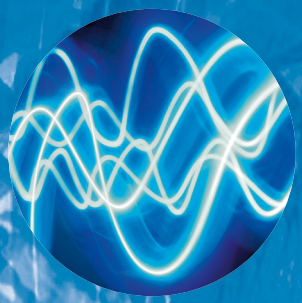
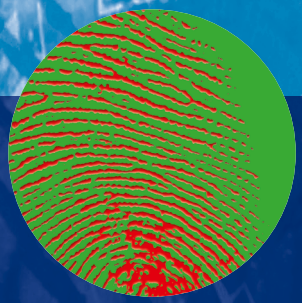
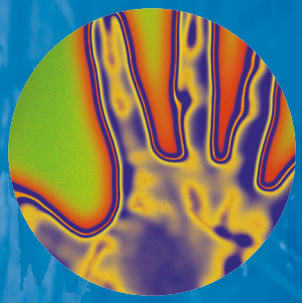
BIOMETRICS™ INSTITUTE











Annual Report

2026

2026

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About the Biometrics Institute

Mission statement

The mission of the Biometrics Institute is to promote the responsible, ethical and effective use of biometrics and related technologies, and act as an independent and impartial international forum for biometric users and other interested parties.

Goals

To achieve this mission, the goals of the Biometrics Institute are:

- To develop balanced thought leadership and guidance for the responsible use of biometrics, using the input of experts
- To facilitate knowledge transfer to members, prospects, key stakeholders and the public
- To act as a connector for the global biometrics industry including users, suppliers, academics, regulators and privacy advocates

Source: Biometrics Institute Constitution, November 2025

The Biometrics Institute is a Company Limited by Guarantee under the Australian Corporations Act, Australian Business Number: 81 098 407 099
It has a registered subsidiary in the UK registered as Biometrics Institute Limited, UK Company Number: 7717293
The Biometrics Institute (logo) and Biometrics Institute (name) are international trademarks of the Biometrics Institute Limited. It is a not-for-profit organisation that was founded in 2001 in Australia and opened a subsidiary in the UK in July 2011.

Values

In order to determine the framework by which the Institute engages with members, directors, stakeholders and staff, in a way that ultimately influences and shapes its culture, our values are defined as the following:

- **Trusted** – we are committed to honesty, fairness and transparency and acting with integrity
- **Impactful** – we believe in making a difference and pioneering change for the better
- **Collaborative** – we are a global organisation that strives to include a diverse range of stakeholders
- **Accountable** – we believe in delivering the best in all that we do and holding ourselves responsible

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Biometrics Institute Board of Directors



Jakob Glynstrup

Chair and Director, Biometrics Institute

Jakob is the Head of the Danish National ID Centre. He first joined the board in November 2020 and was re-elected in November 2024. He was appointed Chair by the board in November 2021 and for a second term as Chair in November 2024. Jakob is based in Denmark and is a user member representative.



Darren Bark

Deputy Chair and Director, Biometrics Institute

Darren is the Executive Director, Strategic Priorities & Identity, Investigations & Counter Terrorism at the NSW Police Force, Australia. He first joined the board in November 2019 and is based in Australia. Darren was re-elected at the 2023 AGM as a Director on the Board. Darren is a user member representative.



Dan Bachenheimer

Director, Biometrics Institute

Dan is Accenture's Global Digital Identity Innovations Technical Lead. He joined the board in November 2019 and is based in the USA. Dan stood for re-election at the 2025 AGM and was re-elected to the board. Dan is a supplier member representative.



Naama Ben-Zvi

Director, Biometrics Institute

Naama is the Biometric Commissioner and Head of the Identity & Biometric Applications Unit at the Israeli National Cyber directorate (Prime Minister's Office). She joined the board in November 2023 and is based in Israel. Naama is a user member representative.



Dion Chamberlain

Director, Biometrics Institute

Dion is Director of International and Product Strategy at the Department of Internal Affairs New Zealand. He joined the board in November 2021 and is based in New Zealand. He was re-elected to the board in November 2024. Dion is a user member representative.



Paul Cross

Director, Biometrics Institute

Paul is Director, Customer Value Office at SITA's Sydney Practice. He joined the board in June 2019 and is based in Australia. Paul was re-elected to the board in November 2024. He is a supplier member representative.



Stephen Gee

Director, Biometrics Institute

Stephen is a former Assistant Secretary for Passport Integrity at the Australian Passport Office in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. He joined the board in November 2021. Stephen is based in Australia and is an associate representative.

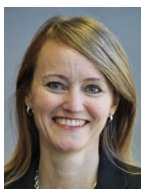


Stephanie Schuckers

Director, Biometrics Institute

Stephanie is the Director at the Center for Identification Technology Research (CITeR) and a professor at the University of North Carolina Charlotte. She first joined the board in October 2020 and is based in the USA. Stephanie is an academic representative.

Biometrics Institute management team



Isabelle Moeller

Chief Executive, Biometrics Institute



Anne Ferraris

Chief Operating Officer, Biometrics Institute

As at 30 June 2026

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2026

Report for the year ended 30 June 2026 from the Chair and Chief Executive

The Institute is a unique and respected multi-stakeholder member organisation. It is proud to celebrate 25 years of promoting the responsible use of biometrics and related technologies by creating a trusted and collaborative environment where organisations can confidently deploy biometrics and AI-enabled identity systems in ways that protect people, strengthen security and build public trust.

We are pleased to present the 2025-26 Biometrics Institute Annual Report and to reflect on the organisation's achievements and activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2026. As we reach our 25th anniversary, we are celebrating members who have supported us along our journey. At the end of this financial year we had 196 membership organisations, representing 690 individuals from 40 countries across the world.

When the annual budget for the year was compiled, strategic plans by the board and management focussed on investing member funds into education and learning tools, on outreach activities in low-income regions, as well as on operational and system improvements during this financial year.

Given the widespread challenging geopolitical conditions in this financial year, the loyal support of the Institute's membership base and recruitment of 24 new members and 3 new Observers speaks to the important role that the Institute continues to provide to the biometrics sector globally.

Why is our activity important?

Biometric and related technologies continue to be developed and applied at high speed, which poses a challenge for legislators, regulators and standards-developing organisations. As such, independent, diverse and informed discourse about the responsible, ethical and effective use of biometrics is critically important in the biometrics sector. The Institute has an important and respected 'voice' in the sector representing diverse member viewpoints to educate policy- and decision-makers.



Biometrics Institute Congress, October 2025

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Different use cases and the exponential implementation and use of AI pose different risks and opportunities, and the Institute continues to work with its expert groups and committees to help guide members and the wider public through this rapidly changing landscape. The Institute develops new, and updates existing good practice tools and provides an unbiased and balanced platform for discussion, guidance and education of its members, decision-makers and key stakeholders.

Through the Institute's active and diverse committees, experts help address potential gaps in legislation, regulation, policy and technical standards in biometrics. As with all good practice tools, these are developed under rigorous review by a broad range of members as well as the board. These tools have become an essential part of the Institute's activities and have gained worldwide recognition.

Throughout 2026, members in different countries have been celebrating the Silver Jubilee at various events which is an important milestone for the community. Institute conference and workshop programmes continued to be carefully curated to meet the needs of members and to respond to recent developments in biometric technology in different regions. By ensuring trusted conversations at all our events, delegates have access to the broadest range of high-profile speakers, government members, regulatory bodies, and expert panellists to identify current and emerging issues that need to be resolved through information and guidance. At every event, members engaged in ongoing, frank and critically important, trusted discussions on the responsible, ethical and effective use of biometrics.

Our staff and secretariat delivered a full programme of events and meetings that were enthusiastically supported by members. The dedication of our members, the board, expert groups and secretariat to deliver our mission is exemplary.

Operations

The Institute reported an operating loss of AUD$101,719 against a forecast profit of AUD$20,126 for this financial year after currency gains/losses.

This financial result was due to a decrease in delegate numbers across all Institute events because of many organisations' budget constraints, and in particular government agencies in the US, Australia and UK. The Institute continued to be strongly supported by a broad range of sponsors and the Institute would like to thank all sponsors for their ongoing commitment and support.

The Institute earned income of c.AUD$65k from interest on bank balances and term deposits during this financial year. However, forex exchange rates resulted in a currency loss of c.AUD$43k.

Performance against 2025-26 objectives

Our strategic objectives for 2025-26 were as follows:

- To develop balanced thought leadership and guidance for the responsible use of biometrics, using the input of experts
- To facilitate knowledge transfer to members, prospects, key stakeholders and the public
- To act as a connector for the global biometrics industry including users, suppliers, academics, regulators and privacy advocates

Key achievements during 2025-26

Our strategic objectives focused on proactive outreach, nurturing global relationships and driving sustainable growth for our community. By maintaining this community-focused and responsive approach, we continued to deliver value to our members through dedicated engagement across three core pillars: acting as a connector, facilitating knowledge transfer, and delivering independent thought leadership.

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Connector: Knowledge exchange and community building

To create trusted conversations and strengthen our global community, we expanded our topical event programme, actively engaged in key regional meetings across Asia-Pacific and South America, and shared vital industry intelligence on the responsible use of biometrics.

What we did...

- Held five well-received in-person conferences in Australia, Europe/UK and Singapore to collaborate with members and stakeholders in very open and trusted conversations about key issues for the responsible use of biometrics
- Continued the event collaboration in Singapore with HTX and the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) with an event in April 2026 attracting over 200 attendees and a welcoming keynote from the Singapore Immigration & Checkpoints Authority Commissioner
- Ran two in-person meetings to reconnect with members in Melbourne and Wellington
- Used the existing network to engage with other regions and welcomed Indian government as new members who then spoke at ID@Borders conference in April in Brussels and participated in expert group meetings
- Deepened the relationship with our Observer members from low-income regions by bringing Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC) to the Asia-Pacific event in Sydney and renewed the complimentary Observer status for all 18 organisations. Engaged with the Gates Foundation to explore strategic partnerships. Worked with the International Organisation Migration (IOM) to help small delegations from Africa and Eastern Europe attend our events
- Directors, heads of groups and the Chief Executive participated in 10 external events (in-person and online) to raise awareness of the Institute's mission amongst new and existing stakeholders and grow the network
- Presented members with membership certificates at all our events to recognise their long-term support for our mission and promoted this through social media

Next steps

- Deliver our topical event programme with a mix of in-person and online meetings to drive thought leadership and learnings amongst our global membership. Highlight in the communications what learning outcomes will be achieved
- Replace Showcase Australia with an interactive Silver Jubilee Celebration brunch allowing smaller focused group discussions on hot topics and networking in different settings
- Continue participation in external meetings and events to grow our network and outreach further
- Explore opportunities to work with members to grow our outreach into existing and potentially new markets
- Introduce a Lifetime Achievement Award to be presented at the annual Congress in October 2026 to recognise one individual's contribution over the past 2.5 decades.

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Knowledge transfer: Operational tools for information and learning

Our efforts centred on advancing educational tools, delivering targeted workshops and online meetings, as well as releasing new good practice tools, to make critical insights accessible across our membership.

What we did...

- Engaged learning consultant to progress the education goal by launching shorter explanatory "Explainer Videos" that are educational and can be used in response to media releases. The first Explainer focused on "Not all Facial Recognition is Surveillance". Scripts for two additional ones have been drafted
- Delivered six workshops on topics including Biometric Digital Vulnerability, Facial Comparisons, Digital Identity, Use of Facial Recognition Technology in Publicly Available Spaces and Facial Recognition Technology and one Introduction to Biometrics at the Border workshop to Pacific Island Nations in Papua New Guinea in August 2025
- Held four online *On the Pulse Conversations* to discuss the opportunities, challenges, key recommendations and thought leadership for the responsible use of biometrics.
- Developed 4 new guiding tools to help members gain a better understanding of the responsible use of biometrics including: *Biometric Liveness: Protection from Presentation and Injection Attacks* explanatory graphic (2026), *Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) in Public Places: Key Questions Before You Start* (2026), *Facial Recognition Technology Use Case Matrix* (2026) and *Biometrics and Account Recovery* (2025). The Key Questions to Ask was used to inform and educate policy- and decision makers including Data Protection Offices
- Released short summaries from events (under Chatham House Rule) to capture important messages and share via social media and e-newsletter
- Released a new edition of the suppliers' Concepts and Solutions Report with insights on keeping biometrics real and the balance between digital identity and physical authenticity. The report has been downloaded 858 times
- Improved the *Annual Industry Survey* (July 2025) through topical questions on artificial intelligence. 156 participated and 105 members downloaded the slides. The Institute also used these slides across varied communications and in many presentations. The executive summary was accessed 78 times
- Weekly *News Digest,* 43 issues across July 2025-June 2026 with opening rates averaging over 40%
- Quarterly *e-Newsletter* published
- Refocused social strategy toward LinkedIn to align with higher engagement from key professional audiences, growing followers to 6,500 (+11.8%) while preserving a stable presence on X (7,396 followers)

Next steps

- Education is a critical role for the Institute, and we have started to explore whether a formal, structured learning tool should be developed or whether we should invest into linking current information to the existing *Good Practice Framework*
- Explore how we can provide an effective learning experience by linking the existing material in a new format. This should deliver on improved knowledge skills and professional practice
- We will launch the next two *Explainer* videos, one focusing on "Mitigating Misidentification" and "Mitigating Bias"
- Continue the *Industry Survey* in its current format but with additional questions on deepfakes
- Compile the next edition *Biometrics Institute Supplier Report* on future trends

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2026

Independent thought leadership, good practice guidance and industry intelligence

By participating in high-level conferences to promote the responsible use of biometrics, publishing our annual State of Biometrics Report to advance thought leadership, and positioning our frameworks at the heart of industry discussions, we strengthened our role as an independent, trusted source of information for the industry.

What we did...

- In consultation with members and stakeholders we did not proactively engage with the media. The Institute plays a key role in providing an independent and trusted platform for discussion of hot topics. It brings key stakeholders into the room. This is seen as a more important role than speaking to the media where the Institute is likely to be asked for a position on what its members are doing and we cannot speak on behalf of a particular member
- Participated in 10 high-level conferences and meetings to raise awareness about the responsible use of biometrics. These took place across the globe – including London, Montreal, San Francisco and Sydney
- Published the *State of Biometrics Report 2025* which has been instrumental in shaping discussions within the biometrics industry. The report focused on keeping it real and how to prove you're who you are in a digital world. The content formed the basis for important conversations with members and key stakeholders and is quoted by the Institute in various forums and formats
- The *Concepts and Solutions* report on "Keeping it Real" was also very successful, delivering strong engagement across all communication channels while directly contributing to membership growth and revenue performance
- Invited key stakeholders and regulators to speak or attend our meetings and events to inform and educate them on hot issues and policy gaps
- Encouraged members to wear the "responsible biometrics" badge at our events and quote our *Three Laws of Biometrics* and *Industry Survey* slides in their presentations

Next steps

- Participate in important events to promote the responsible use of biometrics
- Strengthen the Institute's brand as the trusted source of information, education and guidance on biometrics through communication on social media and other channels
- Continue to promote the *Three Laws of Biometrics* and the *Good Practice Framework* as a risk management framework for biometrics
- Provide an independent and global platform for thought leadership
- Set priority themes for our community through the publication of the *State of Biometrics Report 2026* and publish the next Concepts and Solutions Report presenting supplier viewpoints

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Statement of activities and their impact during 2025-26

Communications and thought leadership

Over the past financial year, we have continued to support our community by expanding our library of comprehensive thought leadership content and good practice guidance. Our growing digital presence welcomed over 60,000 new visitors to our website and member engagement on social media remains exceptionally strong. Our LinkedIn content achieved an average 12.1% engagement rate and an 8.3% click-through rate (CTR) – with top-performing posts exceeding 40% CTR.

This digital engagement was strongly boosted by our key gatherings and landmark publications, and the success of the Supplier Report – Keeping it Real theme – quickly became our most visited website entry point accounting for over 12% of all new sessions, and a surge in social interaction from contributing suppliers across the member network. Event coverage led our social performance, with engagement peaking at 59.8% during Congress and regional events like the Wellington meeting following close behind at 47%. On the publishing front, the launch of the 7th edition of the *State of Biometrics Report* – released to the public for the first time – stood out as a primary driver outside of events, reaching a 36.8% engagement rate.

Our website continues to serve as an indispensable source of information for both new and returning visitors. Foundational educational content leads the way – anchored by our Types of Biometrics page alongside strong interest in our Information Hub, flagship event pages, and timely articles on Biometrics and AI. This reach is further complemented by our expanding video series; notably, the first instalment of our *Biometrics Explained* series, *Not all Facial Recognition is Surveillance,* quickly became our most-watched YouTube video of the year.

Our weekly News Digest remains a trusted, highly valued resource, delivering curated headlines, research papers, and policy reports directly to our members. And to ensure our insights are immediately actionable, we continue to distil complex findings – such as those in our Industry Survey – into ready-to-use slide decks for internal presentations.

We continuously inform our community on emerging developments, delivering targeted insights and practical guidance on the issues that matter most.

Key publications and resources released this year:

- *Industry Survey 2025 Report,* August 2025
- Release of Members' Viewpoint paper: *The Use of Facial Recognition in Publicly Accessible Places,* August 2025
- *Annual Report and State of Biometrics Report,* October 2025
- *Biometrics and Account Recovery Paper,* November 2025
- Silver Jubilee, Members' *Concepts and Solutions Report – Biometrics: Keeping it Real,* March 2026
- *Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) in Public Places: Key Questions Before You Start,* plus *Facial Recognition Use Case Matrix,* and Biometrics in Use Signage, April 2026
- Release of first Biometrics Explainer video – *Not all Facial Recognition is Surveillance,* April 2026
- *Biometric Liveness: Protection from Presentation and Injection Attacks explanatory graphic,* May 2026

Membership

Membership remained strong with 196 member organisations at the end of this financial year. The Institute actively encourages inclusion in its member community and strategic plans are focussed on the continuous broadening of the Institute's member base. Revenues from full members as defined in the Institute's Constitution are invested in strategic outreach work. As such, it should be noted that this total of 196 includes 21 Observer Members.

Members value the unique benefits the Institute offers. An impressive 24 new member organisations joined during this period which confirms the growing need for an independent and impartial international forum for biometric users, which the Institute has uniquely provided for 25 years.

As part of its ongoing strategy, the Institute remains committed to deepening its membership base as well as to broadening it, building on member relationships that trust and support its mission, whilst engaging with potential members in new sectors and regions.

The full list of the Institute's member organisations is included in this report.

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Events programme

The Institute's annual programme of events enjoyed substantial support from all our members. Many members travelled long distances to attend our events in other countries, such as the ID@Borders & Future of Travel Conference that returned to Brussels in April.

Key events for the year included:

- Biometrics Institute Congress, October 2025, London
- Showcase Australia, November 2025, Canberra
- Member Meeting, February 2026, Wellington
- Member Meeting, March 2026, Melbourne
- ID@Borders & Future of Travel Conference, April 2026, Brussels
- Member Meeting, April 2026, Singapore
- Asia-Pacific Conference, May 2026, Sydney



ID@Borders Conference, April 2026

On the Pulse Conversation series

These conversations addressed priority themes as set out in the *State of Biometrics Report 2024* in an unscripted format. This webinar series provided thought leadership in a simple format and connected the Institute's global community. We held the following meetings during the year:

- On the Pulse Member Meeting: Research and Innovation – Current Developments in Biometrics, September 2025, online and on demand
- On the Pulse Member Meeting: Keeping it Real? February 2026, online and on demand
- On the Pulse Member Meeting: Biometric Testing – What You Need To Know, April 2026, online and on demand
- On the Pulse Member Meeting: To FRT or Not To FRT, June 2026, online and on demand

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Workshops

We are committed to supporting members in developing their knowledge and skills through a range of specialised training courses. We delivered the following courses during the year:

- Introducing Biometrics at the Border Workshop, August 2025, Papua New Guinea
- Good Practices for Utilising Facial Recognition in Identity Verification, Security, Intelligence & Law Enforcement Workshop, October 2025, London
- Digital Identity and Biometrics Workshop, October 2025, London
- Interactive Workshop: How to Risk-manage Facial Recognition Technology in Publicly Accessible Places, November 2025, Canberra
- Face Recognition Performance Workshop, April 2026, Brussels
- Face Recognition Performance Workshop, April 2026, Singapore
- Mitigating GenAI Vulnerabilities in Biometrics Workshop, May 2026, Sydney
- Masterclass: How to Run FRT in Australia and Comply with Privacy Law, May 2026, Sydney

Awareness campaigns through external engagements

On behalf of our members, we aim to create greater awareness about the work the Biometrics Institute is conducting to deliver on its missions. The Institute's Chief Executive, directors, Advisory Council and Expert Group members participate in events and stakeholder meetings.

Brand and mission awareness through presentations on trends (*Industry Survey* and *State of Biometrics Report*), *Three Laws of Biometrics* and good practice tools, to:

- Presentation to OAIC Face Recognition Policy Workshop, Sydney, July 2025 (Brett Feldon)
- Presentation to the Australian Retailers Association Fraud Summit, Melbourne, July 2025 (Darren Bark)
- Presentation at IDMatch organised by Attorney General's Department Australia, Sydney, August 2025 (Paul Cross)
- Panel at Think Digital, London, September 2025 (Chris Allgrove)
- Participation at Meta Policy Fly-out, San Francisco, October 2026 (Isabelle Moeller)
- Exhibition booth at ICAO Trip, Montreal, November 2025
- Presentation to Future of Privacy Forum, online, December 2025 (Isabelle Moeller)
- Presentation to UFIG Conference, Sydney, February 2026 (Isabelle Moeller)
- Presentation to IGC Technical Working Group, online, April 2026 (Roger Baldwin)
- Participation at ID Week, Amsterdam, June 2026 (Isabelle Moeller)

Engaged with key stakeholders to raise mission awareness:

- Invitations to key ministers in Australia to raise awareness about the Institute. NSW Minister for Digital attended Sydney conference
- Collaboration with Immigration and Checkpoints Authority and HTX Singapore to organise a second event in April 2026 aligned to the TechXSummit and Milipol in Singapore

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2026

Governance

Board of Directors

First elected to the board in November 2020, Jakob Glynstrup from the Danish National ID Centre has been serving as Chair of the board since November 2021. Following his re-election to the board at the 2024 AGM, he was reappointed to that office in November 2024.

A director on the board since November 2019, Darren Bark was first appointed Deputy Chair in December 2020. He was re-elected to the board at the 2023 AGM due to a change in his role and organisation. Following the AGM, he was re-elected to that office in November 2023.

Dan Bachenheimer first joined the board in November 2019 and was re-elected to the board in November 2025.

Hans de Moel Hans was first elected to the board at the AGM in November 2016 and served on the board until the AGM that was held in November 2025. The board and management thank Hans for his many years of dedicated service as a director of the Institute and his ongoing support of Institute activities.

Throughout the year, the board held four official board meetings at which the Institute's financials and business plans were thoroughly appraised. The board also held two informal in-person board strategy meetings in Australia and one in the UK, as well as an online board strategy meeting with US board directors. The Chair and management thank directors for their continued engagement and contribution to the governance of the Institute.

The board has examined and approved the Institute's reserve policy which continues to be set at 12-18 months' expenditure. This conservative level will continue to allow for sustained support of operations during any challenging economic times.

Advisory Council

The Advisory Council was established to support the Board of Directors drawing on strategic advice from the Expert and Sector Groups. It includes the Heads of the various groups as well as former office holders at the Institute.

Members of the Council provided excellent input into the many opportunities that evolved during the financial year and to the overall strategic direction of the organisation. Members participated in two of our *On the Pulse Conversations – Keeping it Real,* February 2026 and *To FRT or Not to FRT – How to Decide?,* June 2026.

Expert and Sector Groups

Our Expert and Sector Groups were involved in various projects and events which helped us meet our objectives.

Group governance

The Groups are well governed, and the group handbook and terms of reference are updated regularly.

Our Borders and Major Travel Programmes User Group (BUG) met online in December 2025 and April 2026. The usual format of these meetings includes country updates on major projects and advancements and discussions around common challenges and opportunities.

Our Privacy and Policy Expert Group (PEG) held discussions on current privacy concerns in the media throughout the year. Members of the group joined the discussions at both the Congress and the Joint Expert Group Briefing in October. The PEG also met online in March 2026 to discuss the potential development of guidance around biometric watchlists.

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The Technology and Innovation Group (TIG) have discussed the latest developments and research in biometric technology, security and integrity at several Institute events across the year. They also met online in February to finalise a new explanatory graphic, *Biometric Liveness: Protection from Presentation and Injection Attacks, released in May 2026*.

The Future Direction Expert Group (FDG) held five teleconference meetings across our financial year. In these meetings, and through regular email discussions, the group has been identifying and assessing the future impact of emerging technologies and trends in society, industry and consumers. The group contributed to the Congress in October and helped compile the *State of Biometrics Report 2025*. They are currently working on the *State of Biometrics Report for 2026*.

The Digital Identity Group (DIG) met online three times to discuss issues relating to digital identity policies, frameworks, programmes and technologies where there is intersection with biometrics. They helped us release guidance on biometrics and account recovery in November 2025 and have started work on a digital identity use case matrix. The DIG also contributed to the content and discussions at the Congress and in the Digital Identity Workshop in October in London.

Going forward

The Groups will continue to focus on:

- Helping prepare guiding material for members
- Working with us to keep abreast of key trends around subjects such as vulnerabilities, privacy concerns and innovations
- Presenting at and generating ideas for our events, online meetings and workshops
- Assisting us with media, member and public enquiries

Biometrics Institute good practice guidance 2025-26

Biometrics and Account Recovery

This guide, published in 2025, explains what account recovery is, how an account can be lost, and why biometrics are important to account recovery. It provides essential recommendations for designing a secure and user-friendly recovery process, including how to strengthen identity binding and ensuring longevity over time.



Biometrics and Account Recovery

Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) in Public Places: Key Questions Before You Start

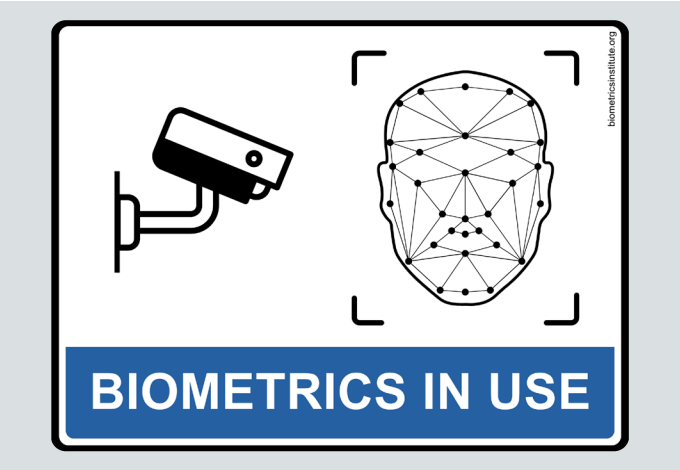
A strategic guiding paper designed to help organisations navigate the complex policy and procedural issues of FRT in public places. The paper, released in 2026, is accompanied by the *Facial Recognition Use Case Matrix,* which provides assistance by outlining various FRT applications in public spaces.

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Biometrics in Use Signage

This standardised signage is a proactive initiative by the Biometrics Institute to facilitate informed notice in publicly accessible spaces.

Recognising the complexities of managing consent, the Institute's members proposed a consistent signal to ensure the public can rely on a familiar graphic wherever biometric usage occurs.

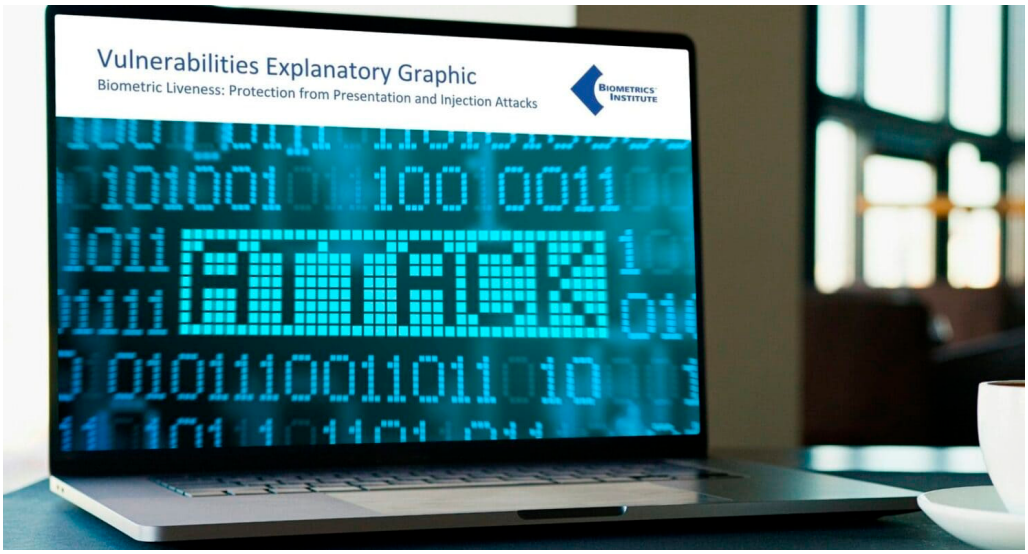


Biometrics in Use Signage

Biometric Liveness: Protection from Presentation and Injection Attacks explanatory graphic

This graphic is designed to make the complex topic of biometric vulnerabilities easy to understand for both technical and non-technical audiences. It illustrates, in one clear flow, how a biometric transaction moves from acquisition to liveness checks and biometric comparison. And where attacks may occur. It was published in May 2026.

You can access all our Good Practice content here.



Biometric Liveness: Protection from Presentation and Injection Attacks explanatory graphic

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Fundamentals of Biometrics online

September 2025 saw the release of a second sample segment of the first of four modules of The Fundamentals of Biometrics short course online. Our in-person workshop of the same name has been transformed into an accessible online format, bringing essential biometric knowledge to a global community anytime, anywhere. These trial videos are available to both members and non-members at no cost. Both segments are regularly accessed, largely by non-members, and we continue to gauge the interest and value of developing a full online course.



The Fundamentals of Biometrics online course

Plans for the new financial year 2026-27

As we celebrate our Silver Jubilee year, our mission is very clear and simple: To create a trusted, collaborative environment where members and stakeholders can confidently learn to deploy biometrics and related technologies including age estimation and AI enabled identity systems in ways that protect people, strengthen security, and build public trust.

Global knowledge exchange and thought leadership

Through our community approach and independence, our events provide a trusted environment where all stakeholders and members openly share their thoughts and learnings. It allows us to identify real issues that currently or in the future may affect how we use biometrics early and where we may need to guide decision-makers to ensure the responsible use of biometrics. We are a true thought leader because of our members being so willing to share their thinking.

Our event programme will continue with the main conferences taking place in Brussels (ID@Borders), Sydney (Asia-Pacific) and London (Congress). We serve our North American membership through our existing events and online meetings. We will seek member feedback whether more regional topics should be targeted to our very successful *On The Pulse Conversations*. We may also decide to run in-person member meetings where they be most suitable subject to alignment to other events like the ISO SC37 meeting in Sydney in February 2027.

Feedback we have received from members and stakeholders confirmed that the Institute's role is to provide thought leadership, education and information. The *State of Biometrics Report* is an essential tool in our toolbox and will be released in October 2026 setting out priority themes for discussion. Our supplier members contributed to the *Concepts and Solutions Report* providing important considerations on how we can keep things real in the digital world. We will certainly seek their insights again in a 2027 edition. We published a first short *Biometrics Explanatory Video* on the theme "Not all facial recognition is surveillance" in April 2026, making it available to members and the public on our YouTube channel. Two more educational videos are already in production.

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2026



YouTube video: Not all facial recognition is surveillance

Good practice guidance and learning

Every year we have addressed potential gaps in policy, process and technology through guiding tools, with a total of 23 Good Practice tools now available to our members. Our expert groups have been instrumental in developing these tools providing their different viewpoints and expertise. We will have to find ways to better link these tools together to provide an improved pathway through all things you need to know about biometrics.

We are researching whether we should create a programme of learning tools, potentially online, which either focus on an introduction to biometrics and then advanced biometrics or rather address sections of our *Good Practice Framework* such as strategic planning and biometrics data acquisition etc. This also raises the question whether we may be able to reward members for the learning progress. We have developed fantastic content over the years and need to assess whether we could deliver an even better and cohesive learning experience that changes knowledge, skills and professional practice.

Over the past 25 years we have delivered close to 140 workshops on hot issues with the next one already scheduled in October focusing on *On-device Biometrics*. Work is already under way to better understand whether our community would like to see a more structed approach to learning and how this can potentially be scaled to reach other regions in the world.

Growing our community – no one should be left behind

It has been a year of celebrations already with many of our members celebrating many years if not decades of membership. We welcomed several more Honorary Members and are introducing a first Lifetime Achievement Award to be presented to an individual who has made a major contribution to our community.

Our membership continues to evolve now including 21 Observer members comprising government agencies from the Pacific and Africa. We were thrilled to welcome the Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI), run our second event in Singapore in April 2026 and have Singapore representation on our Board of Directors from July 2026. We want to share the learnings and insights we have created over the past 2.5 decades with more regions.
No one should be left behind. This, however, remains a funding and scaling challenge.
Further discussions around our strategy will be held during the year. We still have the ambition to serve all organisations around the world who have an interest in the responsible, ethical and effective use of biometrics.

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Organisational governance and financial planning

The budget for FY2026-27 has been prepared with caution due to ongoing uncertainty caused by global geopolitical events, challenging economic conditions and pressures on business operating environments in Australia, the US and the UK.

Although we are still operating in an extremely volatile environment, we forecast a small uplift in revenues from both membership fees and our events as government agencies in key regions have their budgets confirmed as well as approval for membership renewals and travel. Those revenues will be invested into developing member services and developing and updating good guidance material, and developing our education strategy.

The board continues to focus on strategic plans and governance remains high on the agenda for the board. Regular board meetings include an ongoing review of financials, the risk register and policies.

One of the most successful ways to grow our community is through the help of our members. We would like to thank our members for their ongoing support in delivering our important mission.



Isabelle Moeller
Chief Executive



Jakob Glynstrup
Board Chair

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Your directors present their report on the company and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2026.

DIRECTORS
The names of the directors in office at any time during or at the end of the year are:

Jakob Dam Glynstrup
Daniel Bachenheimer (re-elected Nov 2025)
Dion Bruce Chamberlain
Johannes Jacobus Maria de Moel (resigned Nov 2025)
Stephanie Ann Schuckers
Darren Joseph Bark
Naama Ben-Zvi
Paul Anthony Cross
Stephen Richard Gee

The directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

OPERATING RESULTS
The profit (loss) derived by the consolidated group for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to ($101,719).

Year ended 30 June 2026 $(101,719)	Year ended 30 June 2025 $130,217	Year ended 30 June 2024 ($161,449)	Year ended 30 June 2023 $108,612	Year ended 30 June 2022 $(10,862)
Year ended 30 June 2021 $108,502	Year ended 30 June 2020 $66,835	Year ended 30 June 2019 $334,428	Year ended 30 June 2018 $366,883	Year ended 30 June 2017 $135,880
Year ended 30 June 2016 $114,463	Year ended 30 June 2015 $72,564	Year ended 30 June 2014 $34,983	Year ended 30 June 2013 $(78,022)	Year ended 30 June 2012 $39,524
Year ended 30 June 2011 $97,556	Year ended 30 June 2010 $157,263	Year ended 30 June 2009 $66,839	Year ended 30 June 2008 $65,091	Year ended 30 June 2007 $3,946

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS
The results for the consolidated group's operations for the period ended 30 June 2026 resulted in a deficit of $101,719. While membership income continued to grow, the Company saw a drop in event registrations due to member organisations' tighter budgets.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
The principal activity of the consolidated group during the course of the financial year was to provide information and education on the use of biometric systems, as well as good guidance tools. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the financial year. The company continues to have a wholly owned subsidiary in the United Kingdom to facilitate the expansion of the company's operations to Europe.

SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM OBJECTIVES
The mission of the Institute is to promote the responsible, ethical and effective use of biometrics and related technologies that respect the Institute's ethical guidance as an independent and impartial international forum for biometric users and other interested parties.

STRATEGIES
To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

- To develop balanced thought leadership and guidance for the responsible use of biometrics, using the input of experts.
- To facilitate knowledge transfer to members, prospects, key stakeholders and the public
- To act as a connector for the global biometrics community including users, suppliers, academics, regulators and privacy advocates.

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KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES
The company measures its own performance through the use of both qualitative and quantitative measures. These measures are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short-term and long-term objectives are being achieved.

The key measures used by the directors include profitability, cash flows and the number of members.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE
No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated group in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS
There are no likely developments in the operations of the consolidated group, which are expected to affect the results of the consolidated group's operations in subsequent financial years.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
The consolidated group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

DIVIDENDS
The consolidated group is headed by a parent company limited by guarantee and the Constitution does not permit the distribution of dividends to its members. No dividends have been paid, declared or proposed by the consolidated group since the commencement of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS
During the financial year, a director received a fee for providing presentation services at a workshop conducted by the consolidated group. The fee was paid on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Other than the fee disclosed above, no director of the consolidated group has received or become entitled to receive, a benefit because of a contract that the director, a firm of which the director is a member, or an entity in which the director has a substantial financial interest, has made with:

- The consolidated group, or
- An entity that the company controlled or a body corporate that was related to the consolidated group, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive, the benefit.

OPTIONS
The parent company does not have a share capital as it is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, no options over interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS
During the financial year, the consolidated group paid a premium to insure certain officers of the consolidated group, details of the nature of the cover and premium paid are prohibited from disclosure in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE CONSOLIDATED GROUP
No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the consolidated group or intervene in any proceedings to which the consolidated group is party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the consolidated group for all or any part of those proceedings.

The consolidated group was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

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2026

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS

Particulars of the directors' experience and special responsibilities (if any) of each director of the consolidated group who held office during or at the end of the financial year are:

DIRECTOR	RESPONSIBILITIES / EXPERIENCE
Jakob Dam Glynstrup	Chairperson of the Biometrics Institute Head of the Danish National ID Centre
Darren Joseph Bark	Deputy Chairperson of the Biometrics Institute Executive Director, Strategic Priorities and Identity and Investigations & Counter Terrorism at the NSW Police Force
Daniel Bachenheimer	Global Digital Identity Innovations Technical lead at Accenture
Naama Ben-Zvi	Biometric Commissioner and Head of the Identity & Biometric Applications Unit at the Israeli National Cyber directorate (Prime Minister's Office)
Dion Bruce Chamberlain	Director of International and Product Strategy at the Department of Internal Affairs New Zealand
Paul Anthony Cross	Director, Customer Value Office at SITA's Sydney Practice
Johannes Jacobus Maria de Moel	Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (KMar), part of the Dutch Ministry of Defence
Stephen Richard Gee	Former Assistant Secretary for Passport Integrity at the Australian Passport Office in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Stephanie Ann Schuckers	Director at the Center for Identification Technology Research (CITeR) and a Professor at the University of North Carolina Charlotte

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

During the year ended 30 June 2026, four meetings of the company's directors were held.

For each director, particulars of the relevant number if meetings held and attended during the period of directorship are shown below:

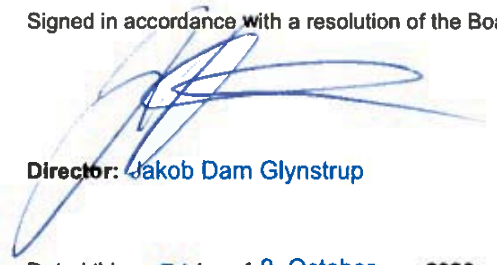
Director	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Jakob Dam Glynstrup	4	4
Darren Joseph Bark	4	2
Daniel Bachenheimer	4	3
Naama Ben-Zvi	4	1
Dion Bruce Chamberlain	4	4
Paul Anthony Cross	4	3
Johannes Jacobus Maria de Moel	2	2
Stephen Richard Gee	4	4
Stephanie Ann Schuckers	4	2

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The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states each member is required to contribute a maximum of $20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. As at the 30 June 2026, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $4,060.

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 6.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:



Director: Jakob Dam Glynstrup

Dated this Friday of 9. October 2026

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2026

BIOMETRICS INSTITUTE LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

A.B.N. 81 098 407 099

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

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

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

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

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 12 October 2026

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TINWORTH & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
BIOMETRICS INSTITUTE LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Opinion
We have audited the attached financial report of Biometrics Institute Limited and controlled entities ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of recognised income and expenditure, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the Directors' Report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Biometrics Institute Limited and controlled entities is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report
The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, international 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 Committee's internal control.

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieved fair representation.

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

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Dated this 12th day of October 2026

TINWORTH & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

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Directors' declaration

Biometrics Institute and controlled entities: financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026

The directors of the consolidated group declare that:

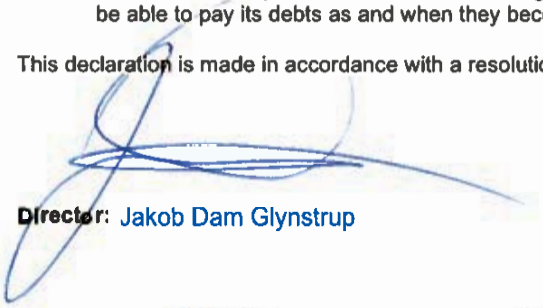
1 The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 30 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

(a) comply with accounting standards; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the consolidated group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date

2 In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



Director: Jakob Dam Glynstrup

Dated this Fri day of 9. October 2026

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Statement of comprehensive income

Biometrics Institute and controlled entities: financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Sales revenue	2	1,625,290	1,675,379
Cost of sales		(337,155)	(270,448)
Gross profit		1,288,135	1,404,931
Other revenue		84,217	121,006
Employee benefits expense		(790,308)	(802,306)
Depreciation expenses		(2,870)	(3,383)
Administration expenses		(677,080)	(589,303)
Communication & marketing expenses		(3,813)	(728)
Profit (loss) before income tax	3	(101,719)	130,217
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Profit attributable to members of the entity		(101,719)	130,217
Other comprehensive income after income tax		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(101,719)	130,217
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(101,719)	130,217

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Statement of financial position

Biometrics Institute and controlled entities: financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,982,822	2,088,906
Trade and other receivables	6	114,487	178,207
Other current assets	7	79,934	80,133
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,177,243	2,347,246
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	3,584	6,454
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		3,584	6,454
TOTAL ASSETS		2,180,827	2,353,700
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	412,696	500,868
Provisions	10	7,600	13,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		420,296	513,868
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	72,412	49,994
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		72,412	49,994
TOTAL LIABILITIES		492,708	563,862
NET ASSETS		1,688,119	1,789,838
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		1,688,119	1,789,838
TOTAL EQUITY		1,688,119	1,789,838

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Statement of changes in equity

Biometrics Institute and controlled entities: financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

RETAINED EARNINGS	2026 $	2025 $
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,789,838	1,659,621
Profit (Loss) attributable to members	(101,719)	130,217
Balance as at the end of the year	1,688,119	1,789,838

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Cash flow statement

Biometrics Institute and controlled entities: financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Members' & Customers' Receipts		1,824,274	1,866,475
Interest Received		66,645	68,728
Payments to Suppliers & Donations		(1,953,694)	(1,809,651)
Net Cash provided by (used in) Operating Activities	15	(62,775)	125,552
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of computer equipment		-	(5,654)
Net cash provided by (used) in investing Activities		-	(5,654)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(62,775)	119,898
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash		(43,309)	38,228
Cash at the Beginning of the Financial Year		2,088,906	1,930,780
Cash at the End of the Financial Year	5	1,982,822	2,088,906

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report covers the Biometrics Institute Limited and its controlled entities as an individual entity. The Biometrics Institute Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 12 October 2026 by the directors of the Entity.

The general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historic costs, modified, where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Income Tax
No provision for income tax has been raised as the parent entity deductions exceeded its assessable income under the mutuality principle. Biometrics Institute Limited domiciled in the UK is assessed for income tax under the mutuality principle.

Principles of consolidation
A controlled entity is any entity over which the Biometrics Institute has the power to govern the financial operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing the power to govern, the existence and effect of holdings of actual and potential voting rights are considered.
A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 17 to the financial statements.

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended. Where controlled entities have entered (left) the consolidated group during the year, their operating results have been included (excluded) from the date control was obtained (ceased).

All inter-group balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of an asset.

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified “at fair value through profit or loss”, in which case the transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivable do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient has been applied as specified in AASB 15.

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost, or
- Fair value through profit and loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:
- A contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies
- Held for trading, or
- Initially designated as at fair value through profit and loss

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income
- Fair value through profit and loss

Measurement is on the basis of the two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value though other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates: and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

The entity initially designates financial instruments as measured at fair value through profit and loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.
- It is in accordance to the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that was part of the entity of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- It is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial assert or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished. An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantial modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- All risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- The entity no longer controls the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the profit or loss.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance is not recognised for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the company assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and

- If there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the company recognise the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of it tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the assets fair value less cost to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their liability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

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

Cash and Cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments.

Revenue
Membership revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and is brought to account on a straight-line basis over the period of the membership.

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

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If sufficiently specific performance obligations are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those specific performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon delivery of the service to the customer.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Service Tax ("GST").

Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end the end of reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Depreciation of Plant and Equipment
Each class of property plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis. All assets are depreciated using the straight line basis so as to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life to the company.

Depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	10.0%
Fixtures and Fittings	25.0%
Website	40.0%

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets' carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Goods and Services Tax
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the consolidated group.

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

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Comparative figures
When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current year.

Liability of Members'
The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, Clause 11 of the Constitution states that in the event of there being a deficiency of net assets on winding up each member and members within one year of ceasing to be members undertake to contribute a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per person.

New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

AASB 2023-5: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability.*

The entity adopted AASB 2023-5 which amends AASB 121: *The Effects of Foreign Exchange Rates* and AASB 1: *First-time adoption of Australian Accounting Standards* to require entities to apply a consistent approach to determining whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not exchangeable.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial report once adopted.

New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Company

AASB 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 as the standard describing the primary financial statements and sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in AASB compliant financial statements. Amongst other changes, it introduces the concept of the "management defined performance measures" to financial statements and requires the classification of transactions presented within the statement of profit or loss within one of five categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. It also provides enhanced requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of information.

The entity plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2029. Management is currently assessing the impact the amendment will have on the financial statements once adopted.

AASB 2024-2: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
AASB 2024-2 amends AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify how the contractual cash flows from financial assets should be assessed when determining their clarification. The amendment also clarifies the derecognition requirements of financial liabilities that are settled through electronic payment systems.

The entity plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2029. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

No other new amended accounting standards not yet adopted are expected to have a material effect on the entity and will be adopted as required.

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $
2. Revenue			
Member subscriptions		572,578	556,112
Sponsorship		466,226	390,508
Member functions		586,486	728,759
		1,625,290	1,675,379
3. Profit (Loss) from Ordinary Activities			
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax has been determined after:			
Expenses			
Depreciation		2,870	3,383
Cost of sales		337,155	270,448
Employment costs		789,306	801,209
Remuneration of auditor			
- Audit services		5,000	5,150
- Other services		2,000	2,450
4. Income Tax Expense			
The components of tax expense comprise:			
Current income tax		-	-
The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:			
Prima facie tax payable on surplus (loss) before income tax at 25.0% (2025 25%)		(25,430)	32,554
Add (less)			
Tax effect of			
- Tax loss not recorded in the accounts		-	5,012
- Carried forward tax losses utilised		(10,508)	-
- Tax on ROW not brought to accounts		115,062	(17,620)
- Timing difference not brought to accounts		(687)	(52)
- Permanent difference due to late payment of superannuation expense		-	1,865
- Mutual expenses		104,704	174,685
- non-taxable member income arising from the principle of mutuality		(183,141)	(196,444)
Income tax attributable to entity		-	-
5. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank		521,442	693,256
Interest bearing deposits		1,461,380	1,395,650
		1,982,822	2,088,906

The effective interest rate on short term deposits was 3.19% (2025 3.02%) and these deposits have an average maturity of three hundred and sixty five days.

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $
6. Receivables			
Trade & other receivables		85,980	147,926
Interest receivable		28,507	30,281
		114,487	178,207

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing loans and generally are receivable within 30 days.

Credit risk

The Company and its controlled entities have no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the Company and its controlled entities are considered to relate to the class of assets described as membership receivable.

The following table details the Company's and its controlled entities receivable exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Company and its controlled entities and the member counterparty to the transaction.

Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company and its controlled entities. The balances of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

2026	Gross Amount	Past due & impaired	Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)				Within initial trade terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Interest receivable	28,507	-	-	-	-	-	28,507
Trade receivables	85,980	-	20,884	2,465	25,366	292	36,973
Total	114,487	-	20,884	2,465	25,366	292	65,480

2025	Gross Amount	Past due & impaired	Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)				Within initial trade terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Interest receivable	30,281	-	-	-	-	-	30,281
Trade receivables	147,926	-	-	1,363	1,279	24,628	120,656
Total	178,207	-	-	1,363	1,279	24,628	150,937

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $

6. Receivables (cont'd)

Trade and other receivables
The Company and its controlled entities do not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Collateral held as security
No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivables.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

Trade and other receivables		
- total current	114,487	178,207

7. Prepayments

Prepaid expenses	79,934	80,133

8. Property, plant and equipment

Office equipment – at cost	39,106	39,106
Less accumulated depreciation	(35,522)	(32,652)
	3,584	6,454

Movement in carrying amounts
Movement in carrying amounts for each class or plant and equipment between the beginning and end of the current financial year.

Balance at the beginning of the year	6,454	4,183
Additions	-	5,654
Depreciation expense	(2,870)	(3,383)
Carrying amount at end of year	3,584	6,454

9. Trade and other payables
Current

Creditors & accruals		71,601	103,181
GST & VAT payable		7,617	7,235
Deferred revenue		333,478	390,452
	9a	412,696	500,868

Trade and other payables
Non-current

Deferred revenue	9a	72,412	49,994

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $

9. Trade and other payables (Cont'd)

9a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

Trade and other payables		
- total current	412,696	500,868
- total non-current	72,412	49,994
	485,108	550,862
Less deferred revenue	(405,890)	(440,446)
Less Goods & Services tax	(7,617)	(7,235)
Financial liabilities as trade & other payables	71,601	103,181

No collateral has been pledged for any of the trade and other payables balances.

10. Provisions

Annual leave provision	7,600	13,000

11. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The Directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities that are in existence at the date of the signing of this report.

12. Related party transactions

No Director member receives directly or indirectly any fees, bonuses or other remuneration as a consequence of their appointment to the Board.

13. Key Management personnel compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the company and its controlled entities during the year are as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	408,930	402,730
Post- employment benefits	36,019	40,490
	444,949	443,220

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	Note	2026	2025
		$	$

14. Financial instruments

Financial risk management
The Company's and its controlled entities financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments and short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The Company and its controlled entities do not have any derivative financial instruments at 30 June 2026.

Financial Risk Management Policies
The Director's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Company and its controlled entities in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Directors on a regular basis.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	5	1,982,822	2,088,906
Trade & other receivables	6	114,487	178,207
		2,097,309	2,267,113
Financial liabilities			
Trade & other payables	9a	71,601	103,181
		71,601	103,181

i. Treasury risk management
The Board meets on a regular basis to analyse currency and interest rate exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

ii. Financial risks
The main risks the Company and its controlled entities are exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk and credit risk.

Foreign currency risk
The Company and its controlled entities are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk
The Company's and its controlled entities exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. All financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing except for the following:
Cash assets at an average interest rate for the year of 3.19% (2025 3.02%)

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $
14. Financial instruments (cont'd)			
Floating rate instruments			
National Australia Bank		446,745	618,559
Lloyds TSB Bank		74,697	74,697
		521,442	693,256
Fixed rate instruments			
National Australia Bank term deposit		1,461,380	1,395,650
		1,461,380	1,395,650
Total cash		1,982,822	2,088,906

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company and its controlled entities might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities

The Company and its controlled entities manage this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from various sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within one year	
Financial liabilities due for payment:		
Trade & other payables excluding annual leave and deferred income	71,601	103,181
Total expected outflows	71,601	103,181
Financial assets – cash flows realisable:		
Cash & cash equivalents	1,982,822	2,088,906
Trade & other receivables	114,487	178,207
Total anticipated inflows	2,097,309	2,267,113
Net (outflows) inflows on financial instruments	2,025,708	2,163,932

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $

14. Financial instruments (cont'd)

Foreign exchange risk
The Company and its controlled entities are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies as the company has instruments in UK pounds sterling and US dollars. All other bank accounts are denominated in Australian dollars (AUD). Revenues and expenses are recorded in AUD at the time of the transaction and exchange fluctuations would not be material.

The following table shows the foreign currency risk on the financial assets and liabilities of the group's operations denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operations. The foreign currency risk in the books of the parent entity is considered immaterial and is therefore not shown.

Net financial assets /Liabilities in AUD

	Assets 2026	Assets 2025	Liabilities 2026	Liabilities 2025
UK pound sterling	275,384	200,146	31,857	34,705
US dollar	59,638	59,893	-	-
Euro	123,337	129,222	-	6,030

Credit risk
Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contractual obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company and its controlled entities. Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes utilisation of systems for that approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms are normally 30 days from the date of invoice.

Customers that do not meet the Company's and its controlled entities strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain high credit ratings or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet.

The company and its controlled entities have no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Trade & other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality aggregates of such amounts are as detailed in Note 5.

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $

14. Financial instruments (cont'd)

The Company and its controlled entities do not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered in to by the Company and its controlled entities. Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the board in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested in counterparties with a Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating of at least A-2. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash based on S&P counterparty credit ratings.

Cash and cash equivalents

A-1+ rated	1,839,484	2,014,209
A-1 rated	143,338	74,697
	1,982,822	2,088,906

Price risk
The company and its controlled entities are not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

Net fair values

Fair value estimation
The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the balance sheet. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated, Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below.

Differences between fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company and its controlled entities.

	2026		2025	
	Net carrying value	Net fair value	Net carrying value	Net fair value
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,982,822	1,982,822	2,088,906	2,088,906
Trade & other receivables	114,487	114,487	178,207	178,207
Total financial assets	2,097,309	2,097,309	2,267,113	2,267,113
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	71,601	71,601	103,181	103,181
Total financial liabilities	71,601	71,601	103,181	103,181

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	Note	2026	2025
		$	$

14. Financial instruments (cont'd)

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the group's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reporting at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2026	$	$
+/- 2% in interest rates	40,717	40,717
Year ended 30 June 2025		
+/- 2% in interest rates	40,197	40,197

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the company is not materially exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

15. Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to profit (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax

Profit / (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(101,719)	130,217
Non-cash flows in profit from ordinary activities:		
- Depreciation	2,870	3,383
- Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	43,309	(38,228)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- Decrease (increase) in current receivables	63,720	(76,210)
- Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	199	(28,310)
- Increase (decrease) in payables	(31,198)	20,692
- Increase (decrease) in deferred income	(34,556)	101,008
- Increase (decrease) in provision	(5,400)	13,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	(62,775)	125,552

(b) The company and its controlled entities have no credit stand-by or financing facilities in place.
(c) There were no non-cash financing or investing activities during the year.

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	Note	2026 $	2025 $

16. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The company and its controlled entities are not aware of any contingent liabilities that are in existence at the date of the signing of this report.

17. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There have been no significant events after balance sheet date that will significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

18. Controlled entities

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage owned % 2026	2025
Biometrics Institute Limited	United Kingdom	100	100

19. Members Guarantee

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states each member is required to contribute a maximum of $20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At the 30 June 2026, the number of members was 203.

20. Related Party Transactions

Payments to directors of the entity	4,600	-

Transactions between related parties are on standard commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

21. Company Details

The registered address of the company is:

Biometrics Institute Limited
Suite 5.02 655 Pacific Highway
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

The principal places of business are:

Biometrics Institute Limited
Suite 5.02 655 Pacific Highway
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

Biometrics Institute Limited
2 Leman Street
London
E1W 9US
United Kingdom

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TINWORTH & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

COMPILATION REPORT

BIOMETRICS INSTITUTE LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

On the basis of information provided by the directors of the Biometrics Institute and its controlled entities, we have compiled, in accordance with APES 315 'Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports', the following special purpose financial report of the Biometrics Institute and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2026, as set out in the attached Detailed Profit and Loss Statement.

The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is to provide private information to the directors. No Accounting Standards or other mandatory professional reporting requirements have been applied in the preparation of the special purpose financial report.

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used are consistent with the financial reporting requirements of the Biometrics Institute constitution and are appropriate to meet the needs of the directors and members of the consolidated group.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, into a financial report. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept liability for any loss or damage, which any person other than the consolidated group, may suffer arising from any negligence on our part. No person should rely on the special purpose financial report without having an audit or review conducted.

The special purpose financial report was prepared for the benefit of the directors and members of the Biometrics Institute and its controlled entities and the purpose identified above. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 12 October 2026

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Detailed profit and loss statement

Biometrics Institute and controlled entities: financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026

This financial statement should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
INCOME			
Membership fees		572,578	556,112
Event sponsorship		466,226	390,508
Event registrations		586,486	728,759
Total sales		1,625,290	1,675,379
Interest income		64,871	69,463
Advertising income		19,346	13,315
Foreign exchange gain		-	38,228
		1,709,507	1,796,385
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of sales			
Events		337,155	270,448
Total cost of sales		337,155	270,448
Accountancy expenses		55,782	60,545
Audit expenses		7,000	7,600
Bank charges		16,428	19,391
Computer services & equipment		32,728	30,447
Consultants		52,742	42,803
Depreciation		2,870	3,383
Filing fee		352	439
Foreign exchange loss		43,309	-
General expenses		836	1,376
Insurance		12,813	15,240
Legal expense		500	10,610
Marketing expenses		3,813	728
Meeting expenses		6,226	8,621
Postage, printing & stationery		5,512	5,961
Secretariat fee		375,652	332,529
Staff expenses		4,293	1,499
Staff recruitment		-	2,221
Subscriptions		5,576	5,757
Telephone		4,531	2,648
Teleconference		806	1,542
Travel & accommodation		51,994	40,074
Employment expenses		789,306	801,209
Workers compensation insurance		1,002	1,097
		1,811,226	1,666,168
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS) before Income Tax		(101,719)	130,217
Retained profits at the beginning of the year		1,789,838	1,659,621
Retained profits at the end of the financial year		1,688,119	1,789,838

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Notice of the Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Biometrics Institute Ltd (Australia) ABN 81 098 407 099

Notice of the Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Notice is hereby given that the AGM of the Biometrics Institute Ltd (Australia)
will be held at 08:00 on Thursday 26 November 2026
at Hotel Hyatt Canberra, 120 Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra ACT 2600 Australia

Online meeting start times across regions:
Wednesday 25 November
EST 16:00 | GMT 21:00 | CET 22:00
Thursday 26 November
AEDT 08:00 | NZDT 10:00

1. Those present
2. Apologies and proxies
3. Confirm the minutes from the previous AGM, 27 November 2025

Ordinary business

4. To receive and consider the directors' report of the company
5. To receive and consider the financial report of the company
6. To elect directors in accordance with rule 17 of the company's constitution

Eligible nominee:

Darren Bark, NSW Police Force - user (re-nominating)

Proxies:

- Members entitled to attend and vote at this meeting of the company are entitled to appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf
- A member who is entitled to cast two or more votes at the meeting may appoint up to two proxies and may specify the proportion each proxy is entitled to exercise
- A proxy need not be a member of the company
- To be effective, proxy forms must reach the office or registered office of the company or via email as shown on the proxy notice no later than the time shown on the proxy notice
- A proxy lodged by a company must be executed under its company seal or its attorney, or an authorised officer

Dated: 26 October 2026

ORDER OF THE BOARD



Isabelle Moeller,
Secretary
Biometrics Institute Ltd (Australia)
PO Box 576
Crows Nest NSW 1585
Australia
Email: manager@biometricsinstitute.org

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Biometrics Institute member register as at 30 June 2026

2026

User members (70) (Representing 530 persons)

- Alan Turing Institute
- ANZ Banking Group
- Attorney-General's Department Australia
- Australian Commonwealth Department of the Treasury
- Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
- Australian Federal Police
- Australian Taxation Office
- Austroads
- Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- British Standards Institution
- Canada Border Services Agency
- City of New York - Office of Technology & Innovation
- Commonwealth Bank of Australia
- Danish Immigration Service
- Danish National ID Centre
- Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
- Department of Finance Australia
- Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade - Australian Passport Office
- Department of Government Services Victoria
- Department of Home Affairs Australia
- Department of Internal Affairs New Zealand - Regulatory and Identity Services
- Department of Road Transport Netherlands
- Department of Transport Western Australia - Driver and Vehicle Services
- Estonian Ministry of the Interior
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Office for Information Security BSI Germany
- Federal Office of Administration
- Federal Public Service Home Affairs Belgium
- Getlink Group
- Heathrow Airport
- Home Team Science & Technology Agency Singapore
- Immigration & Checkpoints Authority Singapore
- Immigration, Refugees & Citizenship, Canada - Admissibility
- Immigration, Refugees & Citizenship, Canada - Visitors & Identity Programs
- Information Commissioner's Office UK
- Israel Ministry of Interior - National Biometric Database Authority
- Junta Central Electoral Dominican Republic
- KBC Group
- Meta
- Meta Platforms Inc
- Metropolitan Police Service
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment New Zealand
- Ministry of Defence Singapore
- Ministry of Justice and Security - Immigration and Naturalisation Department
- National Australia Bank
- National Crime Agency UK
- National Disability Insurance Agency
- New Zealand Customs Service
- New Zealand Police - Forensics
- Norwegian Directorate of Immigration
- Norwegian Police IT Unit
- Norwegian Tax Administration
- NSW Police Force
- Payments NZ
- Peel Regional Police Canada
- PJGN Gendarmerie Nationale France
- Prime Minister's Office, Israel - National Cyber Directorate, Identity & Biometric Applications Unit
- Royal Netherlands Marechaussee - Ministry of Defence
- Scottish Biometrics Commissioner
- Service NSW
- Services Australia
- Swedish Tax Agency
- Transport Canada
- UK Home Office
- UK Home Office
- Unique Identification Authority of India
- US Department of Homeland Security - US Customs and Border Protection
- US Department of Justice
- Western Australia Police Force
- World Privacy Forum

Honorary members (7) (Representing 7 persons)

- Arron Baker
- Bob Nash
- Clarence Yeo
- Kevin Darch
- Nigel Gordon
- Robert Mocny
- Ross Greenwood

Observers (21) (Representing 34 persons)

- eu-LISA
- European Commission - Directorate General for Human Resources and Security
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights Austria
- Fiji Immigration Department
- Frontex - European Border and Coast Guard Agency
- International Organization for Migration
- Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration - Solomon Islands Immigration Division
- Ministry of Interior, Migration Service - Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
- Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet Samoa
- OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
- Pacific Immigration Development Community
- Papua New Guinea Immigration and Citizen Authority
- Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration & Emigration
- State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
- The World Bank
- Tonga Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Immigration Division
- UNICEF
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Security Council - Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
- United Nations World Food Programme

Academic (7) (Representing 7 persons)

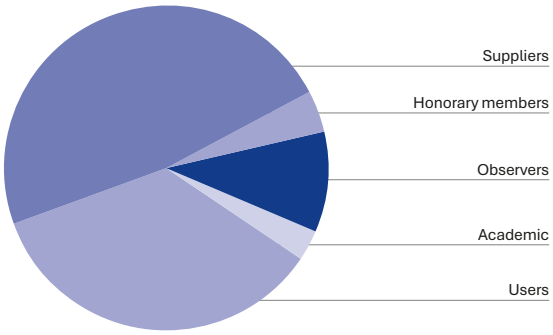
- Canberra Institute of Technology
- Center for Identification Technology Research - CITeR
- International Institute of Information Technology Bangalore (IIIT-B) - MOSIP
- TNO Defence, Security and Safety
- University Carlos III of Madrid
- University of New South Wales
- University of Reading

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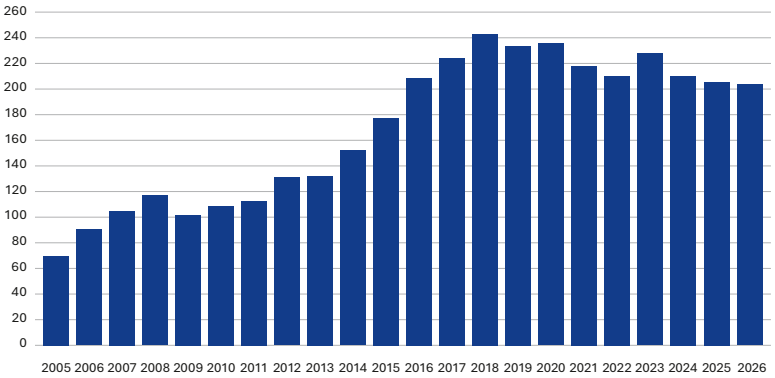
Supplier members (98) (Representing 101 persons)

- Aervision Technologies Australia
- AG2
- Agile Computing
- Alcatraz
- Amadeus IT Group
- Attain Insight
- augmentiq
- Aulich & Co
- Auraya Systems
- Auror New Zealand
- Aware
- Biometix
- Biometría Aplicada, S. A. de C. V
- BixeLab
- Blue Cavalry Solutions
- Brands Australia
- BRYK Group
- Bundesdruckerei Group Germany
- Camtech Consulting
- Cognitec Systems
- Computer Projects of Illinois
- Critical Insights Consultancy
- Cybersecurity Malaysia
- Daon
- Deloitte
- DERMALOG Identification Systems
- Dev Technology Group
- Entrust APAC
- Entrust Corporation
- EY - Dignari LLC
- Ezpassport - Passport Studio
- FacePhi Biometria
- FaceTec
- Facewatch
- Facia
- FIME
- foster+freeman
- Fujitsu Australia Limited
- Fujitsu Services UK
- Gambit ID
- Giesecke+Devrient Australia
- Grabba International
- HID
- ID Transnational Consultancy
- Ideco Biometric Security Solutions
- IDEMIA Public Security
- IDENTY.io
- Idloop
- Ingenium Biometric Laboratories
- Innovatrics, s.r.o.
- Integrated Biometrics
- iProov
- IQSec, S.A de C.V.
- Jumio
- LMC Digital
- Margins ID Group
- Materna Information & Communications SE
- MK Group Joint Stock Company
- Muehlbauer ID Services
- National Physical Laboratory
- NEC Asia Pacific
- NEC Australia
- NEC Corporation of America
- NEC New Zealand
- Oz Forensics
- Parashift
- Paravision
- Partner Associates International Singapore
- PeopleKey
- Pixevety
- Proline
- Promadis
- Reason360
- Regula
- RELI
- SAIC (Science Applications International Corporation)
- secunet Security Networks AG
- Secure Logistics
- Securiport
- Sensus AI
- Signicat B.V.
- Sissa Monitoring Integral
- SITA
- Souter Point
- Sparke Helmore Lawyers
- Speed Identity
- TECH5
- Thales
- Travizory Border Security
- Trust Stamp
- Veridas Digital Authentication Solutions
- Veridos
- VFS Global
- X INFOTECH
- zally
- Zetes
- ZwillGen

Membership breakdown 2026



Total number of members per year, 2005 - 2026



Isabelle Moeller,
Secretary,
Biometrics Institute Ltd (Australia),
PO Box 576, Crows Nest NSW 1585,
Australia

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Biometrics Institute

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