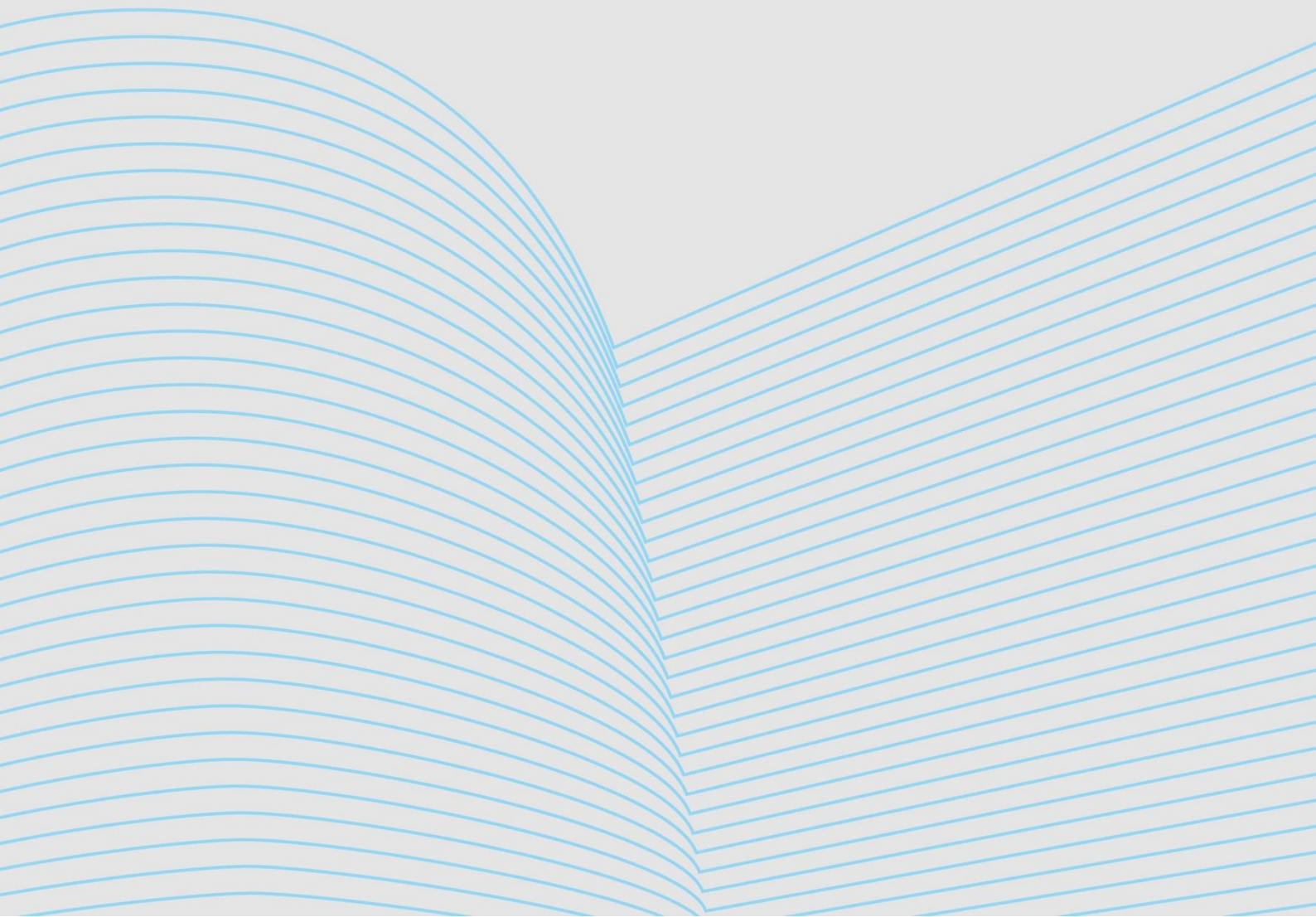




NSW
Architects
Registration
Board

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The NSW Architects Registration Board acknowledges, respects and values Aboriginal peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the lands on which we live, walk and work.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and future. We recognise and remain committed to honouring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships, and continuing connection to their lands, waters and seas. We acknowledge their history here on these lands and their rich contribution to our society.

We also acknowledge our Aboriginal employees who are an integral part of our diverse workforce, and recognise the knowledge embedded forever in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander custodianship of Country and cultures.



27 October 2025

The Hon. Anoulack Chanthivong
Minister for Better Regulation and Fair Trading, Minister for Industry and Trade, Minister for Innovation, Science and Technology, Minister for Building, and Minister for Corrections
Level 15, 52 Martin Place
Sydney NSW 2000
By Email: dlo.brdft@minister.nsw.gov.au / office@chanthivong.minister.nsw.gov.au

Dear Minister

Submission of the Annual Report for the NSW Architects Registration Board

I have the pleasure of submitting the Annual Report of the NSW Architects Registration Board for the year ending 30 June 2025.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Division 7.3 of *the Government Sector Finance Act 2018* as set out in the *Treasurer's Direction Annual Reporting Requirements TD23-11*.

I trust that the Report clearly demonstrates the Board's commitment to the efficient and effective administration of the *Architects Act 2003*.

Yours sincerely

Dr. Kirsten Orr
CEO & Registrar

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OVERVIEW

Charter

The NSW Architects Registration Board (the 'NSW ARB') is constituted by, and operates under, the *Architects Act 2003* (the 'Act'), the legislation regulating architects in NSW.

The Act is the principal legislation administered within the NSW ARB.

Under section 61(1) the Board of the NSW ARB (the 'Board') has the following functions:

- a) the registration of architects
- b) the investigation of complaints against architects
- c) the taking of disciplinary action against architects
- d) the investigation of matters referred to it by the Minister for advice and report in relation to the practice of architecture (including codes of professional conduct)
- e) co-operation with neighbouring jurisdictions to further a common and harmonious approach to the administration of legislation relating to architects
- f) the accreditation of courses of study in architecture
- g) the maintenance and operation of the Architects Fund
- h) the promotion of community discussion about architectural issues
- i) the provision of general advice to consumers of architectural services with respect to the ethics and standards of professional competence that are generally expected of architects
- j) the provision of advice to the Minister with respect to any other matter in connection with the administration of the Act
- k) such other functions as are conferred or imposed on the Board by or under the Act or any other legislation.

Objectives

The key objectives of the NSW ARB are:

- to ensure that architects provide services to the public in a professional and competent manner
- to provide mechanisms to discipline architects who are found to have acted unprofessionally or incompetently
- to ensure that the public is appropriately informed about the qualifications and competence of individuals or organisations holding themselves out as architects, and
- to promote a better understanding of architectural issues in the community.

The NSW ARB serves the following community:

- consumers of architectural services
- architects
- graduates of accredited architecture programs and building designers who wish to become registered architects
- other stakeholder groups including professional organisations, consumer organisations, policy makers and educational institutions.

Board structure and meetings

Section 60 of the Act stipulates the membership of the Board and the qualifications to be held by the various Board members. The Board includes 6 members who are architects and 5 members who are not architects. Six of the members are appointed by the Minister. The Board is supported by the Registrar/CEO, which is a Senior Executive role. Figure 1 illustrates the organisational structure of the NSW ARB.

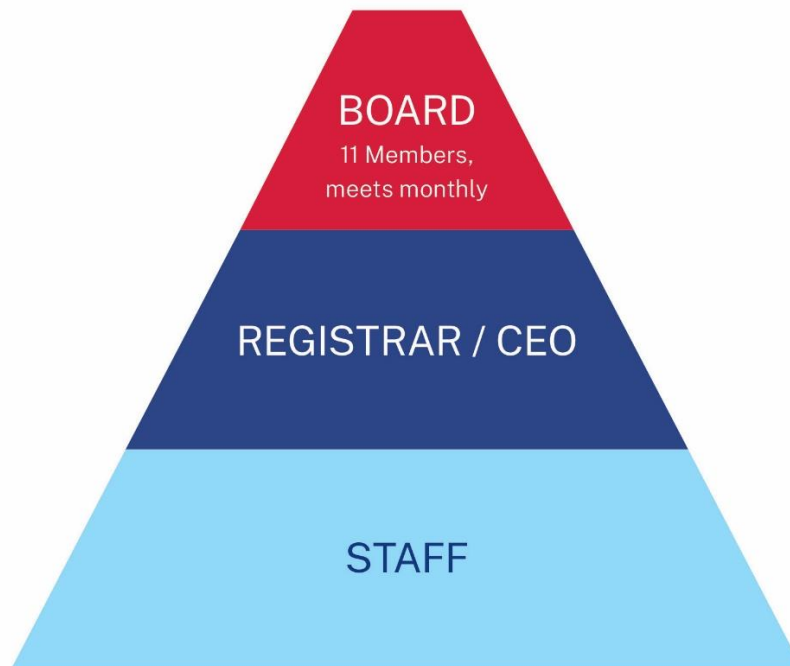


Figure 1. Organisational structure of the NSW ARB

The Board meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month. In addition, Board members participate on 1 or more of the Board's committees.

Board members (other than those holding Government positions) are paid for attendance at Board meetings and other committee work. Fees paid to Board members are in line with the policies established by the Premier's Office for the 2024-2025 period.

Employees

As at 30 June 2025 the NSW ARB employed 10.4 FTE staff, with a total of 11 employees.

STRATEGY

Strategic objectives

The NSW ARB works to protect consumers and extend the integrity of a high-quality architecture profession through initiatives and regulation that provide for today, as well as considering the future.

There are 3 strategic objectives:

1. The integrity of the Architects Act is maintained by the NSW ARB as the trusted government regulator

This objective supports the NSW ARB to meet its remit of administering the Act through relationships with key stakeholders across government, professional bodies, cultural institutions, universities, architectural practices, architects and other relevant stakeholders. These stakeholders may impose a variety of interpretations on the Act depending on their area of representation, different organisational perspectives and lived experiences. This raises the need for targeted initiatives, communicated well to each stakeholder group, ensuring that the NSW ARB's purpose and mandate is clearly articulated to all, and legislative reform is optimised.

2. Graduates and the profession attain, maintain, and value architectural registration and continuing professional development (CPD)

This objective prioritises promotion of the benefits of registration. The NSW ARB must support diverse participation in the profession and assist architects to stay registered, meet their regulatory obligations and keep informed through quality CPD. Data is collected about perceptions of the NSW ARB and the value of architects to inform NSW ARB initiatives.

3. Community and industry value and trust architects to design and deliver a quality, built environment

This objective focuses on improving community understanding of the role of architects, the specific contributions they make and the value they bring. The NSW ARB must clearly showcase the value of architect registration and, in the context of current regulatory challenges, contribute to rebuilding and enhancing public trust in the construction industry more broadly. A crucial component of this objective is the complaints process itself, ensuring that the Board's investigation of complaints is conducted in a transparent and timely fashion, upholds the public interest view, and applies appropriate disciplinary mechanisms for architects who are found to have acted unprofessionally or incompetently.

Current NSW ARB Strategic Plan 2024 – 2027

Operational priorities are identified in the NSW ARB Strategic Plan 2024-2027 (the 'Strategic Plan'), which is reviewed on an annual basis. The Strategic Plan is publicly available on the NSW ARB website.

Measuring outcomes

Each of the strategic objectives identified in the Strategic Plan have 3 priorities with clearly identified measures of success.

Resource allocation

The Strategic Plan orients the way Board members and employees work with each other and clarifies intent and organisational priorities. All work is consistently tied back to the Strategic Plan to deliver the greatest possible value as a small, self-funded regulatory body with limited resources.

OPERATIONS AND PERFORMANCE

Key services

The range of services provided by the NSW ARB includes:

- maintaining an accurate NSW Register of Architects and NSW List of Architect Corporations and Firms
- operating a fair, effective, and open procedure for investigating and hearing complaints made against architects
- disciplining architects who breach the Act and individuals or firms who represent themselves as an architect when they are not entitled to do so
- conducting examinations for registration as an architect
- accrediting NSW architecture programs that lead to registration as an architect
- managing a program of scholarships and awards
- providing information to consumers of architectural services with respect to the ethics and standards of professional competence that are generally expected of architects
- promoting a better understanding of architectural issues in the broader community, and
- providing accurate information to architects to maximise their understanding of their obligations under the Act and the NSW Architects Code of Professional Conduct (Code).

Registering architects

Qualifications for admission to the Register

Uniform minimum standards of education and training have been adopted by all states and territories in Australia for registration as an architect. These are 5-years of study in an accredited Australian architecture program or its equivalent, an approved period of practical experience, and successful completion of the Architectural Practice Examination (APE). These standards are agreed nationally and administered by the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA).

Accredited academic qualifications

The accredited Master of Architecture, the academic qualification prescribed by the Act for registration as an architect, is offered by 5 universities in NSW: University of Newcastle, UNSW Sydney, The University of Sydney, University of Technology Sydney, and Western Sydney University.

Architecture programs offered by the above NSW universities are accredited and monitored under the *Architecture Program Accreditation Procedure in Australia and New Zealand*, owned and administered by the AACA. Under this procedure, national Accreditation Review Panels (ARPs) provide recommendations to the Board regarding the accreditation of qualifications for a maximum period of 5 years.

In the reporting year, ARPs were conducted at The University of Sydney, University of Technology Sydney, and Western Sydney University.

Architectural Practice Examination (APE)

The final qualification for registration as an architect in NSW is the successful completion of the APE, administered by the AACA and managed by the state and territory architect registration boards.

The APE is a 3-part examination, comprising

- Part 1 Submission of AACA Logbook and Statement of Practical Experience
- Part 2 National Examination Paper
- Part 3 Examination by Interview.

In the reporting year, 232 NSW candidates applied for the APE Part 1 and 266 candidates were assessed as being eligible for admission to the APE Part 2, including 34 candidates who re-sat Part 2.

The APE Part 2 was conducted as remote, proctored online examination in September 2024 and April 2025, managed by the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER) and delivered by Proctor U. In the reporting year, 7 NSW candidates withdrew prior to the APE Part 2, 259 candidates completed Part 2, and 196 candidates were successful, representing a 76% success rate.

The APE Part 3 was conducted face-to-face in the NSW ARB offices in November 2024 and June 2025. In the reporting year, 214 NSW candidates were admitted to Part 3, and 194 candidates were successful, representing a 91% success rate.

The NSW ARB provided 6 hours of free webinar events attended by 629 candidates to assist their preparation for the APE, and 3 hours of training events for APE assessors attended by 96 architects.

NSW Portfolio Program of Assessment (NSW PPA)

The NSW PPA is a competency-based assessment process that provides a pathway to the APE for those who have substantial skills and experience in the architectural services profession but do not have the approved architecture qualification or overseas equivalent.

Candidates submit a portfolio of 3 to 4 'complex' architectural projects from the last 10 years for which they have experience as a primary decision maker for the conceptual and schematic design, and design development. At least 1 of the projects should have been built in Australia in the last 10 years, or overseas in the last 5 years. In addition to the portfolio submission, candidates submit supporting written material and are interviewed about their skills and experience in the architectural services profession. Candidate submissions are assessed against the relevant Performance Criteria from the *2021 National Standard of Competency for Architects (2021 NSCA)* to determine their equivalence with the threshold competencies expected of a graduate from an accredited architecture program in Australia.

In the reporting year, there were no new applications for the NSW PPA. Two candidates carried forward from the previous reporting year: 1 was unsuccessful in the Stage 2 Eligibility Interview, and 1 was successful in the Stage 3 Interview and was granted access to the next available APE leading to registration as an architect.

Mutual Recognition

The Act facilitates freedom of movement of architects registered in other Australian states and territories between the respective jurisdictions. The Board normally approves an applicant for registration in NSW on completion of the prescribed application form and payment of the annual registration fee. In the reporting year, 68 interstate architects were admitted to the NSW Register of Architects under the terms of the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992*.

Automatic Mutual Recognition (AMR)

Automatic Mutual Recognition of Occupational Registrations (AMR) was commenced on 1 December 2022 for interstate architects providing services in NSW. Under this scheme, Automatic Deemed Registration (ADR) enables an architect registered in an Australian State or Territory to work in another State or Territory without completing a formal assessment or examination.

An interstate architect wishing to work in NSW under ADR has deemed registration in NSW and does not pay an individual registration fee in NSW. ADR allows such an architect to work in NSW because the architect is registered in their home State. To be eligible to work in NSW under ADR an architect must, before commencing work as an architect in NSW, notify the NSW ARB via the notification process on the ServiceNSW platform.

In the reporting year, 81 interstate architects notified the NSW ARB of their intention to provide architectural services in NSW under ADR, including 8 pending notifications from architects who hold registration interstate. 114 ADR architects had previously been registered in NSW.

APEC Architect MRA

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a cooperative association between 21 regional economies, founded to promote economic and technical cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. APEC builds on the World Trade Organization (WTO) General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS) principles for the progressive liberalisation of trade in services through the reduction of regulatory restrictions, leading to reciprocal agreements between member economies where appropriate.

Australia, along with other APEC member economies, has agreed to participate in the APEC Architect framework, which aims to facilitate the access of APEC Architects to independent practice within the region. Those economies who are participating in the framework are Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and the United States of America. A Central Council has been established by the participating economies. Each participating economy has established a Monitoring Committee to take responsibility for administration of the APEC Architect framework in that economy. Australia currently has mutual recognition agreements under the APEC Architect Agreement with Canada, Japan, and Singapore.

In the reporting year, no architects were admitted to the NSW Register of Architects under the terms of the APEC Architect MRA.

Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement (TTMRA)

As a result of the Federal Government's passage of legislation mirroring that of the New Zealand Government, the TTMRA allows mutual recognition of registration between Australia and New Zealand.

In the reporting year, 12 architects from New Zealand were admitted to the NSW Register of Architects under the terms of the TTMRA.

United Kingdom / Australia / New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement (UK/AUS/NZ MRA)

The Mutual Recognition Agreement in place between the architectural licensing authorities of the United Kingdom (UK), Australia and New Zealand enables UK registered architects to bypass the APE.

In the reporting year, 4 architects were admitted to the NSW Register of Architects under the terms of the UK/AUS/NZ MRA.

United States / Australia / New Zealand Mutual Recognition Arrangement (US/AUS/NZ MRA)

The Mutual Recognition Arrangement in place between the architectural licensing authorities of the United States of America (US), Australia and New Zealand enables US architects registered in 1 of the 30 US jurisdictions that have agreed to these arrangements to bypass the APE. US signatories include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the reporting year, 1 architect was admitted to the NSW Register of Architects under the terms of the US/AUS/NZ MRA.

Architect corporations and firms

Section 11 of the Act provides that a corporation or firm must have a nominated architect responsible for the provision of architectural services to be considered as an architect corporation or firm. Corporations and firms are active if there is at least 1 nominated architect on the NSW List of Architect Corporations and Firms. A corporation or firm that does not have a nominated architect is considered inactive until a new nomination is received by the NSW ARB.

The number of active architect corporations and firms in NSW as at 30 July 2025 was 2,206.

Information sharing to support the licensing platform for the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020*

The NSW ARB has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Customer Service (DCS) to share information from the NSW Register of Architects via an Application Programming Interface (API). The API minimises the administrative impact on architects of the requirements for registration under the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* and facilitates the 'fast tracking' of registration of eligible architects in the 'Design Practitioner-Architectural' category. The API is only used to provide and update data from the NSW Register of Architects to the DCS licensing platform.

Profile of architects registered in NSW as of 30 July 2025

Total number of NSW registered architects						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5459	5669	5803	5870	5997	6221	6306
Practising / Non practising 5678 / 628						

Number of new registrants						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
359	290	358	368	442	356	400

Qualifications of new registrants

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
NSW university qualification	174	99	154	143	205	172	176
Interstate university qualification	46	28	27	25	48	31	81
Overseas university qualification	25	23	30	31	50	35	22
NZ/Hong Kong/Singapore/UK qualification	5	6	3	6	4	7	7
Experience Practitioner Assessment Overseas/Local	29	26	29	36	28	15	10
National Program of Assessment/NSW PPA	4	3	14	12	13	9	19
Mutual Recognition Australia	68	97	97	108	85	70	68
APEC Architect	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
TTMRA	3	6	1	3	4	0	12
UK/AUS/NZ MRA	-	-	-	-	0	14	4
US/AUS/NZ MRA	4	2	3	4	4	0	1
Temporary Registration (NSW)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	359	290	358	368	442	356	400

Location of registrants

	NSW	ACT	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Overseas
Practising	4793	86	2	270	36	20	320	20	131
Non practising	488	8	1	26	6	3	12	1	83

Age and gender of registrants

Age range	Practising				Non practising			
	M	F	I	Total	M	F	I	Total
90 +	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
80 to 89	44	2	0	46	67	5	0	72
70 to 79	255	28	0	283	162	27	0	189
60 to 69	596	135	1	732	88	36	0	124
50 to 59	832	376	1	1209	48	43	1	92
40 to 49	991	623	4	1618	36	47	0	83
30 to 39	937	714	0	1651	15	42	0	57
20 to 29	71	67	1	139	1	2	0	3
Total	3726	1945	7	5678	424	203	1	628

Gender M – Male F – Female I – Indeterminate/Intersex/Unspecified

Protecting consumers

Complaints against the professional conduct of architects

Fifteen new complaints were received by the Board in the reporting year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

As at 30 June 2025, 6 complaints were proceeding with determinations to be finalised, and 2 complaints were awaiting information from parties. Three complaints were withdrawn by the complainant. Two complaints were stayed. Two complaints were dismissed by the Board.

Complaints from the previous reporting year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Three complaints from the previous reporting year were finalised and determined as unsatisfactory professional conduct by the Board following an investigation. One complaint from the previous reporting year was awaiting submissions from the architect on the Provisional Determination made by the Board. Three complaints from the previous reporting year were dismissed. One complaint, which was stayed in the previous reporting year, resumed its investigation in the reporting year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Details of actions following the determination of complaints are published on the NSW Register of Disciplinary Action on the NSW ARB website:

https://www.architects.nsw.gov.au/download/Register_of_Disciplinary_Action.pdf

Alternative dispute resolution

The NSW ARB regularly receives calls from consumers seeking advice on issues that may be currently unfolding with their architect or on site where early intervention can assist. The Board's complaints process is an effective mechanism to discipline architects who are found to have acted unprofessionally or incompetently. However, the complaints process can take time to afford procedural fairness to parties and reach a determination. For this reason, the NSW ARB may facilitate alternative dispute resolution with agreement from the parties. In the reporting year, the NSW ARB did not facilitate any mediation sessions.

Internal monitoring of enforcement procedures

The NSW ARB monitors case management and the timeliness of its enforcement procedures to optimise outcomes for all parties involved in complaints matters.

A *Triage Register* documents initial enquiries from consumers, recording the nature of their concerns / complaints. When enquiries are received from consumers, they are advised of their rights under the Act including the right to make a formal complaint. In the reporting year, 34 enquiries were recorded on the *Triage Register*: 2 of these proceeded to a complaint, 1 was raised as a complaint but then shortly withdrawn, and 31 complaints were avoided or resolved by early advice and action.

- 21 enquiries (62%) related to a potential breach of clause 4 of the Code - Provision of architectural services generally
- 6 enquiries (18%) related to a potential breach of clause 6 of the Code - Provision of information to clients and prospective clients
- 8 enquiries (24%) related to a potential breach of clause 7 of the Code - Client agreements
- 7 enquiries (21%) related to a potential breach of the other clauses of the Code and/or the Act
- 1 enquiry (3%) related to other matters that do not constitute a breach of the Code
- 10 enquiries (29%) related to Development Applications.

Note that some enquiries related to breaches of multiple clauses of the Code and/or matters.

A *Mediation Register* records applications and outcomes of alternative dispute resolution undertaken.

A *Complaints Register* complements the NSW Register of Disciplinary Action and provides a means to measure the life cycle of the enforcement process.

Offences relating to the practice of architecture: Breaches of sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Act

The use of the title 'architect' is protected by the Act and can only be used by persons who are on the NSW Register of Architects. If architectural services are provided by a corporation or firm, then the entity must have nominated at least 1 architect who is responsible for the architectural services provided.

The Board has no jurisdiction over investigating the conduct of persons providing design services if they are not architects.

The NSW ARB investigates reports of persons or entities illegally representing themselves or others as architects and monitors classified advertising, social media, and websites to check compliance with sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Act. In cases where a potential breach is identified, the individual or entity is given the opportunity to remedy the matter. Where the representation is not remedied, the Board may take action against the individual or entity in the Local Court.

In the reporting year, there were 574 investigations of alleged offences relating to the practice of architecture. As at 30 June 2025, 403 cases were closed with the breaches rectified, 24 cases were closed with no breaches found upon investigation and 147 cases had been actioned and were awaiting a response.

- 148 investigations related to a potential breach of section 9 of the Act, relating to an individual representing, or being represented, as an architect
- 72 investigations related to a potential breach of section 10 of the Act, relating to a corporation or firm representing, or being represented, as an architect corporation or firm
- 475 investigations related to an architect corporation or firm not having a nominated architect clearly identified, as required by section 11(2) of the Act, and
- 472 investigations related to breaches of the Code.

Note that some investigations related to breaches of multiple sections of the Act, for example where an individual was representing both themselves and their corporation or firm to be an architect and an architect corporation or firm.

Audit of company websites

In the reporting year, the NSW ARB commenced an audit of company websites for compliance with the requirement to have their nominated architect clearly identified, as required by section 11(2) of the Act. There were 2,191 companies that were captured in the website audit, which is continuing in FY 2026.

As at 30 June 2025, there were 472 investigations of alleged offences arising from the website audit. 351 cases were closed with breaches rectified, and 121 had been actioned and were awaiting a response.

- 458 investigations related to an architect corporation or firm not having the nominated architect listed on the website, as required by section 11(2) of the Act and clause 17(2) of the Code.
- 99 investigations related to a potential breach of section 9 of the Act, arising from an individual representing, or being represented, as an architect.
- 3 investigations related to a potential breach of section 10 of the Act, arising from a corporation or firm representing, or being represented, as an architect corporation or firm.

Note that some investigations related to breaches of multiple sections of the Act, for example where a firm was misrepresenting employees to be architects and also did not have their nominated architect clearly identified.

Legal action

NSW Architects Registration Board v Peng [2025] NSWCATOD 58

On 6 November 2024, the NSW ARB applied to the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal ('Tribunal') for a disciplinary finding under Division 3 of the *Architects Act 200* ('Act') against architect, Yao (Peter) Peng, with respect to a complaint made against him by the Board.

On 14 May 2025, the Tribunal found that Mr Peng was guilty of professional misconduct and pursuant to section 47(3)(b) of the Act, Mr Peng's registration was cancelled. Pursuant to section 47(5) of the Act, the Tribunal ordered that Mr Peng cannot apply to be re-registered as an architect within 3 years from the date of the orders.

A link to that decision can be found on the NSW Caselaw website:
<https://www.caselaw.nsw.gov.au/decision/196c7afafe2a61ffcedb4503>

Monitoring architects' compliance with continuing professional development (CPD) requirements

Under section 24(2)(g) of the Act, the Board may remove an architect's name from the NSW Register of Architects or under section 43(4) find the architect guilty of unsatisfactory professional conduct if the architect has failed to comply with CPD requirements.

Under clause 16 of the Code, architects must annually demonstrate to the NSW ARB that they have taken all reasonable steps to maintain and improve their knowledge and skills relevant to their architectural practice and their provision of architectural services. They are required to undertake a minimum of 20 hours of CPD annually, of which at least 10 hours must be Formal CPD activity. An effective CPD regime for architects is expected to have as its basis the 2021 NSCA.

Every year architects are randomly selected by the NSW ARB for a CPD audit. In the reporting year, 8 architects were selected for CPD audit and were deemed to have not complied with the annual CPD requirements. Upon review by the Registrar and CPD auditor, all of these matters were resolved. The scope of the CPD audit was reduced from the previous reporting year due to resourcing considerations.

Details of actions taken by the Board where architects are found to have failed to demonstrate CPD compliance are published on the NSW Register of Disciplinary Action on the NSW ARB website:

https://www.architects.nsw.gov.au/download/Register_of_Disciplinary_Action.pdf

To support architects to meet their CPD requirements and to uplift understanding of the Act and Code, the NSW ARB delivers free 1-hour Formal CPD webinars that focus on key aspects of the regulation of architects, including:

- CPD requirements for NSW architects
- How architects are regulated in NSW
- Introduction to the 2021 NSCA
- Nominating a responsible architect
- Pathways to registration
- Systemic risks in the Australian architecture sector – insights from 2024 focus groups
- What you need to know about being an architect in NSW
- Working with your client - how to avoid complaints

In the reporting year, the Registrar and employees delivered 17 hours of free webinars attended by a total of 1,055 architects.

The NSW ARB partnered with *informed by Planned Cover* to deliver 2 free 1-hour Formal CPD webinars on professional indemnity insurance, risk management, and contract obligations under clause 15 of the Code. The live sessions reached full capacity with 1,000 architects registered. Recordings are available on demand, with a strong ongoing uptake.

The NSW ARB partnered with *CPD for Architects* to deliver a 2-part free 3-hour Formal CPD program focused on effective communication between architects and clients and how to manage relationships and associated risks in projects at various scales. Part 1 was a 1-hour self-directed online module completed by 283 architects. Part 2 was a 2-hour in-person workshop completed by 70 architects at the NSW ARB office. The program built on recent joint research by the NSW ARB and Architects Registration Board of Victoria that found client-architect relationships and agreements are a key systemic risk in the Australian architecture profession.

The NSW ARB partnered with investigators from the ARC Industrial Transformation Training Centre for Next-Gen Architectural Manufacturing to explore Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications that could enhance peer-to-peer learning for CPD. The project developed an outline for a 1-hour online “Learn-to-learn” CPD module aligned with formal CPD requirements, and built a proof-of-concept “CPD Assist” AI tool trained to map architects’ learning activities to the 2021 NSCA using de-identified NSW ARB data. The NSW ARB is exploring staged development of the “CPD Assist” tool for future implementation.

Monitoring architects’ compliance with Profession Indemnity Insurance (PII) requirements

Under section 24(2)(h) of the Act the Board may remove an architect’s name from the NSW Register of Architects if they have not met a requirement relating to Professional Indemnity Insurance (PII). Under clause 15 of the Code, an architect must maintain a policy of PII appropriate for the architectural services they are providing or apply to the Board for a PII exemption. They must give their clients information about the PII they hold for the architectural services they are providing. Architects are required to annually make a declaration relating to PII and to upload a copy of their PII Certificate of Currency.

In the reporting year, there were no architects removed from the NSW Register of Architects for failing to meet a requirement relating to PII.

Details of actions taken by the Board where architects are found to have failed to demonstrate compliance with PII requirements are published on the NSW Register of Disciplinary Action on the NSW ARB website:

https://www.architects.nsw.gov.au/download/Register_of_Disciplinary_Action.pdf

NSW ARB Short Form Architect Client Contract

Evidence shows that a concise client agreement protects consumers by providing them with a better understanding of the basis of their agreement with their architect. The *2019 NSW ARB Short Form Architect Client Contract* (SFACC) is a free online resource developed by the NSW ARB to assist consumers who intend to contract with architects, and to support architects to meet their obligations under the Code. It comprises a covering letter, services schedule and standard terms of agreement.

In the reporting year, there were 678 downloads of the covering letter and services schedule (Word doc) and 465 downloads of the standard terms (PDF) for the SFACC.

In December 2024, the Board decided to prioritise a review of the existing SFACC and engaged Hicksons Lawyers to support the process. The SFACC is proposed to be updated and renamed to the *NSW ARB Client Architect Agreement* (‘CAA’). The CAA will comprise a covering letter, services schedule, and standard terms of agreement, and will be accompanied by supporting materials such as a client checklist and a short user guide to assist in the use and application of the standard terms. The review is in the final stages for publication in late 2025.

Contributions to inter-agency initiatives related to the regulation of architects

As a statutory, regulatory body, the NSW ARB works within government structures to inform inter-agency discussion on matters directly related to the regulation of architects, regularly participating in government taskforces and roundtable discussions.

The Registrar meets monthly with the NSW Chapter President of the Australian Institute of Architects and on an as-needs basis with the NSW/ACT President of the Association of Consulting Architects.

Informing the public

The NSW ARB provides general advice to the public and consumers of architectural services to inform them about the ethics and professional standards that are generally expected of registered architects. The NSW ARB always seeks to use plain English and contemporary communication platforms to provide greater accessibility and ensure better understanding of complex professional and regulatory processes.

Monitoring the NSW ARB engagement strategy

The Engagement Committee is responsible for monitoring the ways in which the NSW ARB engages with the public and consumers of architectural services. A co-design process is used to better understand the service design of the NSW ARB, and a holistic approach is taken to strategically map and understand audience needs, NSW ARB services, and interactions with consumers.

NSW ARB website

The NSW ARB website provides a “one-stop-shop” for consumer and architect resources, with an emphasis on easily downloadable pdf factsheets and other publications. The NSW ARB database of architects and architect corporations is searchable from the website and can be used by the public to confirm the status of a person or business entity.

In the reporting year, the NSW ARB website had 574,000 page views, 86,000 first visits and 91,000 total active users. The average engagement time per user was 4 minutes and 59 seconds.

NSW Architects Code of Professional Conduct 2017

The Code is Schedule 2 of the Architects Regulation 2017. It provides architects and their clients with a statement of the standards required of architects when engaged to provide architectural services. A failure to comply with the Code may constitute unsatisfactory professional conduct for the purposes of the Act and may be grounds for disciplinary action under Part 4 of the Act. The Code is also a useful informational document for consumers that clearly articulates the high professional standards delivered by architects and reconfirms the value of engaging an architect over a less qualified and possibly less experienced draftsman or building designer.

Working with your Architect resource

Working with your Architect is published by the NSW ARB to guide consumers on the architect’s role and obligations to clients and, vice versa, the client’s role to assist their architect in the realisation of their project. The NSW ARB expresses no view about the quality of design services provided by architects and others, but endeavours to ensure that consumers’ choices on providers of building design services are based upon accurate information about providers’ registration status.

Lectures to architecture students

To support the development of professional education that ‘bridges’ competency between tertiary architectural education and registration, in the reporting year the Registrar delivered 3 hours of lectures to students in accredited architecture programs at UNSW Sydney, University of Technology Sydney and Western Sydney University. Lecture content covered the education-practice-regulation context, the 2021 NSCA, pathways to register as an architect, the APE, the Act and the Code.

Lectures to architects

Beyond the provision of CPD for architects, the NSW ARB is committed to contributing to events offered to architects by other providers. In the reporting year, the Registrar regularly contributed to events hosted by the Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) and small practice networks.

Promoting architecture

The NSW ARB promotes architectural issues in the community to ensure consumers of architectural services are better informed so their rights can be better protected. To do this, the NSW ARB partners with industry, not for profit organisations and professional peak bodies to deliver public programs that inform, engage, and educate, including the following programs detailed below.

Engagement initiatives

The purpose of NSW ARB engagement initiatives is to

1. amplify architecture in the public realm by bringing architectural discussions to the forefront of public discourse, and highlight architecture's role in sustainability, community well-being, and cultural significance
2. promote engagement with the community by facilitating initiatives that bridge the engagement gap between architects and the public, fostering informed community participation in architectural matters
3. celebrate and showcase emerging architects, their innovative projects, and societal contributions
4. nurture partnerships and collaborations with cultural and community-focused entities, promoting collective advancement, and
5. educate and equip architects with the tools and knowledge they need for substantial public engagement and comprehensive professional representation.

The NSW ARB collaborates with allied not for profit cultural and arts organisations and partners in events and programs that are aligned to the celebration of architecture and reach public audiences.

Celebration of newly registered architects at NSW Parliament House

In March 2025, the NSW ARB held its annual Celebration of Registration at NSW Parliament House, attended by 300 guests, including 132 newly registered architects. The event included a rolling digital name call and recognition of the professional achievement of the newly registered architects. Addresses on the professional responsibility and regulatory expectations of architects were delivered by the Minister for Better Regulation and Fair Trading and Building, the Hon. Anoulack Chanthivong, and the NSW Building Commissioner, James Sherrard. Professor Helen Lochhead AO, Board Deputy President, awarded the 2025 Architects Medallion. Glenn Scott, Board President, gave a congratulatory address emphasising architecture's important role in addressing complex community needs with insight and care, and the role and value of architects as custodians of the built environment.

State Library of NSW 'Year of Architecture' 2025

In the reporting year, the NSW ARB partnered with State Library of NSW for a 'Year of Architecture' that positioned architecture as a cultural and civic concern and reinforced the NSW ARB's commitment to making architectural knowledge accessible and relevant to broad public audience. The partnership gave the NSW ARB visibility across event branding, digital communications and venue collateral. Activities delivered with direct input by the NSW ARB included a PechaKucha on Housing presented by past Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship recipients to a sold-out audience of 345 in the Library's new auditorium (a recording available on demand was viewed 53 times in the first 2 months); the launch of *The Australian Dream?* Exhibition curated by Tim Ross; and sponsorship of the Library's Summer Fellows (Architecture) program, a new initiative to support and foster creative practice, research and study by architects and architecture students using the Library's unique architecture collections.

Sydney Open 2024

The NSW ARB was a Major Partner with Museums of History NSW in the revitalised program for Sydney Open 2024 that explored architecture through expert-led tours, curated talks and panel discussions, and a major pilot initiative, *Adaptive Reuse Open Day*. The Open Day on Sunday 3 November 2024 featured 6 buildings – including The Mint, Sirius Building, White Bay Power Station, and 50 Martin Place – and a full day of expert-led site tours, panel discussions, and in-conversation events. It was attended by over 5,000 participants. Other events delivered approximately 30,000 site visits across the year. The partnership aligns with the NSW ARB's commitment to promoting architecture in the wider community, and improving architectural literacy and public engagement through accessible, place-based programming.

Architectural Practice Educators Network 2024 Symposium

The NSW ARB supported the inaugural *Practice Matters* Symposium convened by the Architectural Practice Educators Network at UNSW Sydney in November 2024. This national forum brought together educators, practitioners, regulators and students to examine the intersection of architectural education and professional capability. The 2-day event contributed to research, publications, and sector-wide dialogue on graduate preparedness and registration readiness. The NSW ARB's involvement reinforced its commitment to collaborative education reform and maintaining alignment between accredited programs, competency frameworks, and evolving expectations in practice.

Sydney Build Expo 2025

Sydney Build Expo 2025 was a major industry event in May 2025 that attracted over 20,000 professionals and featured more than 500 speakers across 15 stages. The NSW ARB contributed to industry dialogue and strengthened its ties with the profession by co-hosting a networking event for architects with the Association of Consulting Architects and the Regional Architecture Association. The Registrar also chaired a panel session titled *Uplifting the Next Generation of Architects: Bridging the skills gap* that explored the intersection of education, skills development, and industry needs.

Australian Institute of Architects NSW Awards

The NSW ARB sponsored 2 categories in the Australian Institute of Architects NSW Architecture Awards in June 2025: the Premier's Prize and the Enduring Architecture Award. These awards recognise architectural contributions that demonstrate long-term public value, community benefit, and design excellence. The sponsorship gave the NSW ARB visibility across event branding and on-stage presence, with the Board President and the Registrar both presenting prizes. The NSW ARB also contributed editorial content to the official awards booklet to reinforce its commitment to highlighting architecture's important role in addressing complex community needs with insight and care, and the value of architects that extends well beyond the edifices they create.

Sustainable House Day 2025

The NSW ARB was a sponsor for Sustainable House Day in May 2025, organised by Renew, a not-for-profit organisation that advocates for people to live sustainably in their homes and communities. This was a strategic opportunity to demonstrate the NSW ARB's commitment to environmental resilience and public education, promoting community engagement with architects, builders, and sustainability experts through open homes, expert-led webinars, and online content. The program included 240 open homes and 2,618 tickets were sold, supplemented by over 13,000 video views. More than 70% of attendees indicated they were better equipped to make climate-conscious housing decisions and likely to make sustainability upgrades within the next 12 months.

Activities for children

The NSW ARB delivered a pilot workshop in April 2025 at Blacktown Animal Rehoming Centre (BARC) designed to introduce primary school-aged children to spatial thinking and architectural ideas. The workshop was attended by 52 children aged 8–12 and explored the theme of ‘Homes for Animals’, inviting the children to create imaginative cat adoption play spaces and bird watching pavilions in response to the different species’ needs. By engaging the children in drawing, model-making, and storytelling the workshop fostered their early awareness of architecture and the built environment.

Exhibitions of NSW university graduating students

The NSW ARB is a longstanding supporter of the graduating student exhibitions, presented annually in November by accredited architecture programs in NSW. In the reporting year, the NSW ARB contributed \$5,000 to each of the 5 accredited institutions – University of Newcastle, UNSW Sydney, The University of Sydney, University of Technology Sydney, and Western Sydney University. The graduate exhibitions offer a vibrant, state-wide snapshot of emerging talent. The NSW ARB’s support recognises academic achievement and promotes pathways to professional registration.

Architect’s Medallion

The Architect’s Medallion is awarded annually by the NSW ARB to a NSW graduate of an accredited Master of Architecture course who has achieved distinction both in a particular subject area at the final level and generally throughout the 2 years of the course. The Medallion is presented, along with a \$5,000 prize.

In 2025, the following 5 candidates were nominated by their universities:

- Syahmina ZULKEPLI – University of Newcastle
- Jenny Ke-Yi LIN – UNSW Sydney
- Sophia DI GIANDOMENICO – The University of Sydney
- Tyler SMITH – University of Technology Sydney
- Thomas FIORENZA - Western Sydney University

Tyler Smith of the University of Technology Sydney was awarded the 2025 Architect’s Medallion. The jury citation reads:

Tyler Smith is a most worthy recipient of the 2025 Architects Medallion. Tyler’s dedication to architecture as a means of strengthening ecological and social relationships marks him as an emerging leader in the field. His work embodies the potential of architecture to create meaningful, long-lasting impact in both regional and urban contexts. The jury was particularly impressed by Tyler’s humility, initiative, and ability to balance pragmatism with deeply considered ecological and social values. His work, including counter-mapping strategies and community-led sustainability efforts, demonstrates a rare clarity of vision at this early stage of his architectural journey.

Tyler’s architectural approach is deeply rooted in listening, mapping, and documenting – practices shaped by his farming background on the NSW Central Coast. His work embodies a commitment to co-design, community engagement, and ecological stewardship and translating these values into practice. His project, Learning from Wareamah, developed in collaboration with Alison Page and others, explores Country-centered methods of care. Through this work, Tyler is formulating a practice that extends beyond academia, embracing interconnected systems of care, reciprocity, and belonging. Tyler’s Harvest Trail network initiative, specifically Goodmayes Orchard – Translating Relational Methodologies into Practice, applies these principles to ecological care, land rehabilitation, and community collaboration.

Tyler's design philosophy takes a "Form follows Country" approach, integrating ecological systems, fire management, and incorporating native pollinators into design. His commitment to sustainability is demonstrated through engagement with developers, builders, and regional communities to bridge the gap between design and implementation. His ability to navigate both architectural and landscape disciplines positions him as a leader in fostering evolving and innovative models of practice. He is committed to collaborative, multidisciplinary work, valuing the relational aspects of architecture as much as its physical outcomes.

Beyond his academic and professional achievements, Tyler's dedication to mentorship and education further demonstrates his leadership potential. As a Peer Mentor for the UTS Jumbunna Institute for Indigenous Education and Research, he has contributed to fostering an inclusive learning environment. His selection as a UTS tutor for the first-year Design Studio also reinforces his role as a future educator and contributor to the wider culture of design.

Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship (BHTS) program

The NSW ARB has awarded the Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship (BHTS) since 1951. The BHTS is bequeathed by the Estate of the late Byera Hadley and the Trust is managed by Perpetual Trustee Company Limited. The NSW ARB manages the BHTS program to enable winners to undertake an approved course of study, research or other activity that contributes to the advancement of architecture. The scholarship must include travel, which may be overseas or within Australia. The BHTS is open to graduates and students of NSW accredited architecture programs.

In the reporting year a total of \$131,818 was awarded to:

Bobbie BAYLEY

Cool Living in 'Hot Dry' Climates

\$25,454.50

Marston BOWEN

Cultivation and Salvation in Architecture: Material Alternatives to Extraction and Landfill

\$25,454.50

Jason DIBBS

Edgelands: The Creek and the Aerotropolis

\$15,000 (Student award)

Zoe SKINNER

Honouring the Memory of a Life Still Lived: Designing Environments for Dignity, Purpose, and Connection in Dementia through Models from Japan and Denmark

\$15,000 (Student award)

Sarah SLATTERY

Let's Get Moving: New Directions in Sports Architecture and Urban Planning

\$25,454.50

Joshua ZOELLER

Sheds & Beds: Industrial-Led Mixed Use

\$25,454.50

Research and development

Australian Research Council (ARC) Industrial Transformation Training Centre for Next-Gen Architectural Manufacturing

The NSW ARB is a Peak Body Partner with UNSW Sydney, Swinburne University of Technology and The University of Adelaide in the ARC Industrial Transformation Training Centre for Next-Gen Architectural Manufacturing (2024 – 2028). Dr Kirsten Orr (Registrar of the NSW ARB) is a Partner Investigator for the Centre.

The Centre has 5 industry partners (Architectus, Bollinger + Grohmann, Cox, Grimshaw, Tzannes), 4 peak body partners (NSW ARB, Architects Accreditation Council of Australia, Association of Consulting Architects, Australian Institute of Architects) and 3 international academic partners (Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia, Royal Danish Academy Centre for Information Technology and Architecture, The Bartlett School of Architecture).

Research is focused on harnessing the power of data and digital processes, workflows, and tools to deliver sustainable productivity and efficiency improvements in the Architecture, Engineering and Construction ('AEC') sector. The 6 high-level objectives of the research are to reduce the (1) waste produced, (2) carbon emitted, and (3) resources used by the AEC sector, while delivering projects (4) on time, (5) on budget, and (6) for the benefit of the community. This supports NSW ARB initiatives, particularly:

- identification of registered architects' learning needs relevant to sustainability issues and digitalisation
- delivery of industry-wide workshops to inform regulatory reform designed to improve construction quality and uplift sustainability of the construction industry
- development of CPD offerings by the NSW ARB and others related to the Code, particularly CPD that builds architects' digital understanding, knowledge and skills to support compliance with their professional obligations to deliver complex projects within budget, time and prescribed quality (addressing clauses 4, 6, 13, 16 of the Code), and
- development by others of short courses / micro-credentials / paraprofessional training to plug the gap between Master of Architecture graduate competencies and workforce needs.

Land disposal

The NSW ARB did not own or dispose of any properties during the reporting year.

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Leadership and organisational structure

Leadership skills and diversity

As at 30 June 2025 the 11-person Board comprised 7 women (64%). The Deputy President is a woman.

Remuneration of senior executives

The NSW ARB complies with the Senior Executive reporting requirements of *Public Service Commissioner Circular PSCC 2014-09 Changes to annual reporting for senior executives and workforce diversity*.

As at 30 June 2025 the NSW ARB employed 1 female staff member in a Senior Executive role equating to Band 1 of Public Sector Senior Executive salary (PSSE) with remuneration package of \$286,953.29, compared to \$284,472.61 in 2023/2024. The number of senior executives remains the same as for 2023/2024.

20.26% of the total employee-related expenditure for the reporting year was related to the Senior Executive position, compared with 23.65% in 2023/2024.

Organisational chart

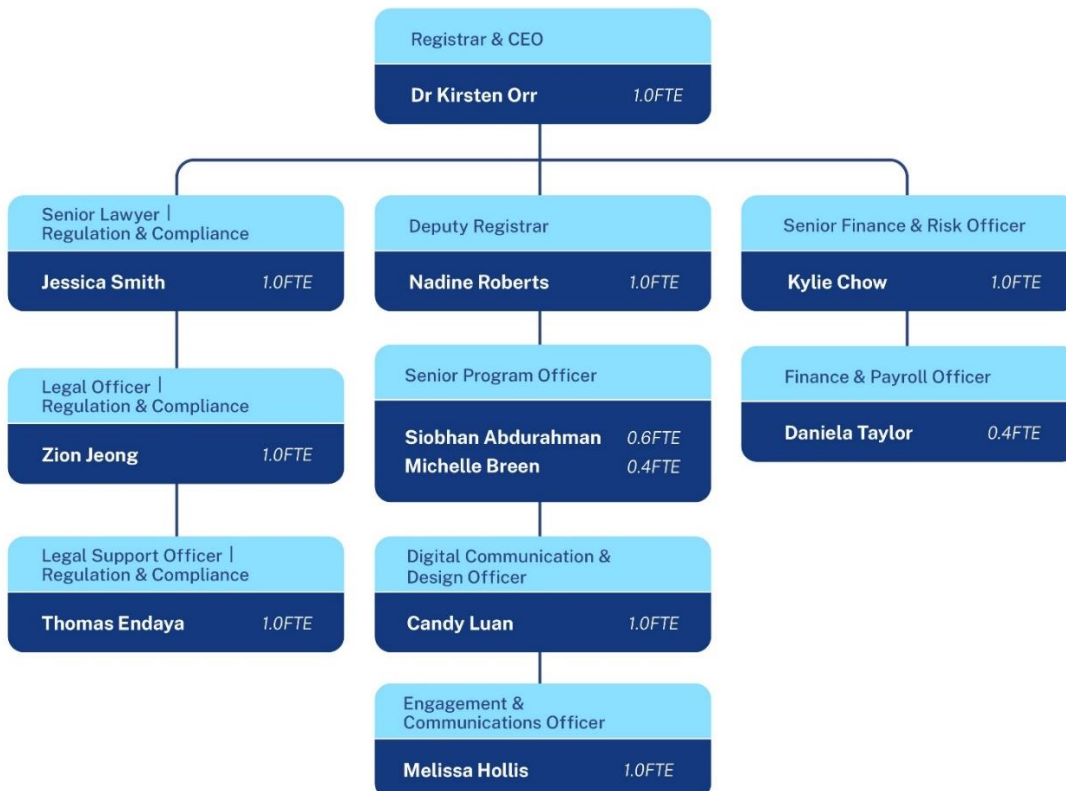


Figure 2. Organisational chart

Officers and employees

Board members

Name	Description	Term
Current Board members as at 30 June 2025		
Glenn Scott*	Board President, architect representing the interests of practising architects	Nov 2023 – Nov 2027
Prof Helen Lochhead AO	Deputy President, architect elected member	2020 – Dec 2026
Natalie Boyd*	Representing the public interest in architectural matters	Nov 2024 – Nov 2026
Daniel Khong*	Representing the property development industry	Nov 2024 – Nov 2026
Peter Conroy*	Representing local government in respect of the quality of building	Nov 2023 – Nov 2027
Paul Lalich	Australian legal practitioner expert in building and construction law	Dec 2022 – Dec 2026
Skye Mason*	Representing the building industry	Nov 2023 – Nov 2027
Laura Cockburn	Immediate Past President of the Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter	Feb 2023 – Ex-officio
Abbie Galvin	NSW Government Architect	2020 – Ex-officio
Brooke Jackson	Architect academic from relevant educational institution (University of Technology Sydney)	Feb 2025 – Feb 2027
Jocelyn Jackson	Architect elected member	2022 – Dec 2026

Retired Board members

Sara Jinga*	Representing the public interest in architectural matters	2020 – Nov 2024
Tim Williams*	Representing the property development industry	2020 – Nov 2024
Dr Rebecca McLaughlan	Architect academic from relevant educational institution (The University of Sydney)	2023 – Feb 2025

* Appointed by the Minister

Board meeting attendance to 30 June 2025

NAME	JUL 2024	AUG 2024	SEP 2024	OCT 2024	NOV 2024	DEC 2024	FEB 2025	MAR 2025	APR 2025	MAY 2025	JUN 2025	TOTAL
G SCOTT (M)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	10/11
H LOCHHEAD AO (E)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11/11
N BOYD (M)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7/7
D KHONG (M)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	6/7
P CONROY (M)	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	√	√	10/11
P LALICH (M)	√	A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10/11
S MASON (M)	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	√	10/11
L COCKBURN (ExO)	√	√	A	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	√	9/11
A GALVIN (ExO)	√	A	A	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	8/11
B JACKSON (AM)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	√	√	√	√	√	5/5
J JACKSON (E)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11/11
S JINGA (M)	√	√	√	√	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/4
T WILLIAMS (M)	√	√	√	√	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/4
R MCLAUGHLAN (AM)	√	√	√	√	√	√	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/6

M Appointed by Minister

O Observer

A Absent

E Elected

AM Academic Member

N/M No meeting

ExO Ex officio

LOA Leave of absence

N/A Not appointed

Employees

Employees as at 30 June 2025

Dr Kirsten Orr	Registrar/CEO (PhD(UNSW), BArch(Hons)(UTS), Registered Architect NSW 6236)
Nadine Roberts	Deputy Registrar
Siobhan Abdurahman	Senior Program Officer (0.6FTE)
Michelle Breen	Senior Program Officer (0.4FTE)
Kylie Chow	Senior Finance & Risk Officer
Thomas Endaya	Legal Support Officer Regulation & Compliance
Melissa Hollis	Engagement & Communications Officer
Zion Jeong	Legal Officer Regulation & Compliance
Candy Luan	Digital Communication & Design Officer
Jessica Smith	Senior Lawyer Regulation & Compliance
Daniela Taylor	Finance & Payroll Officer (0.4FTE)

Assessors

The NSW ARB draws upon the services of architects who serve as assessors for the Architectural Practice Examination (APE) and NSW Portfolio Program of Assessment (NSW PPA) registration pathways. The NSW ARB also nominates NSW representatives to the Accreditation Standing Panel for the *AACA Architecture Program Accreditation Procedure in Australia and New Zealand*.

Fees are paid by the NSW ARB to assessors for the APE and NSW PPA.

Jenna Rowe currently holds the role of NSW State Convenor for the APE.

Architectural Practice Examination (APE) Assessors

N G Antunes Martins Do Vale	J El-Sabbagh	G Lekosis	R Ratcliffe
J R Barr	J F English	L J Lesslie	P J Reed
J Bastian	J Ezer	F Lewis	M P Roberts
M K Bayl-Smith	F Fadhil	J Lukaszewicz-Pluta	S Rofail
J A Bilmon	M D Ford	G J Luscombe	M G Sales
J E Blake	P Fung	C C Macdonald	C G Saltmarsh
M G Boffa	P F Gallagher	C M Matheson	J Sarkis
N Brcar	B Giles	C J McCann	F Segabinazzi Siqueira
W J Brindle	G P Gonzalez	C L McCaughan	C W Sheeran
T A G Browne	L Gosling	B J McHarg	I O Sheridan-Miller
M C Bullen	A Greenway	D G McKendry-Hunt	A A Simonetti
G A Cameron	C A Grennan	M C McNeil	B Sonter
S Cetin	C S R Gunton	K Mills	E D B Springett
L N Chandiook	S Y Guo	C A Mitchell	R S Stevens
M Chao	M Hashemi	D Moon	S P Stewart
J Che	M K Helms	M J Morony	M Strangas
A K C Cheah	T M Helyar	S Nelson	C Y Sung
L Chiu	S M J Hope	M Nurman	E Teicher Gertel
J G Cockings	S Hsu	A K Oates	H I Ten Brummelaar
J E Connor	R J Hudson	R P O'Brien	C M Trevor-Jones
S Crawford	P A Iglesias McLeod	V Olivar Alcami	D Van Der Breggen
S B S Cullen	J L Jackson	C S Y Pang	V M Van Dijk
K M Datu	T L Johnson	K A Pearce	V L Waller
J Debek-Kozyra	M E Jones	I M Pearson	X L Wang
G Dix	A E Kaplun	M S Pellen	T G M Wetherill
M Doebelin	T E Keyes	T K Phung	H Whattam
B Dragas	M Kitmiridis	C S Polwarth	M Y Xu
R S Drayton	K Klinger	E M Prineas	D Yong
V A Dudman	B N Kugan	D J Puleo	J Zand
M Dunas	V A Lane	M B Pullinger	C L M Zuza

NSW Portfolio Program of Assessment (NSW PPA) Assessors

D Alic	B Giles	L Matthews	P Reed
D Barnstone	B Jackson	R McLaughlan	D Reinhardt
P Berkemeier	D Jones	P Oldfield	T Schork
T Browne	C Lassen	M Ostwald	D Van der Breggen
A Burke	F Lewis	E Prineas	
M Chapman	G Luscombe	M Pullinger	
B George	C Matheson	R Ratcliffe	

NSW Representatives to AACAA Accreditation Standing Panel

D Alic	J Jackson	S Loschke	G Reinmuth
G Barlow	D Jones	R McLaughlan	F Siqueira
D Barnstone	U Komac	H Moline	L Stickells
P Berkemeier	C Lassen	M Mossman	P Stracchi
M Bayl-Smith	F Lewis	P Oldfield	D Van der Breggen
M Chapman	M Lindquist	M Pullinger	
L Cockburn	P Lonergan	P Reed	

NSW ARB governance

The work of the NSW ARB derives from the objects and functions set out in the Act. There are specific Board delegations outlined in the Act. Authority for making decisions rests with the Board unless specifically delegated to a committee or the Registrar. The Board has a committee structure in place with defined responsibilities.

Board committees

Under the provisions of section 62 of the Act

1. the Board may establish committees to assist it with the exercise of any of its functions
2. it does not matter that any or all of the members of a committee are not members of the Board.

[Note: these provisions do not apply to the Complaints Committee.]

Board committees are supported by the Registrar and other employees as appropriate. As at 30 June 2025 the Complaints Committee, Finance and Risk Committee and Engagement Committee were in operation.

Complaints Committee

The Complaints Committee oversees the statutory obligations imposed upon the Board relating to disciplinary complaints against the conduct of architects, and complaints about individuals, corporations and firms representing themselves to be architects. Under section 45(3) of the Act, the Complaints Committee must be constituted by 3 Board members, of whom 1 must be an Australian legal practitioner (and the Chair), 1 must be an architect, and 1 must be a member who is neither an Australian legal practitioner nor an architect.

As at 30 June 2025: Paul Lalich (Legal member) is Chair with the architect member being either Laura Cockburn or Abbie Galvin, and the member who is neither an Australian legal practitioner nor an architect being Daniel Khong or Skye Mason.

Finance and Risk Committee

The Finance and Risk Committee meets quarterly to consider financial matters, cyber security risk management issues, information privacy concerns and compliance with legislative changes and government policies. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board for adoption.

Terms of reference include oversight of

- governance, risk and control frameworks, internal financial planning, and external accountability requirements
- annual budget planning, human resources, staff welfare and remuneration
- cyber security controls and risk management processes
- workplace health and safety responsibilities.

In the current reporting year, the Finance and Risk Committee reviewed the

- financial impact of Automatic Mutual Recognition
- draft 2025 – 2026 budget
- NSW ARB Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025
- cyber security annual reporting and annual attestation statement
- internal policies necessary to ensure legislative compliance.

Members as at 30 June 2025: Professor Helen Lochhead AO (Chair), Brooke Jackson and Glenn Scott.

Engagement Committee

The Engagement Committee provides oversight of the functions of the Board set out in section 61(h-i) of the Act, including the promotion of community discussion about architectural issues and the provision of general advice to consumers of architectural services.

Terms of reference include oversight of

- strategies to enable the NSW ARB to engage dynamically, creatively and intelligently with the public and stakeholders and communicate the role of the NSW ARB and how design and architecture shape the built environment we build around us
- programs and resources for the public that are relevant, accessible, accurate and informative about what to expect when working with an architect, and the ethics and standards of professional competence required of architects
- NSW ARB digital platforms to ensure that information and resources are accessible, relevant, and appropriately designed
- NSW ARB engagement with the broader community to communicate the value and role played by architects in the built environment
- programs and resources for primary and secondary schools to promote a better understanding by pupils and teachers of architectural issues
- partnerships with stakeholders and architects.

Members as at 30 June 2025: Natalie Boyd (Chair), Laura Cockburn, Brooke Jackson and Jocelyn Jackson.

Architects Accreditation Council of Australia

The AACA is constituted of nominees from all the state and territory architect registration boards in Australia. It is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee that works in collaboration with the architect registration boards on matters of national interest to the profession, industry and the public. The Members of the AACA include the Chair and Registrar of each architect registration board in each state and territory in Australia. The NSW ARB Board President and NSW ARB Registrar are ex-officio members of the AACA.

The AACA:

- maintains the *2021 National Standard of Competency for Architects (2021 NSCA)*, which underpins all assessment processes on the path to registration as an architect in Australia
- administers the national APE
- administers the *Architecture Program Accreditation Procedure in Australia and New Zealand*
- administers various competency-based assessment processes leading to registration as an architect in Australia, including the National Program of Assessment (NPrA) and the Local/Overseas Experienced Practitioner Assessment
- assesses overseas architectural qualifications through the Overseas Qualifications Assessment process
- negotiates international mutual recognition agreements.

A Registrars' network is chaired by the NSW Registrar, Dr Kirsten Orr, and comprises the Registrars from the architect registration board in each state and territory in Australia. Within the constraints of respective state and territory legislation, the network shares information and facilitates the streamlining of administrative procedures that must be followed by architects and architect corporations around Australia.

Human resources

Consultants

The NSW ARB contracts on an ongoing basis the services of external contractors to maintain air conditioning plant in the Board room and consultants to manage its IT systems. These services are provided under Service Agreements. The NSW ARB also engages on an ad hoc basis with contractors to provide advice.

In the reporting year, the NSW ARB engaged 2 consultants with a total cost of \$63,172.

Promotion

There were no overseas visits undertaken by Board members or employees during the reporting year.

Legislation

Architects Act 2003

The NSW ARB administers the *Architects Act 2003* (the 'Act'), the legislation regulating architects in NSW.

Legal changes to the Act and subordinate legislation

There were no changes to the Act in the reporting year. The NSW ARB continues to work with the Department of Customer Service and the Building Commission NSW regarding changes to the Act in connection with proposed building reforms.

Additional statutory reporting obligations

Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (PPIPA)

The NSW ARB collects information about architects for the purposes of registration as allowed under the provisions of the Act. In doing so, the NSW ARB implements its Privacy Management Plan in compliance with the requirements of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*. There were no requests for privacy reviews in the reporting year.

Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009

The *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (GIPA Act) applies to all NSW Government agencies, including the NSW ARB. The GIPA Act encourages the proactive release of information about the NSW ARB as well as facilitating requests from the public for specific information held by the NSW ARB.

The section below aims to meet the NSW ARB's obligations under section 125 of the GIPA Act.

Review of authorised release of public information

Under section 7(3) of the GIPA Act, an agency must review its program for the release of government information annually. The NSW ARB has an agency access guide as required by section 20 of the GIPA Act and makes government information publicly available as provided by this guide.

The NSW ARB releases a significant amount of information under section 7 of the GIPA Act, including the NSW Register of Architects, the NSW List of Architect Corporations and Firms and numerous policy documents, factsheets and other publications. Such releases are facilitated through publication on the NSW ARB website or through written and verbal correspondence from the Registrar and employees.

The NSW ARB releases, on an informal basis, historical information from the NSW Register of Architects to persons the subject of the information. The NSW ARB also releases, on an informal basis, certain historical information from the NSW Register of Architects at the request of members of the public. Such releases are carried out under the GIPA Act, having regard to relevant NSW personal information legislation.

Informal Releases

In the reporting year, 8 informal access requests were granted to members of the public by the NSW ARB and the Registrar under section 9 of the GIPA Act. All informal releases related to requests by individuals who sought information regarding registration details of architects and former architects.

Formal Access Applications

In the reporting year, the NSW ARB and the Registrar received 1 formal access application under Part 4 of the GIPA Act. The application related to CPD mandatory topics in NSW and was granted access in part under section 58(1)(a) of the GIPA Act. Under section 58(1)(d) of the GIPA Act, some of the information sought was refused because there was an overriding public interest against its disclosure. Additionally, some of the information contained in the application was refused due to a conclusive presumption against disclosure under clause 5 of Schedule 1 of the GIPA Act.

Schedule 2 tables

Below are the completed tables contained in schedule 2 to the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018 (NSW) (GIPA Regulation) as required under section 125 of the GIPA Act and regulation 8 of the GIPA Regulation.

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

* More than 1 decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* A *personal information application* is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	No of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 to Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	1
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0
Information about complaints to Judicial Commission	0
Information about authorised transactions under <i>Electricity Network Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2015</i>	0
Information about authorised transaction under <i>Land and Property Information NSW (Authorised Transaction) Act 2016</i>	0

* More than 1 public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of Act

	Number of applications
Responsible and effective government	1
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review			0
Review by Information Commissioner*			0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act			0
Review by NCAT			0
Total			0

* The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions but can make recommendations to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by person to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agency-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Economic or other factors

The NSW ARB had no economic or other factors affecting achievement of operational objectives for the reporting year.

Exemptions

The NSW ARB had no exemptions for the reporting year.

Website for publication of annual report

There were no external costs incurred in the production of this annual report. It is published on the NSW ARB website at www.architects.nsw.gov.au/about/annual-reports

Internal audit and risk management (compliance with TPP20-08)

Risk management and insurance activities

The NSW ARB maintains appropriate insurances including Workers' Compensation, Public Liability and Contents insurance and Association Liability insurance for the protection of Board Members. The NSW ARB also has sufficient premium cover for Office Pack and Cyber Event Protection. These insurances are reviewed annually to ensure appropriate cover.

The NSW ARB maintains and updates an asset register on an annual basis.

Authority for making decisions rests with the Board unless specifically delegated to a committee or the Registrar. There is a financial delegation of \$5,000 in place in relation to expenditure by the Registrar without referral to the Board. Specific delegations are identified in the NSW ARB Financial Management Framework. Recommendations and decisions are minuted at each Board meeting. Independent legal advice is sought as required.

The Board has a Finance and Risk Committee. Refer MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY – NSW ARB Governance for more detail about the objectivities and activities of this committee in the reporting year.

Internal audit and risk management policy attestation

The NSW ARB has confirmation from NSW Treasury of the continuation of the small agency exemption of the Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy *TPP 20-08 Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector*.

Internal assessment for FY 2025 against the relevant exemption criteria confirms that there have been no changes of more than 20% and the small agency exemption under *TPP 20-08* continues to apply to the NSW ARB. Any future changes of more than 20% will be advised to NSW Treasury.

The NSW ARB has internal risk management processes in place that are, in all material respects, compliant with the core requirements set out in *TPP 20-08*. These processes provide a level of assurance that enables the senior management to understand, manage and satisfactorily control risk exposures.

SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental matters

There were no sustainability or climate-related matters material to NSW ARB operations or financial statements for the reporting year.

The net lettable area of the NSW ARB office premises is 217m². The NSW ARB seeks to make resource efficiency standard practice. Since 2017, a 'digital only' policy has been in place to reduce paper waste. All new electrical equipment purchased is at least the market average star rating and/or recognised as high efficiency. No vehicles are owned or leased by the NSW ARB.

Social matters

Workforce diversity

The Government policy of workforce diversity is observed by the NSW ARB in the recruitment and management of employees and voluntary appointments to committees and working groups, including the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, women, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, people with a disability and young people. The NSW ARB is proactive in endeavouring to improve the gender balance of employees.

The NSW ARB employs 10.4FTE staff from across a range of backgrounds, age and gender. As of 30 June 2025, employees included 3 people whose language first spoken as a child was not English, 2 people with a disability, and 1 woman in Senior Leadership.

Work health and safety

The NSW ARB Work Health and Safety policy and procedures are updated in line with relevant legislative procedures every 3 years and reviewed annually. There were no reportable incidents for the reporting year, and no work-related injuries, illnesses or prosecutions under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

Disability inclusion

The NSW ARB office premises were upgraded in 2022 to comply with accessibility requirements specific to the agency's obligations as a Lessee and Government agency.

Supply chain impacts and procurement practices

There were no supply chain impacts on the NSW ARB for the reporting year. No procurement activities for the acquisition of goods and services were undertaken for the reporting year.

Modern Slavery Act 2018

The NSW ARB does not have an annual consolidated revenue of more than \$100 million and is not required to report on the risks of modern slavery in its operations and supply chains, and actions to address those risks.

Indigenous engagement

The NSW ARB did not undertake any indigenous engagement in the reporting year.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Income

The NSW ARB is entirely funded by fees levied upon NSW architects and architect corporations and firms, APE fees, and fines as determined by the Board arising from disciplinary procedures. The fees collected fund NSW ARB operations and include contingencies for legal costs, development of information for consumers, and general administration. The Board has determined that at least 9 months' operational funds should be kept in reserve. The Board manages any reserves in the "Architects Fund" to meet the fourth objective identified in the Act – to promote a better understanding of architectural issues in the community.

NSW ARB financial management framework

The NSW ARB Financial Management Framework outlines financial policies and procedures for handling all financial matters, as well as internal controls for cyber security. The Framework is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect Government policies, directives and memoranda, Board decisions, NSW ARB policies, and appropriate improvements proposed by employees.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NSW Architects Registration Board

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the NSW Architects Registration Board (the Board), which comprise the Statement by the Accountable Authority, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a Statement of Material Accounting Policy Information, and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable financial reporting requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act), the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2024* (GSF Regulation) and the Treasurer's Directions
- presents fairly the Board's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Board in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

The Board's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the GSF Act, GSF Regulation and Treasurer's Directions. The Board's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Board determines is

necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Board carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



David Daniels
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

16 October 2025
SYDNEY

NSW Architects Registration Board

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

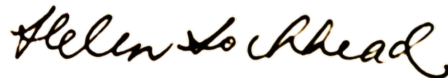
STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY

Pursuant to section 7.6 (4) of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* ("the Act"), we state that these financial statements:

- a) have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable requirements of the Act, the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2024* and the Treasurer's directions, and
- b) present fairly the NSW Architects Registration Board's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025.



Glenn Scott
President
For the Board
NSW Architects Registration Board



Helen Lochhead
Deputy President
For the Board
NSW Architects Registration Board

14 October 2025

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Expenses excluding losses			
Operating expenses			
Employee related expenses	2(a)	1,519,563	1,279,836
Other operating expenses	2(b)	889,652	915,510
Depreciation	2(c)	189,121	199,771
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	22,727	22,727
Finance Costs	2(e)	29,600	32,471
Total expenses excluding losses		2,650,663	2,450,315
Revenue			
Fees	3(a)	2,442,959	2,181,291
Investment revenue	3(b)	254,661	244,567
AACA Examination Fees & NSW ARB Portfolio Program Fees	3(c)	252,745	456,610
Other revenue	3(d)	19,583	52,044
Total Revenue		2,969,948	2,934,512
Net result		319,285	484,197
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		319,285	484,197

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NSW Architects Registration Board
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	7,029,728	6,457,349
Receivables	5	82,386	56,115
Other financial assets	6	63,449	60,549
Total Current Assets		7,175,563	6,574,013
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Office equipment	7	45,149	56,205
Office fitout	7	434,239	487,977
Leasehold improvements	7	-	1,219
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		479,388	545,401
Right-of-use assets	8	928,677	1,044,612
Total Non-Current Assets		1,408,065	1,590,013
Total Assets		8,583,628	8,164,026
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	10	201,153	130,280
Contract liabilities	11	1,893,761	1,802,407
Lease liabilities	12	107,038	101,100
Provisions	13	256,044	207,313
Total Current Liabilities		2,457,996	2,241,100
Non-Current Liabilities			
Contract liabilities	11	514,949	524,490
Lease liabilities	12	903,052	1,010,090
Provisions	13	93,400	93,400
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,511,401	1,627,980
Total Liabilities		3,969,397	3,869,080
Net Assets		4,614,231	4,294,946
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		4,614,231	4,294,946
Total Equity		4,614,231	4,294,946

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

	Accumulated funds \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2024	4,294,946	4,294,946
Net result for the year	319,285	319,285
Total other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	319,285	319,285
Balance at 30 June 2025	4,614,231	4,614,231
Balance at 1 July 2023	3,810,749	3,810,749
Net result for the year	484,197	484,197
Total other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	484,197	484,197
Balance at 30 June 2024	4,294,946	4,294,946

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NSW Architects Registration Board
Statement of Cash Flow
for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee related		(1,441,575)	(1,232,200)
Grants and subsidies		(22,727)	(22,727)
Suppliers for goods and services		(874,474)	(937,216)
Finance Costs		(29,600)	(32,471)
Total Payments		(2,368,376)	(2,224,614)
Receipts			
Fees received		2,797,099	2,692,742
Interest received		254,828	244,710
Total Receipts		3,051,927	2,937,452
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	16	683,551	712,838
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Short term investments top up for Bank Guarantee		(2,900)	(2,744)
Purchases of Office Equipment		(7,172)	(11,166)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(10,072)	(13,910)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(101,100)	(101,093)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(101,100)	(101,093)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		572,379	597,835
Opening cash and cash equivalents		6,457,349	5,859,514
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4	7,029,728	6,457,349

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NSW Architects Registration Board

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

1 Statement of Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Reporting entity

The NSW Architects Registration Board (the NSW ARB) is a NSW government entity. The NSW ARB is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been authorised for issue by the Board members on 14 October 2025.

(b) Basis of preparation

The NSW ARB's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
- the requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act); and
- Treasurer's Directions issued under the GSF Act.

Financial assets are measured at fair value. Plant and equipment are measured and depreciated at historical cost, as an approximation of fair value. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

Judgments, key assumptions and estimations management made by management are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

The activities of the NSW ARB are exempt from income taxation.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar and are expressed in Australian currency, which is the NSW ARB's presentation and functional currency.

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

(d) Administered activities

The NSW ARB administers, but does not control, certain activities relating to a bequest (refer to note 19). It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered activities but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for the achievement of the NSW ARB's own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the NSW ARB's income, expenses, assets and liabilities, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules as 'Administered Income', 'Administered Expenses', 'Administered Assets' and 'Administered Liabilities'.

The accrual basis of accounting and applicable accounting standards have been adopted.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

1 Statement of Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(e) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except that the:

- amount of GST incurred by the NSW ARB as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

(f) Changes in accounting policies, including new or revised Australian Accounting Standards

(i) Effective for the first time in FY2024-25

The accounting policies applied in 2024-25 are consistent with those of the previous financial year. No new or revised Australian Accounting Standards materially impacted the NSW ARB's financial statements in 2024-25.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new Australian Accounting Standards unless Treasury determines otherwise.

The following new Australian Accounting Standards have not been applied and are not yet effective. Refer to *TPG 25-02 Policy and Guidelines: Mandates of options and major policy decisions under Australian Accounting Standards*

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11

AASB 2024-4B Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 [deferred AASB 10 and AASB 128 amendments in AASB 2014-10 apply]

There is no material impact of these accounting standards that are issued but not yet effective on the NSW ARB's financial statements.

(g) Impact of Going Concern on Financial Reporting for 2024-25

There are reasonable grounds to believe that the NSW ARB will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable. The NSW ARB prepares its financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 on a going concern basis and there are no indicators, events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

2 Expenses Excluding Losses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
(a) Employee related expenses		
Salaries and wages (including annual leave)	1,270,092	1,073,890
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	184,057	158,545
Long service leave	37,365	36,141
Workers Compensation Insurance	12,854	11,260
Payroll Tax	15,195	-
	1,519,563	1,279,836

Employee related expenses are recognised when the employee renders service.
Refer to Note 13 for recognition and measurement policies on liabilities for employee benefits.

(b) Other operating expenses include the following:

Architects Accreditation Council of Australia Expenses	311,133	335,544
Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements	30,715	29,820
Insurance	13,619	13,360
Computer expenses - software	30,496	17,885
Consultancy Fees	2,380	59,105
Other contractors	110,452	68,836
Public Engagement Expenses on ARB+	116,870	64,366
Expenses relating to lease of low-value asset	2,487	1,769
Legal Costs	43,719	54,957
Bank charges	12,756	11,300
Printing and stationery	4,373	6,210
Board and committee related fees	76,595	69,906
Other	76,296	106,244
Election costs	6,500	-
RMIT ARC Program	3,870	30,532
Staff Training	9,428	10,871
Part 4 discipline expenses	37,095	34,373
Maintenance expenses	868	432
	889,652	915,510

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

2 Expenses Excluding Losses (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Other operating expenses are recognised as incurred. Expenses are measured at the amount paid or payable.

Architects Accreditation Council of Australia Expenses

The Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACAA) is constituted of nominees from all the state and territory architect registration boards in Australia. The AACAA administers the national Architectural Practice Examination (APE) and various other competency-based assessment processes leading to registration as an architect in Australia, including the National Program of Assessment (NPA) and the Local/Overseas Experienced Practitioner Assessment. Candidates apply for the 3 stages of the APE via the NSW ARB's website and the NSW ARB passes through to the AACAA an agreed amount per candidate.

Contractors

The NSW ARB engaged with two IT providers to maintain the NSW ARB's network and database system.

Maintenance expenses

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement or an enhancement of a part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

Insurance

The NSW ARB's Workers Compensation Cover is with iCare Workers Insurance (Insurance and Care NSW). Professional Indemnity & Association Liability Insurance is underwritten at Lloyds under Binding Agreement UMR through Planned Cover Sydney, and Business Insurance with Berkley Insurance Australia via Focus Underwriting Agency through Planned Cover Sydney. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claims experience.

Lease expenses

The NSW ARB recognises the lease payments associated with the following types leases as an expense on a straight-line basis:

- Leases that meet the definition of short-term. i.e. where the lease term at commencement of the lease is 12 months or less. This excludes leases with a purchase option.
- Leases of assets that are valued at \$10,000 or under when new.

	2025	2024
(c) Depreciation expenses	\$	\$
Office equipment	18,228	15,471
Office fitout	53,738	53,738
Leasehold Improvement	1,219	14,627
Right-of-use asset	115,936	115,935
	189,121	199,771
(d) Grants to Universities – end of year exhibition	22,727	22,727
	22,727	22,727
(e) Finance costs		
Interest Expense – lease liabilities	29,600	32,471
	29,600	32,471

Refer to Note 7 and 8 for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation and amortisation.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

2 Recognition and measurement

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with Treasury's Mandate to not-for-profit NSW GGS entities.

3 Revenue

Recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
(a) Fees from Contracts with Customers		
Annual fees - Practising Architects	1,952,279	1,845,334
Annual fees - Non-Practising Architects	30,688	30,194
Registration fee - Practising Architects	33,325	45,135
Registration fee - Non-Practising Architects	3,273	3,409
Reinstatement fee - Practising Architects	23,715	19,860
Reinstatement fee - Non-Practising Architects	764	1038
Corporation listing fees	71,755	56,905
Corporations change of details	3,300	6,896
Annual Corporations publication fee	323,860	172,520
	2,442,959	2,181,291

NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

3 Revenue (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the NSW ARB satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services.

Type of Service	Nature of Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligation, Including Significant Payment Terms	Revenue Recognition Policies
Registration – Licensing for Architects	The performance obligations in relation to registration for architects are typically satisfied over the term of the registration – whether it is one, three or five years. Payments from Architects are typically received in advance.	Revenue is recognised over the term of the registration, reflecting the NSW ARB's continuous transfer of the registration service to the customer. Payments received in advance are initially recognised as contract liabilities and recognised as revenue progressively over the registration period. For registrations that span more than one year, the unearned portion is carried as a contract liability and recognised as revenue in future periods as the service is provided.
Registration – Publication Fee for Corporations	The performance obligations in relation to registration for corporations are typically satisfied over the annual terms of registration. Payments from Corporations are typically received in advance.	Revenue is recognised over the term of the registration, reflecting the NSW ARB's continuous transfer of the registration service to the customer. Payments received in advance are initially recognised as contract liabilities and recognised as revenue progressively over the registration period.
AACA Examination Fees and other assessment program fees	The performance obligations in relation to Examination Fees and assessment programs are typically satisfied at a point in time when the services are performed in the same financial year as the NSW ARB received the fees.	Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the examination or assessment is conducted, reflecting the satisfaction of the performance obligation. Payments received in advance are initially recognised as contract liabilities and are recognised as revenue when the service is performed. If the service is not provided (e.g., candidate withdrawal), any refund obligations are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15.
Other Revenue – Reinstatement fees and enrolment fees	The performance obligations in relation to one-off reinstatement fees and initial application fees are typically satisfied at a point in time when the services are assessed.	The revenue is recognised when the payment and application form are received with the services being provided in the same financial year.

Refer to Note 11 for the disclosure of the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of reporting period, and when the NSW ARB expects to recognise the unsatisfied proportion as revenue.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

3 Revenue (continued)

	2025	2024
(b) Investment revenue	\$	\$
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	251,800	241,967
Interest on deposits	2,861	2,600
	254,661	244,567

Interest Income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For financial assets that become credit impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset (i.e. after deducting the loss allowance for expected credit losses). There were no financial assets that were credit impaired.

	2025	2024
(c) AACA Examination Fees & NSW ARB Portfolio Program Fees	\$	\$
Examination fees	247,890	450,783
Assessment fees	4,855	5,827
	252,745	456,610

	2025	2024
(d) Other revenue	\$	\$
Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarships Administration fees	13,181	12,600
Other revenue (Fines, ARB+ Ticket Sales and etc)	6,402	39,444
	19,583	52,044

Other Revenue

Other revenue includes income arising from statutory requirements (i.e. fines) recognised during the period. The fine recovery is from the positive outcome of a court matter in which the director of an architecture firm was found guilty of Unsatisfactory Professional Conduct for failing to comply with the Architects Act 2003.

The NSW ARB receives 10% of the awarded amount as administration fee for managing the Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarships

4 Current Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	7,029,728	6,457,348
	7,029,728	6,457,348

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents (per statement of financial position)	7,029,728	6,457,349
	7,029,728	6,457,349

Refer to Note 17 for details regarding credit risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

5 Current Assets – Receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Goods and Services Tax recoverable from ATO	26,657	19,131
Interest receivable	168	207
Prepayments	55,561	36,777
	82,386	56,115

Details regarding credit risk of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired, are disclosed in Note 17.

Recognition and measurement

All 'regular way' purchases or sales of financial asset are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

The NSW ARB holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Impairment

Given the nature of receivables (GST recoverable from the ATO, interest receivable from banks, and prepayments), no allowance for expected credit losses is recognised as these amounts are not subject to material credit risk.

6 Current Assets - Other Financial Assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Fixed term deposits	63,449	60,549

On 4 June 2025, the NSW ARB reinvested the principal and interest funds in a Westpac Bank short-term, fixed term deposit account for a one-year term at 3.71%, with maturity date on 4 June 2026. Refer to Note 17 for further information regarding fair value measurement, credit risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

Recognition and measurement

All 'regular way' purchases or sales of other financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of other financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Classification and measurement

The NSW ARB's financial assets (e.g., term deposits) are classified and measured at amortised cost in accordance with AASB 9, as they are held to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

7 Non-Current Assets – Property, Plant & Equipment

	Equipment	Office Fit out	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 July 2023 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	179,597	586,410	88,278	854,285
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(119,087)	(44,695)	(72,433)	(236,215)
Net carrying Amount	60,510	541,715	15,845	618,070
Year ended 30 June 2024				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	60,510	541,715	15,845	618,070
Purchase of assets	11,166	-	-	11,166
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(15,471)	(53,738)	(14,626)	(83,835)
Net carrying amount at end of year	56,205	487,977	1,219	545,401
At 1 July 2024 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	189,946	586,410	88,278	864,634
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(133,741)	(98,433)	(87,059)	(319,233)
Net carrying amount	56,205	487,977	1,219	545,401
Year ended 30 June 2025				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	56,205	487,977	1,219	545,401
Purchase of assets	7,172	-	-	7,172
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(18,228)	(53,738)	(1,219)	(73,185)
Net carrying amount at end of year	45,149	434,239	-	479,388
At 30 June 2025 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	191,575	586,410	88,278	866,263
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(146,426)	(152,171)	(88,278)	(386,875)
Net carrying amount	45,149	434,239	-	479,388

Recognition and measurement

(i) Acquisitions of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

(ii) Capitalisation thresholds

Plant and equipment costing \$1,000 and above individually or forming part of a network costing more than \$1,000, are capitalised.

(iii) Major inspection costs

When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

7 Non-Current Assets – Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

(iv) Restoration costs

The present value of the expected cost for the restoration or cost of dismantling of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

(v) Depreciation of plant and equipment

Except for certain non-depreciable assets, depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the NSW ARB. All material identifiable components of assets are depreciated separately over their useful lives.

The following depreciation rates are used:

Depreciation rates	2025	2024
	% Rate	% Rate
Telephone system	33	33
Computers	25-50	25-50
Furniture	20	20
Major software	50	50
Leasehold improvement	Depreciated over the shorter of assets' useful lives and lease term	
Office fit out	10-12	10-12

(vi) Right-of-use assets acquired by lessees

The NSW ARB has elected to present right-of-use assets separately in the Statement of Financial Position.

Further information on leases is contained at Note 8.

(vii) Revaluation of plant and equipment

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the "Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value" Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP 21-09) and Treasurer's Direction Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value (TD21-05). TPP21-09 and TD21-05 adopt fair value in accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurements and AASB 116 Property Plant and Equipment.

For non-financial assets of not-for-profit public sector entities that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows, there is a rebuttable assumption that current use is highest and best use, unless the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations or it is highly probable the asset will be used for an alternative purpose to its current use (AASB 13.Aus29.1 and Aus29.2).

Non specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, which for these assets approximates fair value. The NSW ARB has assessed that any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

(viii) Impairment of plant and equipment

As a not for profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 Impairment of Assets is unlikely to arise. Since plant and equipment is carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value, impairment can only arise in rare circumstances such as where the costs of disposal are material. The NSW ARB assesses at the reporting date that there is no indication that an asset may be impaired.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

8 Leases

The NSW ARB has an office lease with a contractual termination date of 31 July 2028. The lease contains an option to extend the term for an additional five years. If the extension option is exercised, the lease term would expire on 31 July 2033.

Management has considered all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive, and the NSW ARB is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for most leases.

The NSW ARB has determined the lessee's incremental borrowing rate based on Treasury Corporation (TCorp rates). Under AASB 16 section 18(a), lease term is defined as "the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option." The NSW ARB is likely to exercise the option lease with the remaining terms of 12 years hence the NSW ARB is applying the rate set for leases over 10 years at 2.79% (previously the rate set was at 1.42% for a 5 years' term).

A revision to the terms of the NSW ARB's existing bank guarantee to reflect the rent payable under the variation of lease was imposed and the new amount has been approved by Treasury. Refer to Note 15 Contingent liabilities for further detail.

Right-of-use assets under leases

The following table presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property. There are no investment properties during the financial year.

	Land and Buildings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,044,612	1,044,612
Depreciation expense	(115,935)	(115,935)
Balance at 30 June 2025	928,677	928,677
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,160,547	1,160,547
Depreciation expense	(115,935)	(115,935)
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,044,612	1,044,612

The following amounts were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the period in respect of leases where the NSW ARB is the lessee:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	115,935	115,935
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 12)	29,600	32,471
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	145,535	148,406

The NSW ARB has total cash outflows for leases of \$130,700 in FY2024-2025 (FY2023-2024: \$136,492).

NSW Architects Registration Board Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

8 Leases (continued)

Recognition and measurement

The NSW ARB assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i)

The NSW ARB recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability (refer ii below), adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Land and buildings 5 - 12 years
- Office Equipment and machinery 2 - 5 years

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The NSW ARB assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the NSW ARB estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount; the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. After an impairment loss has been recognised, it is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Such reversal is recognised in the net result.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the NSW ARB recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.
- exercise price of a purchase options reasonably certain to be exercised by the NSW ARB; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the NSW ARB exercising the option to terminate.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the NSW ARB's leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) is used, being the rate that the NSW ARB would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security, and conditions.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. Refer to Note 12 Lease Liabilities.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

8 Leases (continued)

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The NSW ARB has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets are assets with a fair value of \$10,000 or less when new and comprise mainly office equipment. The NSW ARB currently has an office equipment lease agreement for 5 years from November 2021 to 2026. The leased asset is a low value asset with fair value of \$10,000 or less.

9 Restricted Assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Architects Registration Board Plus (ARB+) account	5	24,887
	5	24,887

The above funds which are included in the total cash amount are restricted assets. These funds are limited by externally imposed restrictions and not available for normal operational expenditure by the NSW ARB.

Funds received for the NSW ARB's program of initiatives and events (ARB+) are put aside in a separate bank account, not in operating bank account, to be solely used to cover any expense that is incurred for promotional engagements.

Reconciliation of Architects Registration Board Plus (ARB+) account	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Opening Balance	24,887	21,764
Income from ARB+ ticket sales	3,097	2,177
Interest earned during year net of account activity fees	218	946
Expenses on ARB+ engagement	(28,197)	-
Closing balance	5	24,887

10 Current Liabilities - Payables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Accrued salaries, wages and on costs	29,257	26,361
Creditors	61,301	4,786
PAYG Withholding Tax payable	25,633	25,244
Credit Cards	6,904	8,365
Board Members Contributions toward scholarship	0	17,200
Other Accrued expenses (e.g. Bank charges, Medallion, Audit fees)	78,058	48,324
	201,153	130,280

Details regarding liquidity risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 17.

Recognition and measurement

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the NSW ARB and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost, initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

11 Contract Liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current liabilities		
Architects' Registration Fees	1,723,263	1,670,334
Annual Publication Fees	146,723	132,073
APE Examination Fees	23,775	-
Total Contract Liabilities - Current	1,893,761	1,802,407
Non-current liabilities		
Architects' Registration Fees	514,949	524,490

Contract liabilities relate to consideration received in advance from customers in respect of annual registration fees, annual publication fees and APE Examination Fees. All payments to the NSW ARB are paid in advance of the services. The balance of contract liabilities at 30 June 2025 reflects payments received this financial year for which the satisfaction of performance obligations of the service will be delivered in the following financial year.

The current contract liabilities are related to annual registration that will be delivered in the financial year ending 30 June 2026. The amounts received are not expected to be refunded in financial year 2026 and will be recognised as revenue in the financial year from 1 July 2025.

The non-current contract liabilities are related to registrations that opt for 3- and 5-year registration terms. The non-current liabilities will amortise the liability over the registration period on a systematic basis, fees are recognised as revenue in the period when the service is transferred to the customers.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	1,802,407	1,718,050
Revenue recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-	-
Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations from contracts with customers	2,408,710	2,326,897

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations relates to future financial years from FY 2026 to FY 2030. It is expected that 79% of the transaction price will be recognised as revenue in FY 2026, 12% in FY 2027, 6% in FY 2028, 2% in FY 2029, and 1% in FY 2030.

12 Lease Liabilities

Lease Liabilities – Current and Non-current

The following table presents liabilities under leases:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July	1,111,190	1,214,880
Interest Expenses	29,600	32,471
Lease Payments	(130,700)	(136,161)
Balance at 30 June	1,010,090	1,111,190

The current lease liabilities at 30 June 2025 are \$107,038 and the non-current lease liabilities are \$903,052. The NSW ARB is required to use the rate implicit in the lease for initial recognition of the lease liability in the first instance. Where this cannot be determined, the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) should be used. The historical Treasury and Treasury Corp (TCorp) rate used was previously 1.42%. This rate has increased to 2.79% after the variation of lease was signed to reflect a lease term greater than 10 years if the NSW ARB exercises its lease option.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

13 Current / Non-Current Liabilities – Provisions

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current Provisions		
Employee benefits and related on-costs		
Annual leave	85,834	74,468
Long service leave	170,210	132,845
Total current provisions	256,044	207,313
Annual leave obligations expected to be settled within 12 months	30,042	18,617
Long service leave obligations expected to be settled within 12 months	35,118	4,897
	65,160	23,514
Current annual leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	55,792	55,851
Current long service leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	135,092	127,948
	190,884	183,799
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs		
Provisions - current	256,044	207,313
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (Note 10)	29,257	26,361
	285,301	233,674
Non-Current Liabilities		
Leasehold improvement obligations	93,400	93,400
Total non-current liabilities	93,400	93,400
Total Provision	349,444	300,714

Movements in provisions (other than employee benefits)

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	Leasehold improvement	Total
	\$	\$
Carrying amount at 1 July 2024	93,400	93,400
Additional provisions recognised/ amount used	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	93,400	93,400

Recognition and measurement

Employee benefits and related on-costs

Salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 Employee Benefits (although short-cut methods are permitted).

Actuarial advice obtained by Treasury has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave (calculated using 9% of the nominal value of annual leave) can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. The NSW ARB has assessed the actuarial advice based on the NSW ARB's circumstances and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial to annual leave. All annual leave is classified as a current liability even where the NSW ARB does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as the NSW ARB does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

NSW Architects Registration Board

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

13 Current / Non-Current Liabilities – Provisions (continued)

Long service leave and superannuation

For employee benefit liabilities that are not assumed by the Crown Entity, such as certain long service leave related on-costs and additional employee benefit costs that arise on incurring long service leave, including workers compensation insurance, annual leave accrued while on long service leave taken in service, a liability must be recognised as per TPG 24-23 Accounting for Long Service Leave and Annual Leave.

Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using the Commonwealth Government bond rate at the reporting date.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (ie. Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employee's salary.

Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax and amounts of workers' compensation insurance premiums.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the NSW ARB has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The Leasehold Improvement Provision is to reinstate the office premise when the lease expires. The terms to reinstate to its original condition have not changed despite the new variation of lease signed 31 March 2022. An independent contractor has reassessed the dismantling and restoration cost set out in the lease contract in financial year 2021, when the variation of lease occurred. A review of the provision costs has been assessed in financial year 2025 and no additional provisions are required.

When the NSW ARB expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under the insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. As at 30 June 2025, there is no reimbursement expected for the provision.

14 Commitments

As at 25 March 2025, the NSW ARB has accepted the proposal to migrate the NSW ARB's IT systems and networks to the Government platform to uplift cyber security posture. The amount is expected to be material and to be contractually committed, with the completion of migration in the financial year 2026.

Financial reserves of \$195,000 have been set aside for specific operational purposes in the FY2026 budget. This comprises IT and infrastructure projects for implementing a learning management system and major updates to the customer management system (\$100k); legal and compliance projects required to implement the Government's proposed building reforms (\$25k); and the establishment of a research fund to support data-led decision making aligned to objects of the Architects Act 2003 (\$70k).

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

15 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets

The NSW ARB has a bank guarantee amount of \$42,554 in relation to the office lease agreement. At the reporting date, it is unlikely that the NSW ARB will be required to settle the guarantee. The bank guarantee will be returned at the end of lease term after final inspection.

Contingent Liabilities

NSW ARB did not have any contingent liabilities at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil)

16 Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to the net result as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net cash used on operating activities	683,551	712,838
Depreciation	(189,121)	(199,771)
Decrease / (increase) in provisions	(48,730)	(42,689)
Increase / (decrease) in prepayments and other assets	26,272	6,529
Decrease / (increase) in payables	(70,874)	10,087
Decrease / (increase) in contract liabilities	(81,813)	(2,797)
Net result	319,285	484,197

NSW Architects Registration Board

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

17 Financial Instruments

The NSW ARB's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the NSW ARB's operations or are required to finance the NSW ARB's operations. The NSW ARB does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The NSW ARB's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the NSW ARB's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board members have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agree policies for managing each of risk. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the NSW ARB, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by the NSW ARB on a continuous basis.

The NSW ARB's principal financial instruments are held-to-maturity term deposits, along with cash at bank. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the NSW ARB's operations. The NSW ARB has various other financial instruments such as receivables and creditors, which arise directly from its operations.

(a) Financial Instrument Categories

Class	Notes	Category	Carrying Amount	
			2025	2024
Financial Assets			\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	4	Amortised cost	7,029,728	6,457,349
Receivables ¹	5	Amortised cost	168	207
Other financial assets	6	Amortised cost	63,449	60,549
Financial Liabilities				
Payables ²	10	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	175,520	105,036
Lease liabilities	12	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,010,090	1,111,190

Notes

¹ Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7)

² Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7)

The NSW ARB determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

(b) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the NSW ARB transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- the NSW ARB has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- the NSW ARB has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control.

NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

17 Financial Instruments (continued)

(b) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

When the NSW ARB has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. Where the NSW ARB has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of the NSW ARB's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the NSW ARB also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the NSW ARB retains.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the NSW ARB could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the net result

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(d) Financial risks

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the NSW ARB, including cash, receivables, and authority deposits. No collateral is held by the NSW ARB.

The NSW ARB considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the NSW ARB may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the NSW ARB is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the NSW ARB.

Cash or cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System. Interest is earned on daily bank balances at the monthly average TCorp 11am unofficial cash rate, adjusted for a management fee to NSW Treasury.

NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

17 Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Credit Risk (continued)

Accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets

Receivables - trade receivables

Receivables comprise GST receivables, interest accrued and general prepayments. No collateral is held by the NSW ARB. The NSW ARB has not granted any financial guarantees.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Procedures as established in the Treasurer's Directions are followed to recover outstanding amounts, including letters of demand.

The NSW ARB applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The NSW ARB has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than the NSW ARB determined days past due.

There was no allowance for expected credit losses from trade receivables which excludes statutory receivables as these are not within scope of AASB 7.

Other financial assets – Authority Deposits

The NSW ARB has placed funds on deposit with Westpac Bank. These deposits are considered to be low credit risk. The credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition as the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. The loss allowance recognised if any during the period was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. The NSW ARB assessed that no provision for expected credit losses on its other financial assets for the period ending 30 June 2025.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

17 Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the NSW ARB will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The NSW ARB continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows and maturities planning to ensure adequate holding of high-quality liquid assets. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts, loans and other advances.

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in TC11-12. For small business suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received.

For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise. For payments to other suppliers, the Head of an authority (or a person appointed by the Head of an authority) may automatically pay the supplier simple interest. There was no overdue payment to small business suppliers.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the NSW ARB's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, together with the interest rate exposure.

	weighted average effective interest rate %	Nominal amount \$	Interest rate exposure			Maturity dates		
			Fixed interest rate \$	Variable interest rate \$	Non- interest bearing \$	<1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	>5 years \$
2025								
Payables	0.00%	175,520	-	-	175,520	175,520	-	-
Lease liabilities	2.79%	1,126,966	1,126,966	-	-	133,753	548,474	444,740
2024								
Payables	0.00%	105,036	-	-	105,036	105,036	-	-
Lease liabilities	2.79%	1,257,666	1,257,666	-	-	130,700	546,425	580,542

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The NSW ARB has no borrowings and no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

The effect on profit and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the NSW ARB operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the Statement of Financial Position reporting date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2025. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

17 Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the NSW ARB's interest-bearing liabilities. This risk is minimised by undertaking mainly fixed rate borrowings, primarily with NSW TCorp. The NSW ARB does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as at fair value through other comprehensive income. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect the carrying value or interest paid/earned. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1% is used, consistent with current trends in interest rates (based on official RBA interest rate volatility over the last five years). The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates:

	2025	2025	2024	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	-1%	1%	-1%	1%
Net result	-3,193	3,193	-4,841	4,841
Equity	-46,142	46,142	-42,949	42,949

(e) Fair Value Measurement

(i) Fair value compared to carrying the amount

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The carrying value of the NSW ARB's financial instruments approximates their fair value.

(ii) Fair value recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

Management assessed that cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their fair values, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

18 Related Party Disclosure

The NSW ARB's key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits		
Salaries	315,212	310,014
Non-monetary benefits	780	744
Post-employment benefits	42,231	41,062
Total remuneration	<u>358,223</u>	<u>351,820</u>

The NSW ARB entered into transactions on arm's length terms and conditions with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof. There are no related party transactions during the financial year 2025.

**NSW Architects Registration Board
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

19 Administered Assets and Liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship Monies	157,068	203,993
Total Administered Assets	157,068	203,993
Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship Liabilities	72,626	128,847
Total Administered Liabilities	72,626	128,847
Reconciliation of Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship Bank account	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Opening Balance	203,993	207,839
Total Scholarship Award during the year	131,818	126,000
Interest earned during the year	9,295	10,570
Payment to NSW ARB for administration cost and prior year adjustments	(6,999)	(38,317)
Payments to the scholars during the year	(181,040)	(102,100)
Closing Balance	157,068	203,993

The NSW ARB manages the funds provided under the provisions of the bequest from the late Byera Hadley. Perpetual Limited manages the fund and provides funding for promotion of the Scholarships. The NSW ARB does not control the proceeds for its own purposes and the money is not available for normal operational expenditure by the NSW ARB.

20 Events After the Reporting Period

There are no subsequent events after the reporting date which materially affect the financial statements.

End of audited financial statement

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