Basketball Association of Newcastle Limited

Closing report for the Board

Year ended 31 December 2025

PKF

15 July 2026

The Board of Directors
Basketball Association of Newcastle Limited
Curley Roads
BROADMEADOW NSW 2292

Dear Board,

AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

We have completed our audit of the financial report of Basketball Association of Newcastle Limited (the "Association") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

This report includes all matters and issues arising from our audit that we consider appropriate for review by the Board. We have discussed the matters raised herein Section 2 with management and we take this opportunity to thank your staff for the co-operation we received throughout the audit process.

We confirm that we are not aware of any relationships between PKF and the Association that, in our professional judgement, may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence or the objectivity of the audit engagement team. Additionally, we confirm that PKF continues to be independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements including section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 and APES 110 and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff has not been compromised.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Board Members and Management. PKF does not take responsibility for any third-party reliance placed on this report.

Yours faithfully

PKF
Chartered Accountants

David Hutchison

David Hutchison
Partner

Contents

SECTION ONE

Overview

Overview

1.1 Introduction

This report summarises the results of our audit of the financial report of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2025. We have discussed the matters raised herein with management and prepared this report for the Board to communicate a summary of the significant accounting and audit matters and other issues examined during our audit.

1.2 Scope of work

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with the terms of engagement, to provide reasonable assurance that the financial report for the Association for the year ended 31 December 2025:

- Presented a true and fair view of the financial position and performance; and
- Complies with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001.

1.3 Judgemental matters and estimations, and other matters of significance

The preparation of the Association's financial report requires the use of accounting policies, management judgements and accounting estimates. Certain judgements and estimates are sensitive because of their significance to the financial report and the possibility that actual future events affecting them may differ from management's current expectations.

As a result of our audit we report that the accounting estimates were reasonable in light of known circumstances and significant accounting policies of the Association were consistently applied during the year ended 31 December 2025. Furthermore, we are not aware of any significant unusual transactions in sensitive or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative accounting guidance or consensus.

Matters of significance are further discussed in **Section 2** of this report.

1.4 Integrity, objectivity and independence

ASA 260 'Communication of Audit Matters to Those Charged with Governance' requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear upon our independence and objectivity.

We are not aware of any relationships between PKF and the Association that, in our professional judgement, may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence or the objectivity of the audit engagement team.

We confirm that PKF continues to be independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff has not been compromised.

Overview (cont.)

1.5 Summary of audit differences

During the course of our audit any adjustments that were identified as immaterial were not reported to management, on the basis that they do not, individually or in aggregate, have a material impact on the financial statements of the Association. A summary of non-trifling adjustments is appended to our representation letter.

Additionally, written management representation specific to the audit will be obtained with management representing that all uncorrected misstatements that they are aware of have been brought to our attention.

1.6 Internal control and fraud considerations

The Board of Directors and Management of the Association are responsible for maintaining adequate accounting records and a system of internal control to prevent, or detect and correct, material misstatement to the financial report arising from instances of fraud or error.

In accordance with Australian Auditing Standards we have reviewed the Association's system of internal control and accounting procedures for the purpose of providing a basis for reliance thereon in designing our review procedures. Our review has been carried out to assist us in expressing an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. This work is not primarily directed towards the discovery of weaknesses or the detection of fraud or other irregularities (other than those which would influence us in forming that opinion) and should not therefore be relied upon to show that no other weaknesses exist. Further, our review was not designed to assess and we do not provide any assurance on, the effectiveness of internal controls.

While our statutory audit work is not primarily directed towards the detection of fraud, we have considered the likelihood of:

- Misstatements arising from fraudulent financial reporting or omissions of amounts or disclosures designed to deceive financial statement users; and
- Misstatements arising from misappropriation of assets involving theft and embezzlement of assets.

From performing these procedures we have not become aware of any instances of fraud or non-compliance with legislative, regulatory or contractual requirements. During the current year audit procedures, we have identified a number of areas for improvement (refer to **Section 4** of this report).

SECTION TWO

Significant accounting and audit matters

Significant accounting and audit matters

Risk Area	Risk Description	Our Approach
Revenue recognition	Australian Accounting Standard AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers has a five-step process for revenue recognition with the core principle requiring entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of control of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, under Australian Auditing Standards, the recognition of revenue is a default significant risk arising from the potential for management to fraudulently misstate revenue.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to: • Documenting the revenue cycle through system narratives; • Assessing the internal control environment; • Performing substantive analytical and detailed audit procedures over selected revenue transactions; • Recalculation of revenue in advance calculations.
Conclusion: Based on the work performed, we have concluded that revenue has been appropriately recognised.		
Management override of controls	Australian Auditing Standards consider that management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial reports by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Although the level of risk of management override of controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk is nevertheless present in all entities. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur, it is a risk of material misstatement due to fraud and thus considered to be a default risk.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to: • We performed an assessment over the internal control procedures; • We reviewed financial statements for changes in accounting policies; • We assessed general journals processed during the year for reasonableness and ensured they were adequately supported and approved; • We assessed the key estimates and judgements and reviewed for instances where management has significantly changed assumptions; and • We considered management responses for potential indicators of bias (e.g. contradictions).
Conclusion: Based on the procedures performed, we did not identify management override.		

Significant accounting and audit matters (cont.)

Risk Area	Risk Description	Our Approach
Useful life of building	Under Australian Accounting Standards, Directors are required each balance date to consider the useful life of all assets. The useful life of the Broadmeadow Stadium has been modified in recent years dependent on the development status of alternative sites. The determination of an asset's useful life impacts the level of depreciation expense recorded. Currently the useful life of the Broadmeadow Stadium aligns with the current stadium lease (October 2028). At 31 December 2025, the stadium is recorded within the balance sheet at $218,175.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to: • Recalculated the depreciation expense for leasehold improvements. • Assessed the carrying value of the buildings and considered for indicators of impairment.
Conclusion: Based on the work performed, we have concluded that building has been correctly recorded within the financial statements. We note that proposed stadium development is behind schedule and is unlikely to be completed prior to the expiry of the current lease. This will create a risk to the Association in future financial periods to ensure the ongoing ability to provide basketball services to its members.		

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SECTION THREE

Communications with the Board of Directors

Communications with the Board of Directors

In accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we are required to communicate specific matters with you on a timely basis and at the conclusion of the audit of the financial report. Based on our professional judgment and audit evidence provided to date we have provided observations and responses significant and relevant to your responsibility of overseeing the financial reporting process.

Risk Area	Risk Description	OK?
Modifications to the audit report	We do not anticipate any modifications to the auditor's report.	✓
Material uncertainties and going concern	We have not detected any material deficiencies in management's assessment of going concern for the year ended 31 December 2025.	✓
Actual or suspected fraud	No actual or suspected fraud resulting in a material misstatement of the financial report was identified.	✓
Specific management representations	Our standard representation letter for the 31 December 2025 financial year have been provided.	✓
Disagreements with management	There were no disagreements with management during the audit.	✓
Significant matters identified	Any significant matters arising from the audit were discussed, or subject to correspondence with management.	✓
Other matters	There were no other matters identified during the audit.	✓
Non-compliance with laws and regulations	We have not become aware of any material non-compliance with laws and regulations.	✓
Limitation of scope	No scope limitations were imposed by management during the audit.	✓
Significant difficulties	During the 2025 audit, the trial balance and key supporting documentation was not prepared at the commencement of the scheduled audit visit. This created a significant delay in the planned completion. We acknowledge that the Association has experienced significant personnel changes internally and with external bookkeepers over the past few years, which may have contributed to this occurring.	⃠

SECTION FOUR

Considerations for improvements

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Considerations for improvements

4.1 Responsibility for Internal Control

Management with oversight by those charged with governance are responsible for maintaining adequate accounting records and a system of internal control to prevent fraud or error.

Consistent with the requirements of Australian Auditing Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, an external audit process considers the control environment having regard to the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements of the Association. As a result, an external audit process does not absolve Management of the responsibility to implement and maintain accounting and internal control systems that are designed to prevent and detect fraud or error.

In accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we have considered the Association's system of internal control in assessing the risk of material mis-statement in the financial report of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2025. An external audit does not provide any assurance over the effectiveness of the internal control environment.

4.2 Considerations for Management

Any considerations for Management as noted in this report consist of our observations arising from our consideration of the internal control environment. Although these considerations have been identified as being note-worthy to bring to the attention of Management, it is at the discretion of Management to determine whether they will be implemented and whether they will continue to be implemented into the future.

Our procedures include annual enquiry to verify whether Management considerations from the previous year have been implemented. As an external audit process does not provide any assurance over the internal control environment, Management should not rely on this enquiry in isolation, and perform their own procedures with respect to oversight in ensuring that previous Management considerations have been actioned.

Management should ensure that an appropriate system of monitoring and oversight with respect to the effectiveness of the internal control environment is in place.

4.3 Risk Classification

Each matter identified in this report has been assigned a risk grading. A definition of each risk grading is as follows:

High	Medium	Low
• The risk of material misstatement through fraud or error is high; • Information reported to management and/or governance is potentially adversely deficient; or • The Association may be at high risk of identified non-compliance.	• The risk of material misstatement through fraud or error is moderate; • Information reported to management is potentially reasonably deficient; or • The Association may be at risk of possible non-compliance.	• The risk of material misstatement through fraud or error is low; • Information reported to management is possibly deficient; or • The Association may be at unidentified risk of non-compliance.

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.4 End of year reporting During our audit, we identified the following in relation to the end of year accounting process: ▪ The trial balance was not finalised and supporting documentation available for the commencement of the scheduled audit booking. ▪ Several changes were being made to trial balance provided by management throughout the audit process.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Reviewing the end of year reconciliation processes to ensure that all accounts are promptly reconciled to ensure management reporting aligns to the final reporting balances. ▪ Review end of month reconciliation process to assist with the end of year process. ▪ Review the reporting timetable to ensure that trial balance is finalised and available for audit and presentation to the board.	Management acknowledges the audit observations regarding the 2025 year-end financial reporting process. Following my commencement as General Manager in June 2025, a number of financial reporting and reconciliation processes required review and strengthening. Since that time, management has focused on improving month-end reconciliation procedures, resolving outstanding balance sheet matters, and establishing more robust reporting timeframes and accountability. These improvements are designed to ensure that future year-end trial balances are finalised prior to the commencement of the external audit, supported by completed reconciliations and appropriate documentation. Management will continue to strengthen the financial close process to improve the timeliness, accuracy and reliability of financial reporting.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: 31 December	Risk: Medium

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.5 Masterfile details During our audit, we identified the following in relation to the supplier Masterfile: ▪ 98 suppliers shared bank account details with another supplier contact card. The process of batch importing has been identified as a cause, with new contact cards setup when the invoice details are imported.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Review the current process of batch importing invoices to maintain efficiency in processing while avoiding duplication of contact cards. ▪ Implement a regular review of the supplier Masterfile to identify and remove duplicate supplier contacts.	Management acknowledges the audit observation and has already undertaken a comprehensive review of the supplier Masterfile to ensure supplier records are current and accurate. Processes for the batch import of invoices have also been reviewed to minimise the creation of duplicate supplier contact records. In addition, regular reviews of the supplier Masterfile have been incorporated into routine financial administration to identify and resolve any duplicate or outdated records, supporting the ongoing integrity of supplier data.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: 31 December	Risk: Medium

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.6 Debtor collection During our audit, we identified the following in relation to the aged debtors listing: ▪ $19,467 of debtors are more than one month overdue, with $16,417 greater than three months overdue (based on invoice due date).	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Implement regular review of the aged debtor listing and engaging with debtors to ensure collection in accordance with invoice terms.	Management acknowledges the audit observation. During 2025, processes for monitoring and managing outstanding debtors were strengthened, with aged receivables being reported to the Board on a monthly basis to provide regular oversight. Debtors are also actively monitored, with overdue accounts followed up on a weekly basis once they reach the appropriate stage of the collection process to support timely payment. Management will continue to monitor debtor performance and maintain these processes to minimise overdue balances and support effective cash flow management.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: 31 December	Risk: Low
4.7 Accounting for building depreciation During our audit, we identified the following in relation to accounting for building depreciation: ▪ The stadium is recognised in the fixed asset register with a useful life of 40 years. ▪ The asset register does not account for the revaluation adjustments on the building. ▪ The current lease expires in 2028. A recalculation has been performed using the current lease agreement to recalculate depreciation expense for the building and an unrecorded adjustment of $24,479 was raised.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Review the fixed asset register to ensure that the building and related assets are recorded at the correct value and depreciated over the remaining useful life.	Management acknowledges the audit observation and has considered the matters raised. A review of the fixed asset register will be undertaken to ensure the stadium and associated assets are appropriately recorded, including consideration of the remaining useful life, lease arrangements and the treatment of revaluation adjustments. Any amendments identified through this review will be reflected in the financial records to ensure compliance with applicable accounting standards.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: 31 December	Risk: Medium

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.8 NAB Sinking fund bank statements During our audit, we identified the following in relation to the bank account "NAB Sinking fund": ▪ Bank statements for the "NAB Sinking Fund" has not been provided by management, with the reason that they are currently unable to locate it and despite attempting to contact NAB, have not yet been able to obtain a copy.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Implement a regular review of all bank accounts within the general ledger. ▪ Implement and document bank reconciliations on each bank account, using bank statements obtained from the banking institution.	Management notes that, during the audit process, it was established that the NAB Sinking Fund account had been closed by the financial institution due to a prolonged period of inactivity. Consequently, bank statements for the closed account were not available. The funds were subsequently recovered and returned to the Association. Management has reviewed the status of all bank accounts and strengthened oversight processes to ensure accounts are regularly monitored and reconciled.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: 1 month	Risk: Medium
4.9 Inventory counts During our audit, we identified the following in relation to the inventory balance: ▪ Inventory balance adjustments were processed after year end based on a physical inventory count performed after year end. The balance was updated from $33,000 to $55,197 from the prior year balance, indicating counts only occur once a year. This raised the risk for improper valuation at year end date and that inventory movements throughout the year are not adequately identified and controlled. ▪ In addition, the stock counts were not formally documented with signed reviews or approvals.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Perform regular stock counts. ▪ Perform a formal stock count at year end date with appropriately signed and reviewed documentation.	Management acknowledges the audit observation and agrees that inventory controls can be strengthened. More frequent stock counts will be implemented throughout the year to improve the accuracy of inventory records and enable timely identification of inventory movements and variances. In addition, year-end stock counts will be formally documented, with appropriate review and approval processes in place to support the valuation of inventory reported in the financial statements.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: Monthly / Quarterly	Risk: Medium

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.10 Fixed Asset verification During our audit, we identified the following in relation to the fixed asset register: ▪ A motor vehicle recorded within the asset register, with a WDV of $2,417 (cost of $29,500) could not be verified by management, stating the vehicle is not owned by BANL.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Assessment over all fixed assets in the fixed asset register and identify any assets not owned or verifiable by BANL. ▪ Supporting documents evidencing ownership should be obtained and retained by the Association.	Management acknowledges the audit observation and agrees that a review of the fixed asset register is required to ensure all assets recorded are current, accurately reflected and supported by appropriate documentation. A comprehensive review of the asset register will be undertaken to identify any assets that are no longer owned by, or cannot be verified as belonging to, BANL. Supporting ownership documentation will also be obtained and retained where appropriate to strengthen asset management controls going forward.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: 31 December	Risk: Low

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.11 GST Disclosure During our audit, we identified the following in relation to the GST balance: ▪ During our assessment we noted the Xero GST calculation was not reporting on manual journals, as these were incorrectly allocated. Management have since corrected a reporting error in the value of $7k and includes this on the March 2026 BAS. ▪ This poses a risk due to non-compliance with tax legislation. And could result in penalties and interest.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Management to implement a reconciliation over all GST related accounts as part of the GST disclosure preparation process. Not only relying on Xero generated reports.	Management acknowledges the audit observation. The GST reporting issue identified during the audit was reviewed and corrected, with the $7k adjustment included in the March 2026 BAS. GST reporting and BAS preparation processes are supported by an external bookkeeper, and management will continue to work with this resource to strengthen reconciliation procedures. A reconciliation of all GST-related accounts will be implemented as part of the BAS preparation process to provide additional assurance over GST disclosures and ensure reliance is not placed solely on system-generated reports. These improvements will strengthen GST compliance processes and reduce the risk of future reporting discrepancies.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: Immediately	Risk: Medium

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.12 LSL for casual employees During our audit, we identified that long service leave is not provided for casual employees. In accordance with legislation, casual employees are entitled to long service leave. Based on calculations performed during the audit, the unrecognised liability is estimated to be $9k.	Management may consider including casual employees in the provision calculation	Management acknowledges the audit observation and the requirement to recognise long service leave entitlements for eligible casual employees in accordance with applicable legislation. Management will review the current long service leave provision process to ensure eligible casual employees are appropriately considered in future calculations and that the financial records accurately reflect any required employee entitlement liabilities.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: 31 December	Risk: Low

Considerations for improvements (cont.)

Observation / Implication	Considerations	Management Response
4.13 Employee contracts During our Audit, we identified 3 employees (of 5 selected) where an employment contract could not be provided. We note that these employees were casual employees and are no longer employed by the Association. The absence of contracts increases the risk of disputes and non-compliance with labour laws requiring recognised to be kept for 7 years.	Management may consider the following in relation to the observations noted: ▪ Ensure all employees have signed employment contracts clearly documenting all information that comply with the Fair Work Act 2009.	Management acknowledges the audit observation and the importance of maintaining current and compliant employment documentation. A HR compliance project commenced in late 2025 to review and strengthen employment records and processes. As part of this project, all current permanent employees and newly engaged casual employees have valid, compliant employment contracts in place. A review of long-standing casual employee records is currently being completed to ensure all remaining employment documentation is current and compliant, with this work nearing completion. Management will continue to maintain appropriate employment records and ensure that employment contracts and related documentation are retained in accordance with applicable legislative requirements.
Responsibility: General Manager	Timeframe: Immediately	Risk: High

SECTION FIVE

Summary of audit adjustments

Summary of audit adjustments

Summary of adjusted differences

Journal number	Description	Assets DR/(CR)	Liabilities DR/(CR)	Equity DR/(CR)	Income statement DR/(CR)
1	Prior year adjustments not recognized within the Xero trial balance	(17,246)	-	17,039	207
		(17,246)	-	17,039	207

Summary of audit adjustments (cont.)

Summary of un-adjusted differences

Journal number	Description	Assets DR/(CR)	Liabilities DR/(CR)	Equity DR/(CR)	Income statement DR/(CR)
1	Reallocate debit balances in the accounts payable account	15,008	(15,008)		
2	Correction of long service leave provision		9,052		(9,052)
3	Provision for doubtful debt	(15,290)			15,290
4	Accrue for wages paid after year end		(4,562)		4,562
5	Adjust for payroll tax recalculation		(6,134)		6,134
6	Correction of depreciation on leasehold improvements (buildings)	(24,479)		7,982	16,496
	Total un-adjusted	**(24,761)**	**(16,652)**	**7,982**	**33,430**

SECTION SIX

Key personnel

PKF

Key Personnel

PKF would like to take this opportunity to thank the following staff for their assistance and co-operation during the 2025 audit:

Name	Position
Sara Jiear	General Manager
Jessica Cole	Bookkeeper (Contractor)

The following PKF staff members were involved in the audit team of the 31 December 2025 audit:

Name	Position	Email
David Hutchison	Engagement Partner	dhutchison@pkf.com.au
Aasma Kharel	Manager	akharel@pkf.com.au
Megha Jain	Senior	MeghaJane@pkf.com.au
Nedine du Plessis	Intermediate	nduplessis@pkf.com.au

APPENDIX A

Financial reporting

Financial reporting updates (cont.)

Amendments to the Australian Accounting Standards - Tier 2 entities

Amending pronouncement	Effective period	Summary of amendments
AASB 2025-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025	AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments amended AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and AASB 9 Financial Instruments related to: (a) settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system; (b) assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features; and (c) disclosures about: (i) financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs; and (ii) investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. This Standard amends AASB 1060 to require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs so that financial statement users can better understand the effect of contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flows. However, the Standard does not add further specific disclosure requirements about investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.
AASB 2025-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Tier 2 Disclosures	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026	AASB 2025-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity amended AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and AASB 9 Financial Instruments to allow entities to better reflect nature-dependent electricity contracts in the financial statements. Nature-dependent electricity contracts help entities to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. AASB 2025-1 amended requirements to: (a) clarify the application of the 'own-use' criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts; (b) permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and (c) add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows. This Standard amends AASB 1060 to require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about nature-dependent electricity contracts that meet the 'own-use' criteria and are recognised as procurement contracts. Only some of the disclosure requirements added by AASB 2025-1 to AASB 7 for Tier 1 entities are extended to Tier 2 entities.

APPENDIX B

About PKF

PKF

A multi-disciplinary firm, unlocking opportunity

In a fast-moving world, standing still is not an option, which is why PKF is solely focused on propelling your future, and driving your success forward.

100+
Partners guiding innovation

15
Locations across Australia

800+
Professionals advising ambitious businesses

Many 1000's
of Clients in Australia and across the world

11th
National advisory and accounting network

Proudly part of the PKF global family

We act together, sharing diverse ideas, niche expertise, specialist resources and deep relationships for everyone's benefit.

214
Firms globally

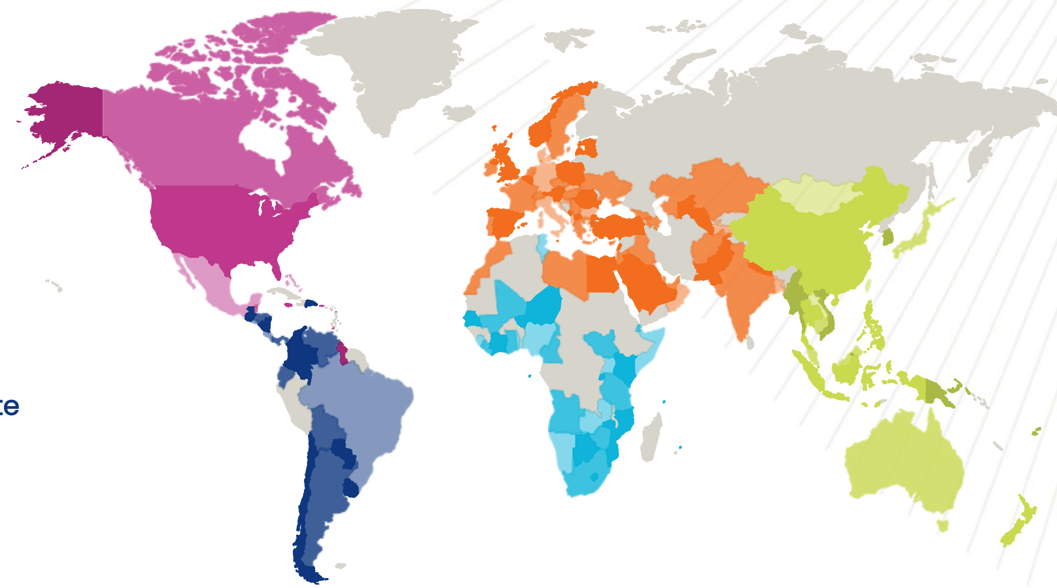
530+
Offices worldwide

21,000+
Professionals across the globe

150
Countries that we operate in

15th
International Accountancy Network

1.7Bn
Generated by member firms in aggregate fee income



PKF Sydney
Level 8, 1 O'Connell Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

PKF Newcastle
755 Hunter Street
Newcastle West, NSW 2302

PKF acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognises their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respect to them and their cultures; and to Elders past and present.

propel
your
future