, individual performance and statutory and regulatory requirements.

In reference to remuneration decisions, management achieves this by:

- our Managing Director & CEO making recommendations to our Board for individual Executive remuneration based on a performance assessment for each Executive
- Executives making remuneration recommendations for all individuals within their respective department, including other highly paid employees on FAR, which are endorsed by our Managing Director & CEO
- implementing performance management and remuneration policies and practices, as agreed.

Board

Our Board is responsible for ensuring that we have coherent policies and practices that fairly and responsibly manage the performance and remuneration arrangements for our Managing Director & CEO and Executives.

They achieve this by:

- monitoring management's performance against our annual Corporate Plan
- assessing the performance and setting the remuneration of our Managing Director & CEO consistent with the Government's remuneration policy framework
- reviewing and approving the Executive remuneration policy framework and outcomes
- providing guidance to our Managing Director & CEO on matters concerning the appointment and evaluation of Executives.

To inform decision-making in 2023–24, our Board sought advice on performance and remuneration-related matters from our Managing Director & CEO, Executives and other management throughout the year.

Financial remuneration information

The following tables detail the fees paid to Board members and the remuneration received by KMP in 2023–24.

Table 19: Information about remuneration for key management personnel

				SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	LONG-TERM BENEFITS		TERMINATION BENEFITS	
Name	Position title	Salary $	Annual leave adjustment $	Base salary $	Variable remuneration $	Other benefits and allowances $	Superannuation contributions $	Long service leave $	Other long-term benefits $	Termination benefits $	Total remuneration $
MD & CEO and Executives											
John Hopkins	Managing Director & CEO & Executive	832,352	(3,063)	829,289	-	-	27,713	19,081	-	-	876,083
Sonia Kammel	Executive	539,895	(6,394)	533,501	-	-	27,646	12,633	-	-	573,780
Amanda Copping	Executive	513,106	4,340	517,446	-	-	56,507	12,633	-	-	586,586
Gregory Caisley	Executive	444,778	(318)	444,460	-	-	48,984	10,890	-	-	504,334
Nicholas Frankham	Executive	378,038	(6,545)	371,493	-	-	27,548	8,861	-	-	407,902
Victoria Doherty	Executive	373,689	(11,661)	362,028	-	24	41,155	8,756	-	-	411,963
Felicity Shaw	Executive	390,101	3,216	393,317	-	-	42,963	9,518	-	-	445,798
Emmanuel Arabatzis	Executive	462,713	18,634	481,347	-	-	50,963	12,415	-	-	544,725
Kirri Stone	Executive	40,272	2,478	42,750	-	-	26,228	673	-	143,107	212,758
Subtotal				**3,975,63**	**-**	**24**	**349,707**	**95,460**	**-**	**143,107**	**4,563,929**

Table 19: Information about remuneration for key management personnel (cont.)

				SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	LONG-TERM BENEFITS		TERMINATION BENEFITS	
Name	Position title	Board fee $	Board Audit & Risk Committee fee $	Base salary $	Bonuses $	Other benefits and allowances $	Super-annuation contributions $	Long service leave $	Other long-term benefits $	Termination benefits $	Total remuneration $
Board members											
James M Millar	Board Chair	56,006	-	56,006	-	-	6,161	-	-	-	62,167
Debra Hazelton	Board Chair	49,311	-	49,311	-	-	5,424	-	-	-	54,735
David Bennett	Deputy Chair	100,386	-	100,386	-	-	11,042	-	-	-	111,428
Jodie Baker	Board member & Chair of the BARC	63,680	17,450	81,130	-	-	8,924	-	-	-	90,054
Rob Chapman	Board member & BARC	63,680	8,730	72,410	-	-	7,965	-	-	-	80,375
James Douglas	Board member & BARC	63,680	8,730	72,410	-	-	7,965	-	-	-	80,375
Jimmy Wilson	Board member & BARC	63,680	8,730	72,410	-	-	7,965	-	-	-	80,375
Catherine Walter	Board member	63,680	-	63,680	-	-	7,005	-	-	-	70,685
Subtotal				**567,743**	**-**	**-**	**62,451**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**630,194**
TOTAL				**4,543,374**	**-**	**24**	**412,158**	**95,460**	**-**	**143,107**	**5,194,123**

Table 20: Information about remuneration for other highly paid employees

		SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	LONG-TERM BENEFITS		TERMINATION BENEFITS	
Remuneration band	Number of other highly paid staff	Average base salary $	Average variable remunera-tion $	Average other benefits and allowances $	Average superannuation contributions $	Average long service leave $	Average other long-term benefits $	Average termination benefits $	Average total remuneration $
\$250000 – \$270000	9	229,108	-	-	24,650	5,575	-	-	259,122
\$270001 – \$295000	11	246,103	-	56	32,251	6,359	-	-	284,770
\$295001 – \$320000	5	271,113	-	378	37,425	2,564	-	-	311,480
\$320001 – \$345000	3	293,493	-	-	31,484	7,311	-	-	332,288
\$345001 – \$370000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
\$370001 – \$395000	2	342,991	-	-	36,177	7,995	-	-	387,164
\$395001 – \$420000	5	352,054	-	5,832	40,449	8,734	-	-	407,068
\$420001 – \$445000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
\$445001 – \$470000	2	421,350	-	-	35,814	10,281	-	-	467,445

Appendix E: Financed Emissions Disclosure report

Introduction

This report discloses our financed emissions, which include the emissions associated with the activities of our customers to ensure we remain aligned with good international industry practices. The report also supports our future disclosure obligations under the CCD policy.

CCD is the Government's policy for Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies to publicly report on their exposure to climate risks and opportunities, as well as their actions to manage them. Further details regarding the CCD can be found on the Department of Finance website.

While the CCD requirements are currently under development, it is expected that they will be aligned with the Australian Accounting Standards Board climate disclosure standards and are intended to support the Government's emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Australian Public Service Net Zero 2030 target.

The reporting of financed emissions is expected to become a core part of our climate disclosure, in line with proposed CCD requirements, providing greater transparency, accountability and credibility in the way climate risks are managed across our organisation.

Scope of our financed emissions report

Our financed emissions disclosure has been guided by the second 2022 edition of The *Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions*, developed by PCAF[1] (the PCAF standard), which is a voluntary standard that supports organisations to calculate Scope 3 Category 15 (investment activity) emissions.

We have used the PCAF standard to provide us with harmonised, transparent and consistent methodologies for measuring and reporting financed emissions of asset classes relevant to our financial products.

For our first financed emissions report, we have assessed and reported the following scope of emissions of our customers' activities that were supported by us:

- **Scope 1 emissions –** direct emissions resulting from customers' activities that typically result from their fuel use, industrial processes, fugitive emissions and waste management operations. These emissions occur at facilities and operations controlled by our customers.
- **Scope 2 emissions –** indirect emissions from customers' activities that result from their use of purchased energy, mainly electricity. These emissions are produced elsewhere at power stations operated and controlled by others.

We focused on Scope 1 and 2 only for this reporting year, consistent with the emissions data provided by our customers. The scope of our disclosure will evolve in line with our pending CCD obligations, which may include for example, Scope 3 emissions for certain sectors.

Other accounting methods for the consideration of net emissions, such as for avoided emissions and removed emissions, were not adopted for this disclosure. We will consider incorporating such disclosures in future reports, where they are consistent with the pending CCD obligations.

While we have a small number of insurance-related exposures for this financial year, these are considered separate from financed emissions and require a different accounting methodology to the PCAF Part A standard. As a first step, we have used best endeavours to disclose our financed emissions and will look to incorporate insurance-related emissions into our disclosure where it aligns with the pending CCD obligations.

[1] The Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) is an industry industry-led organisation that enables the financial industry to consistently measure and disclose the GHG emissions of their financial activities.

Asset classes reported

The PCAF standard provides detailed methods to measure and disclose GHG emissions for seven defined financial institution asset classes.

We assessed the range of financial products offered to our customers against the PCAF standard's asset class definitions to identify the most suitable asset classes for each of our financial products. This assessment identified two asset classes that were most relevant to the financial solutions we offer.

These are:

- Project finance
- Business loans and unlisted equity.

Emissions from on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions

The PCAF standard only requires reporting financed emissions of on-balance sheet assets, however, we have taken a conservative approach and opted to also include our off-balance sheet assets. Our off-balance sheet assets are considered material in terms of our financial exposure and the carbon emissions that were enabled by our financed activities.

Fourteen per cent of our total financed emissions comprised off-balance sheet transactions.

Reporting period

We calculate our financed emissions at a fixed point in time, consistent with our financial accounting period. Accordingly, our inaugural financed emissions disclosure focuses on the 2023–2024 financial year. Financed emissions are calculated for our lending and other financial product exposures as at 30 June 2024.

In cases where customers' annual emissions reporting periods were not aligned with our fiscal year (e.g. where customers report on a calendar year basis), we used their most recent annual emissions data to estimate financed emissions.

Independent advice

EY Australia was engaged to provide guidance on our inaugural financed emissions disclosure process. The scope of this engagement included:

- assisting with the operationalisation of the emissions calculation platform, which includes the preparation of data, defining the calculation approach and methodology and addressing data quality
- providing recommendations to improve the efficiency and transparency of our systems and processes, including data acquisition and processing.

How we measure our financed emissions

Approach to calculating our financed emissions

We sought to apply the 'follow the money' principle for GHG accounting of our financial assets to account for the climate impact in the real economy, (i.e., the emissions-generating activities that have been supported by our loans and other financial products). This principle was used to inform the selection of sector and regional emissions factors to be used in the calculations. In each case (sector and region), this means we have opted to use the attributes of the underlying activity we have supported, where practical to do so.

Consistent with the PCAF standard, we estimated our share of customers' financed emissions based on the proportional share of the outstanding exposure of our loans and financial products.

The financed emissions calculation methods we adopted are identified in the table below.

Table 21: Data Quality scores and financed emissions calculation methods used

DATA QUALITY SCORE	AVAILABILITY OF CUSTOMER EMISSIONS DATA	CUSTOMER FINANCIAL DATA	FINANCED EMISSIONS CALCULATION FOR BUSINESS LOANS AND PROJECT FINANCE
1	Yes, verified emissions data available	Balance sheet data	$\frac{\text{Outstanding amount}}{\text{Total debt + equity}} * \text{Verified Emissions}$
2	Yes, unverified emissions data available	Balance sheet data	$\frac{\text{Outstanding amount}}{\text{Total debt + equity}} * \text{Unverified Emissions}$
4	No, estimated using industry- and region-specific environmentally extended input output data	Balance sheet data + Revenue	$\frac{\text{Outstanding amount}}{\text{Total debt + equity}} * \text{Revenue} * \frac{\text{Sector GHG Emissions}}{\text{Sector Revenue}}$
5	No, estimated using industry- and region-specific environmentally extended input output data	Not applicable	$\text{Outstanding amount} * \text{Sector asset turnover ratio} * \frac{\text{Sector GHG Emissions}}{\text{Sector Revenue}}$

Data Quality

For each asset class, PCAF defines five levels of data quality, ranked from DQ1 (the highest) to DQ5 (the lowest), based on the calculation approach adopted.

The highest Data Quality (DQ1 and DQ2) is achieved where customers disclose their emissions to us; with lower Data Quality achieved where we estimate our customers' emissions using relevant region and industry sector-specific emissions factors.

We undertook to use the calculation approach consistent with DQ5 for transactions where our customers do not report their emissions. This was with a view to adopting an approach that provides more complete reporting of our financed emissions, but that is proportionate to the climate impacts of individual disclosures. Where this approach was not possible, we utilised data for the calculation approach consistent with DQ4.

For customers who are not required to report their emissions, we estimated their emissions based on region- and sector-specific average emissions factors based on environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) models from acknowledged data sources consistent with the PCAF standard. The EEIO models allowed us to estimate emissions from activities supported by us in a given region. This approach is supported by the PCAF standard noting it is considered less accurate because it is based on average regional sector-based assumptions.

The average Data Quality score of our financed emissions, weighted by transaction exposure, is 4.3. The percentage of emissions associated with Data Quality scores, based on transaction contributions to our total portfolio exposure, are:

- 23 per cent of our total financed emissions had the highest data quality (DQ1) because our customers provided us their balance sheet data to determine their total equity and debt and reported their verified total emissions
- 23 per cent of our total financed emissions had the second highest data quality (DQ2) because our customers provided us their balance sheet data to determine their total equity and debt and reported their unverified total emissions
- 54 per cent of our total financed emissions had lower data quality (PCAF standard Data Quality score 4 or 5) because our customers did not measure and report their emissions.

Financed emissions profile

Our financed emissions are measured and reported separately for our CA and NIA.

Table 22: Financed emissions of our asset classes

ASSET CLASS[1]	SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (t CO_2-e)	SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS (t CO_2-e)	SCOPE 1 + 2 (t CO_2-e)	DATA QUALITY SCORE (AVG)[2]	EMISSIONS INTENSITY (t CO_2-e/$m)	$m EXPOSURE	% OF TOTAL EXPOSURE
Commercial Account							
Project finance	171,640	32,082	203,722	4.87	149	$1,368.8	28%
Business loans	82,016	5,030	87,046	4.86	205	$424.0	9%
Sub-total	**253,656**	**37,112**	**290,768**	**4.87**	**162**	**$1,792.7**	**37%**
National Interest Account							
Project finance	58,452	10,864	69,316	4.50	127	$547.6	11%
Business loans	20,685	20,840	41,525	4.7	18	$2,346.3	48%
Unlisted equity	1,506	852	2,358	5	12	$188.7	4%
Sub-total	**80,643**	**32,556**	**113,199**	**4.63**	**37**	**$3,082.6**	**63%**
TOTAL/average	**334,299**	**69,668**	**403,967**	**4.86**	**83**	**$4,875.3**	**100%**

[1] Insurance products were excluded for this reporting period. We will look to incorporate insurance-related emissions into our disclosure where it aligns with the pending CCD obligations.
[2] The Data Quality scores are reported as the average of the Data Quality score for each transaction within the nominated asset class.

We also consolidated and reported emissions by industry sectors to help us understand how various industries that we support contribute to our financed emissions.

Table 23: Financed emissions of export industry sectors we supported

INDUSTRY SECTOR[1]	SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (t CO_2-e)	SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS (t CO_2-e)	SCOPE 1 + 2 (t CO_2-e)	DATA QUALITY SCORE (AVG)[2]	EMISSIONS INTENSITY (t CO_2-e/$m)	$m EXPOSURE[1]	% OF TOTAL EXPOSURE
Commercial Account							
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	90,500	1,443	91,943	5.0	4279	$21.5	0.441%
Transport, Postal And Warehousing	73,297	524	73,821	3.0	687	$107.5	2.204%
Mining	46,624	6,323	52,947	4	84	$632.6	12.975%
Manufacturing	29,889	22,065	51,954	4.7	79	$655.0	13.435%
Construction	9,318	2,907	12,225	5.0	62	$197.9	4.060%
Wholesale Trade	246	2,695	2,941	5.0	46	$63.4	1.301%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2,424	85	2,509	4.0	59	$42.3	0.869%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	844	606	1,450	5.0	54	$26.7	0.547%
Administrative and Support Services	351	94	445	5.0	15	$30.1	0.617%
Information Media and Tele-Communications	76	157	233	5.0	20	$11.9	0.243%
Accommodation and Food Services	53	156	208	5.0	106	$2.0	0.040%
Retail Trade	31	53	85	5.0	53	$1.6	0.033%
Sovereign	3	3	6	5.0	22	$0.3	0.006%
Sub-total/average	**253,656**	**37,112**	**290,768**	**4.87**	**162**	**$1,792.7**	**36.771%**

[1] Exposure by industry sector for the purpose of financed emissions reporting is based on the emissions-generating activities enabled by our finance (pursuant to the 'follow the money' principle). This reporting differs from exposure by industry sector on pages 38 to 39, which is based on the industry of risk from a credit standpoint.
[2] The Data Quality scores are reported as the average of the Data Quality score for each transaction within the nominated sector.

Table 23: Financed emissions of export industry sectors we supported (cont.)

INDUSTRY SECTOR[1]	SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (t CO_2-e)	SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS (t CO_2-e)	SCOPE 1 + 2 (t CO_2-e)	DATA QUALITY SCORE (AVG)[2]	EMISSIONS INTENSITY (t CO_2-e/$m)	$m EXPOSURE[1]	% OF TOTAL EXPOSURE
National Interest Account							
Mining	42,161	6,188	48,349	3.5	185	$261.8	5.37%
Information Media and Tele-Communications	20,398	19,625	40,023	5.0	17	$2,359.5	48.397%
Construction	12,208	2,555	14,763	5.0	85	$174.0	3.570%
Manufacturing	4,693	3,379	8,072	4.3	44	$184.6	3.787%
Sovereign	897	748	1,645	5.0	22	$75.2	1.542%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	277	40	317	4.0	12	$26.5	0.543%
Wholesale Trade	2	20	22	5.0	74	$0.3	0.006%
Administrative and Support Services	8	2	10	5.0	15	$0.7	0.014%
Sub-total/average	**80,643**	**32,556**	**113,199**	**4.63**	**37**	**$3,082.6**	**63.229%**
TOTAL/average	**334,299**	**69,668**	**403,967**	**4.86**	**83**	**$4,875.3**	**100%**

[1] Exposure by industry sector for the purpose of financed emissions reporting is based on the emissions-generating activities enabled by our finance (pursuant to the 'follow the money' principle). This reporting differs from exposure by industry sector on pages 38 to 39, which is based on the industry of risk from a credit standpoint.
[2] The Data Quality scores are reported as the average of the Data Quality score for each transaction within the nominated sector.

Appendix F: Abbreviations and acronyms

A$ / $ / AUD	Australian dollar
AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
ACEP	Acorn Capital Expansion Platform
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADI	Authorised deposit-taking institution
AEBF	Asian Exim Banks Forum
AFL	Airports Fiji PTE Limited
AFMA	Australian Financial Markets Association
AIFFP	Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific
AJBCC	Australia-Japan Business Cooperation Committee
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANZ	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group
ANZ Fiji	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited – Fiji Branch
AO	Officer of the Order of Australia
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
APS	Australian Public Service
Arrangement	Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits
Austrade	Australian Trade and Investment Commission
CA	Commercial Account
CBA	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
CCD	Commonwealth Climate Disclosure
CMF	Critical Minerals Facility
CSA	Credit support annex
DEC	Defence Export Controls
DEF	Defence Export Facility
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIFF	Development Import Finance Facility
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
E&S Policy	Policy for Environmental and Social Review of Transactions
E&S Procuedure	Procedure for Environmental and Social Review of Transactions
ECA	Export credit agency

ECP	Euro Commercial Paper
EEIO	Environmentally extended input-output
EFA	Export Finance Australia
EFIC Act	Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority for Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
FAR	Fixed Annual Remuneration
FBT	Fringe benefits tax
GPG	Gender pay gap
GST	Goods and services tax
IBA	Indigenous Business Australia
IECS	Indigenous Entrepreneurs Capital Scheme
IFC Performance Standards	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JBIC	Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
JCPAA	Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit
KMP	Key management personnel
Minister	Responsible Minister, the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
Murray Motion	Senate Order for Entity Contracts
NAB	National Australia Bank
NAIF	Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility
NIA	National Interest Account
NRFC	National Reconstruction Fund Corporation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PEO	Principal Executive Officer
PGPA Act	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013
PID Act	Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013
PSS	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme
RAP	Reconciliation Action Plan
RPA	Risk participation agreement

SEAIFF	Southeast Asia Investment Financing Facility
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SOE	Statement of Expectations
The Common Approaches	Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence
The PCAF Standard	Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions, developed by PCAF
TIP	Trilateral Infrastructure Partnership
Tribunal	Remuneration Tribunal
TRRR	Total Remuneration Reference Rate
UKEF	UK Export Finance
US$ / USD	United States dollar
Westpac	Westpac Banking Corporation
WGEA	Workplace Gender Equality Agency
WHS	Work Health and Safety
WHS Act	Work Health and Safety Act 2011
WiBF	Women in Banking and Finance Mentoring Program

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