



BOARD OF ARCHITECTS
OF QUEENSLAND

Annual Report
2024-2025

This report has been prepared for the Minister for Housing and Public Works to submit to Parliament. It has also been prepared for the information of our stakeholders including Local, State and Federal Governments, professional associations, architects, the community and Registry staff.

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Board of Architects of Queensland

Chairperson's message

from Alice Hampson

Now having completed just over twelve months and writing my second message as Chair of the Board of Architects of Queensland, I have an even deeper appreciation for the many years of dedicated service by my predecessors, dating all the way back to 1929. It is both humbling and inspiring to continue that legacy.

I particularly acknowledge the contribution of Lindy Burton, who served as academic member on the Board across multiple terms and was Deputy Chair for eight months. Lindy stepped down in February to relocate to the Northern Territory, where she is now leading the establishment of a new school of architecture in the tropics — a significant and visionary initiative.

The ongoing work of the Board is only possible thanks to the dedication, expertise and enthusiasm of my fellow Board members: Debra Johnson, Bridget Taylor, Robert Wesener, and our two newest members — Gisela Jung, our regional architect member based in Cairns, and legal member John Carey. All five have contributed far beyond expectations, not only to the day-to-day operations of the Board but also to key strategic projects. The collective expertise of this group, and the strength of its composition, make it a genuine privilege to serve as Chair — a role I approach as 'first among equals.'

A standout moment this year was the 2024 annual conferring ceremony — now in its fifth year. The presence of the new Minister, the Hon. Sam O'Connor, marked a milestone as it was the first time a Minister has attended the event in person. His thoughtful address, coupled with his offer to personally lead tours of Parliament House during morning tea, made the day particularly memorable for the newly registered architects and their guests.

During the reporting period, the Board has increased engagement with Queensland's schools of architecture — the incubators of our profession. Together with the Registrar, Anita Nikolaou, I met with each Head of School on campus to strengthen relationships and discuss current challenges and opportunities. A structured programme of reciprocal engagement was held through the first quarter of 2025, comprising individual meetings with each Head, and a joint forum with all Heads of Schools. These initiatives aim to ensure alignment between architectural education and professional registration requirements, and support the development of future practitioners.

Continuing last year's trend, we have seen a notable increase in architects extending practice to Queensland and applying for local registration — a clear signal of the profession's confidence in the opportunities ahead. This migration is undoubtedly linked to Queensland's rapid population growth and the immense development prospects in the lead-up to the Brisbane 2032 Olympic Games. BOAQ-registered architects are uniquely placed to play a leading role in shaping resilient, sustainable and well-designed communities across the State.

I also wish to acknowledge the exceptional work of our Board Examiners, Assessors and Investigators, who uphold the high standards of the profession with diligence and integrity.

Finally, on behalf of all Board members, I extend our sincere appreciation to the Registry Office team, led with professionalism and energy by Registrar Anita Nikolaou. The team — Toni Condon, Joanne Grant, Noel Leigh, Heidi den Ronden, Elisabeth Wheeler and Bianca Lemon — have worked tirelessly throughout the year. Their proactive, responsive, and detail-oriented approach is essential to the smooth operation of the Board.

The Board of Architects of Queensland remains committed to safeguarding professional standards, fostering constructive engagement with stakeholders, and supporting the architectural profession in delivering high-quality, sustainable outcomes for Queensland communities. I look forward to continuing this important work in the year ahead. Thank you to all who contribute to the Board's ongoing success.



Alice Hampson Adjunct Professor, LFRAIA, M.IOOMOS, Hon. AIA, Hon. RAIC

Chairperson
Board of Architects of Queensland



Part A

Annual Report 2024-2025

Board of Architects of Queensland





Overview of the Board’s operations

Role of the Board

The Board of Architects of Queensland (BOAQ) is a statutory body first established in Queensland by the *Architects Act of 1928*, which came into force on 14 June 1929 by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Ninety-six (96) years later, the BOAQ operates under the current *Architects Act 2002* (the Act), which commenced on 1 January 2003.

The objects of the *Architects Act 2002* are:

- a. to protect the public by ensuring architectural services of an architect are provided in a professional and competent way;
- b. to maintain public confidence in the standard of services provided by architects; and
- c. to uphold the standards of practice of architects.

These objects are principally achieved by:

- a. providing for the registration of individuals as architects under the Act;
- b. providing for the monitoring and enforcement of compliance with the Act;
- c. imposing obligations on persons about the practice of architecture; and
- d. establishing the Board of Architects of Queensland.

The *Architects Act 2002*, *Architects Regulation 2019* and *BOAQ Code of Practice* are available via a link from the BOAQ website at www.boaq.qld.gov.au.

Board Functions

The *Architects Act 2002* empowers the BOAQ to:

> assess applications made to it	> register individuals who are eligible for registration	> conduct or authorise investigations about the professional conduct of architects and contraventions of the Act
> keep the Register of Architects	> advise the Minister about the operation of the Act in its application to the practice of architecture	> arrange or approve examinations in the practice of architecture for the purpose of registration under the Act
> advance education in architecture and in the professional standards of architects	> perform other functions given to the Board under the <i>Architects Act 2002</i> or another Act	> perform other functions incidental to the Board’s other functions

Board Members

The *Architects Act 2002* provides for seven Board Members, including a Chairperson and a Deputy Chairperson. One Member is elected by Queensland registered architects in a confidential State-wide ballot.

Board appointments are made by the Governor in Council for terms of three years.

Board Member profiles are available from the BOAQ website at: www.boaq.qld.gov.au.

Board Members sitting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 were:

> Ms Alice Hampson (Chairperson)	Representative of the Queensland Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects, who is an architect or eligible for registration.
> Mr Robert Wesener	Architect elected under the Act.
> Ms Gisela Jung (Cairns)	Architect who resides and undertakes architectural services in regional Queensland.
> Mr John Carey	Lawyer, of at least 10 years' standing, with experience in the law relating to building and construction.
> Ms Bridget Taylor	Person who has at least 10 years' experience as a construction contractor in the building and construction industry.
> Ms Debra Johnson	Person who is not an architect who the Minister reasonably believes will represent community interests.

Board Members sitting from 1 July 2024 to 19 February 2025 only were:

> Assoc. Prof. Lindy Burton (Deputy Chairperson)	Academic representative of a School of Architecture prescribed under the <i>Architects Regulation 2019</i> who is an architect or eligible for registration.
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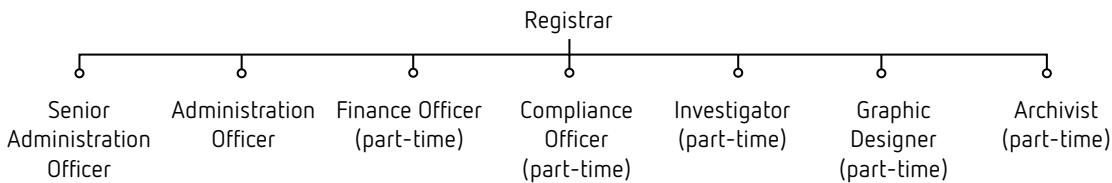
Professor Lindy Burton resigned from the Board on 19 February 2025, having taken up a professorship appointment at an interstate University.

The Board recognizes the considerable contribution of Professor Lindy Burton in serving as a Board Member for two terms and, additionally, as Deputy Chairperson from 30 May 2024.

At year end, arrangements were being made for the appointment of a new Academic Member, and for the appointment of a new Deputy Chairperson.

Registry Office

The BOAQ's Registry office is managed by the Registrar, Ms Anita Nikolaou. Other Registry staff supporting the BOAQ are the Senior Administration Officer, Administration Officer, Finance Officer (part-time), Compliance Officer (part-time), Investigator (part-time), Graphic Designer (part-time) and Archivist (part-time).



The Registry Office staffing complement and arrangements are maintained and managed to support the Board in meeting its statutory obligations and responsibilities under the Act. As at 30 June 2025, the full time equivalent (FTE) for Registry staff was 4 FTEs. No redundancy, early retirement or retrenchment packages were paid during the year.

Strategic Direction

The BOAQ's activities during the year were consistent with its *Strategic Plan 2021- 2025*. This Strategic Plan sets the BOAQ's strategic direction and priorities through to 2025 and guides the way the BOAQ undertakes its responsibilities under the Act, to ensure the objects of the Act are met and that the BOAQ operates to the highest standard.

Our Vision	Our Purpose	Our Values
Uphold the standard of practice of architects and protect the public by ensuring architectural services in Queensland are provided only by architects registered under the <i>Architects Act 2002</i> .	Act to achieve the objects of the <i>Architects Act 2002</i> for the purpose of ensuring that architectural services provided in Queensland are delivered professionally and competently.	Act independently, impartially and in the public interest in discharging our responsibilities, functions and powers under the <i>Architects Act 2002</i> .

Strategic Priorities and Objectives

- **Protect users, and potential users, of architectural services**
 - ensure that only appropriately qualified persons are registered to practise as architects in Queensland;
 - ensure only registered architects promote themselves as 'architects' or offer/provide 'architectural services' to the public;
 - maintain public confidence in the professional standards of architects and architectural services;
 - collaborate with the Department of Housing and Public Works on amendments to the *Architects Act 2002*; to allow for the registration and regulation of companies providing architectural services; and
 - maintain the quality of and access to the Register of Architects.
- **Advance the architecture profession through regulation and education**
 - achieve a high-level awareness across the profession, by architecture students, and by unregistered experienced/overseas trained practitioners, of the significance and importance of registration and pathways to registration to encourage registration;
 - uphold the professionalism of architects;
 - champion continuing professional development (CPD) and ensure architects maintain competency in the practice of architecture; and
 - promote awareness of, and enforce the requirements of the *Architects Act 2002*, *Architects Regulation 2019* and the *BOAQ Code of Practice*, to uphold architects' professional obligations.
- **Enhance the BOAQ's capability and capacity**
 - ensure the BOAQ and its Registry are appropriately resourced;
 - utilise technology to improve service delivery, operational outcomes and workflow efficiencies;
 - maintain and enhance the skills of the BOAQ and Registry staff;
 - develop the BOAQ's in-house investigation, compliance and enforcement capabilities;
 - improve debt recovery of penalties and costs from enforcement activities; and
 - improve access to stored and archived files.

Strategic Risks and Opportunities

Risks		
FINANCIAL	PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION	OPERATIONAL
Financial position constrains our ability to administer and enforce compliance with the Act to the full extent expected by the community and the profession.	External environment shifts have reduced clarity and understanding in the community about the role of architects and the value and importance of registration.	Being the only Australian jurisdiction not registering architectural companies/ businesses limits the BOAQ in its ability to undertake preventative, monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities required to protect the public and uphold the architecture profession in Queensland.
Opportunities		
> Develop community understanding of the significant skills in project management which are an integral part of an architect's skill set. > Leverage opportunities for architects and the public resulting from the implementation of recommendations from the Shergold-Weir Report.		

Performance

The BOAQ measures its performance in achieving its objectives against the following set of key result indicators, as mapped in the BOAQ Strategic Plan 2021-2025:

Protect users, and potential users, of architectural services	
> Examiners trained to uphold entry standards to the profession. > Targeted compliance and enforcement activities to identify, rectify and prosecute breaches of Part 7 of the Act increased. > Communication materials to assist the public to understand the standard of service to expect from architects developed.	> Registration of architectural companies re-introduced. > Register of Architects regularly audited and updated. > iMIS software upgraded to assist in identification of compliance issues. > Communication initiatives undertaken to improve public awareness of Register of Architects.
Advance the architecture profession through regulation and education	
> Targeted compliance and communication activities undertaken with architectural practices and graduates to increase registration of eligible persons. > Web-based resources provided to assist employers/ supervising architects support candidates for registration. > Increased engagement with Universities. > Architects' <i>Code of Practice</i> maintained and reviewed as necessary.	> CPD compliance monitored with random/targeted annual audits. > Guide for providers of CPD developed, and collaboration with industry stakeholders undertaken to improve CPD course quality. > Suite of targeted online training and informational resources developed to provide guidance for architects and 'responsible architects', to increase understanding of the legislative framework and their professional standards and responsibilities.

Enhance the BOAQ's capability and capacity

- > Fees set at an appropriate level to fund the BOAQ's responsibilities under the Act.
- > Cash reserve target: one year's operating costs achieved and maintained.
- > Projects supporting the BOAQ's Digital Transformation Strategy implemented.
- > Communications Officer engaged to upgrade website.
- > Board and Registry staff attend relevant training.
- > Part-time Investigator employed.
- > Investigation training manual developed.
- > Case management system developed.
- > Strategy to improve debt recovery developed.
- > Records management system implemented.
- > iMIS system upgraded.

Performance Agreement

Further guiding the BOAQ's operations is the Performance Agreement between the BOAQ and the Minister as required under section 99 of the Act.

A Performance Agreement was made between the BOAQ and the Minister for the 2024-2025 financial year and two successive years.

The BOAQ's activities during the year were consistent with this Agreement.

Contribution to Queensland Government Objectives

The BOAQ contributes to achievement of the Queensland Government objectives through its commitment to:

- > Maintain safety and community confidence in Queensland's architects and the built works they contribute to; protect users and potential users of architectural services; advance the architecture profession through regulation and education, and enable the profession to contribute to making Queensland safer through contributing architectural design and project management/superintendent services to the planning and delivery of high quality, fit for purpose law enforcement, court, child safety, rehabilitation and safe housing built works;
- > Work to support and enhance a strong highly skilled architectural capability across Queensland, including in the regions - to help support the provision of health services where needed by contributing planning, architectural design and project management/superintendent services to the delivery of high quality, fit for purpose health projects, from hospitals and laboratories through to specialised health facilities;
- > Work to support and enhance a strong highly skilled architectural capability across Queensland, including in the regions - to help support a better lifestyle through a stronger economy by contributing architectural design and project management/superintendent services to the planning and delivery of high quality housing, community, commercial, industrial, health, education, tourism, sports, transport and other built works across the State; and
- > Work to support and enhance a strong highly skilled architectural capability across Queensland, including in the regions - to contribute strongly to planning for Queensland's future through high quality architectural design, precinct and urban design and planning, and the delivery of high quality, environmentally sustainable public and private infrastructure across the State that will support communities, attract investment and leave a positive legacy for Queenslanders.

Supporting the Community

Architects contribute significantly to the quality of the built environment and fundamentally impact the way people live and work.

Architects provide professional services in connection with the planning and the design, construction, conservation, restoration and/or alteration of buildings.

These professional services include: strategic and land-use planning, urban design, provision of preliminary studies, design, models, drawings, specifications and technical documentation, coordination of technical documentation prepared by others as appropriate and without limitation (consulting engineers, landscape architects and other specialist consultants), construction economics, contract administration, monitoring of construction and project management.

Under the *Architects Act 2002*, any person providing 'architectural design' or other 'architectural services' or using the title 'architect' or other related prescribed terms, titles or words in Queensland in relation to their name or services offered must hold registration with the BOAQ and be subject to regulation under the Act. Regulation of the profession and holding registered architects accountable for providing architectural services to an established standard ensures public protection and confidence in the provision of architectural services.

As regulator of the architecture profession, the BOAQ is responsible for ensuring that architects comply with all of the requirements of the *Architects Act 2002*, the *Architects Regulation 2019*, and the *BOAQ Code of Practice* which provides guidance to architects and consumers as to expected standards of professional conduct and practice of architects.

The BOAQ undertakes an extensive program of examination, registration, assessment and accreditation activities each year. Through these activities, the BOAQ ensures that only persons who hold prescribed qualifications from accredited Universities, and who have been able to effectively demonstrate skills and experience across all the nationally agreed competencies essential to the practice of architecture through rigorous examination can attain registration and practise as an architect in Queensland.

The BOAQ also considers and acts on complaints received from the public about the services provided by architects, in order to further protect the public and uphold the standards of the profession.

To this end, the BOAQ also requires architects to meet annual continuing professional development (CPD) requirements as a condition of renewal of registration, and conducts a range of other proactive educational, communication and auditing activities, as well as targeted compliance and enforcement activities aimed at ensuring registered architects can demonstrate they have maintained their competency to practise.

Another important area of the BOAQ's responsibilities under the Act is to undertake ongoing monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities with the aim of ensuring that persons (including corporate entities) who are not architects registered under the Act do not misrepresent themselves to the public as being 'architects' or hold themselves out as providing architectural services. These activities range from proactive educational activities through to prosecution of criminal offences against the Act in the Magistrates Court.

Through its functions, the BOAQ protects the public and ensures that architectural services are provided in a professional and competent way, that public confidence in the standard of architecture services is maintained, and that the high benchmark standards of practice of architects are upheld.

Public Participation

The *Architects Act 2002* provides the grounds and processes by which members of the public and other clients who are "aggrieved by an architect's conduct in carrying out architectural services" may make a complaint to the BOAQ.

The Act also provides the mechanisms for the BOAQ to consider and investigate complaints from the public, and take a range of compliance, enforcement and disciplinary actions in response to complaints, as appropriate.

In addition, the BOAQ considers and acts on evidence given to it by the public in instances where persons who are not architects may be holding themselves out as 'architects', offering to provide 'architectural services', or holding out another person as an 'architect' who is not an architect. Actions taken can include warnings through to prosecutions for offences against the Act.

The BOAQ also undertakes an ongoing proactive compliance and enforcement program including audits and investigations of matters where it suspects that companies are offering to provide architectural services without ensuring that an architect carries out or closely supervises the architectural services.

Ways that persons who are not architects commonly misrepresent themselves as being 'architects' or as being able to provide 'architectural services' when they are not legally registered to do so include: statements and representations on websites, in services proposals and contracts, social media, newspapers, magazines, business directories, other marketing and promotional materials, and/or verbal statements.

Many of the compliance and enforcement actions taken by the BOAQ during the year resulted from notifications from members of the public about potential breaches of the Act by individuals or companies.

A simple way for the public to protect themselves and ensure that the 'architect' they are considering engaging for their project is, in fact, qualified and registered by the BOAQ under the Act to legally practise as an architect in Queensland, is to undertake a free search of the Register of Architects on the BOAQ's website by contacting the Registry Office, at www.boaq.qld.gov.au, or verify the person's architectural credentials by contacting the Registry Office.

The BOAQ encourages the use of this free search by everyone before referring to a person as being an 'architect', offering 'architectural services', or representing that a building was 'architecturally designed', so they can be confident that the person being held out as an architect is an architect, and ensure they avoid committing offences against the Act.

Stakeholders who benefit from being able to search the BOAQ's 'live' Register of Architects include:

- > Real estate agents – before referring to properties as having been 'architecturally designed', to ensure they do not mislead potential purchasers into believing a property was designed by an architect (and that it, therefore, has attached all the additional value, design confidence and professional indemnity insurance protection of a property which has been designed by an architect) unless this is the case;
- > Builders, allied professionals or sub-consultants – before contracting with 'architects' on projects, to ensure the 'architectural design' and documentation services and advice provided by the 'architect' will be delivered to the high standard that can be expected from an architect, and that they are protected by the architect's professional indemnity insurance;
- > Building certifiers and local authorities – before signing off on works/issuing approvals, to ensure they understand whether they can expect to have a higher level of confidence in the quality of plans, designs and works from knowing a BOAQ registered architect is involved in the project, particularly if engaged in a full service capacity where the architect is engaged to also protect the client's interests by acting as superintendent through the construction phase;
- > Employers and recruitment agencies – for pre-employment checks, to ensure persons representing themselves as 'architects' are, in fact, currently registered with the BOAQ;
- > Professional indemnity insurers – in undertaking risk/probity checks, to verify that individuals/companies seeking insurance for the provision of architectural services are accurately representing their architectural credentials (in order to mitigate their own business risks, and also ensure they are not involved in the misrepresentation to clients of professional indemnity insurance coverage that may fail);
- > Finance lenders – to verify the credentials of individuals/companies holding out as providing 'architectural services' to manage risks; and
- > Procurement officers – to ensure that all individuals listed in project bids as 'architects' are BOAQ registered and that companies listed as providing architectural services for Queensland projects have notified the BOAQ about their nominated responsible architect/s.

Another important protection for the public is provided by section 140(2) of the Act. This section protects the public by negating any obligation for monetary or other consideration to be paid for services provided to them in instances where these services were held out as being 'architectural services' of an 'architect' but where the services were not actually carried out by or under the close supervision of an architect.

The BOAQ undertakes stakeholder consultation in association with reviews of the legislative and regulatory framework prior to making change recommendations to Government. Key stakeholders the BOAQ regularly engages with include the Australian Institute of Architects (Queensland Branch) (AIA), the Association of Consulting Architects (Queensland/NT Branch) (ACA), the Office of the Queensland Government Architect, Universities offering accredited architecture courses, and architects.

Legislative Framework

The BOAQ is committed to the improvement of the legislative framework that underpins its operations, which consists of the *Architects Act 2002*, *Architects Regulation 2019* and the *BOAQ Code of Practice*.

One of the BOAQ's functions under the Act is to provide advice to the Minister about the operation of the Act to contribute to continuous improvement.

Accordingly, on an ongoing basis, the BOAQ closely examines inter-jurisdictional legislative frameworks, both within Australia and overseas, and considers the risks and issues identified through its compliance and enforcement activities in making recommendations to the Minister about potential improvements to the Act. Relevant stakeholders are consulted as part of this process.

Minor amendments to the *Architects Act 2002* commenced on 1 July 2024 as part of the *Building Industry Fairness (Security of Payment) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024*. These amendments were clarifying and administrative provisions.

During the year, the BOAQ has continued to engage with the Minister's office and the Department with a view to achieving further Act amendments aimed at improving the Board's compliance and enforcement powers and operational efficiency measures, including in relation to the reintroduction of architectural company registration.

Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA)

The Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA) is a not-for-profit corporation wholly owned by the Architect Registration Boards of each Australian State/Territory jurisdiction, including Queensland.

The AACA was established in the 1970s to provide a formal forum for discussion and agreement on matters of inter-jurisdictional interest, including: registration pathways, examinations, accreditation of architectural courses, national and international mutual recognition, recognition of international qualifications, and national standards setting.

The AACA comprises 16 Members, who are the nominees of the State/Territory Architect Registration Boards. During the year, the BOAQ's nominated AACA Members were Alice Hampson (Chairperson) and Anita Nikolaou (Registrar).

The AACA Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held in Adelaide on 1 November 2024, attended by all AACA Members.

The BOAQ regularly collaborates with the AACA and other State/Territory and New Zealand Architect Registration Boards for the purposes of national standards setting; aligning policies, practices and procedures; and other work to uphold standards across the architectural profession.

The annual Architect Registration Board inter-jurisdictional Forums were held on 31 October 2024 to 1 November 2024, in Adelaide, hosted by the AACA and the Architectural Practice Board of South Australia.

An in-person meeting of Registrars was also held on 30 October 2024, in Adelaide, as an adjunct to the National Forum. Additionally, regular AACA Member meetings, and BOAQ Chairperson and Registrars meetings were held by video conference during the year.

National Standard of Competency for Architects (NSCA)

Underpinning the work of the Boards and the AACA, is the National Standard of Competency for Architects (NSCA) which details the nationally agreed competencies and the required standard of knowledge, skill and experience required by architects and persons seeking registration. The NSCA sets the standards required for accredited Master of Architecture courses, examinations and assessments for the various pathways to registration, and ongoing CPD requirements for registered architects.

As part of continuous improvement of the program of assessment for eligibility to the architecture profession in Australia, the NSCA is reviewed every five years.

A 2020 review of the NSCA, involving extensive collaboration and consultation with a broad range of stakeholders, resulted in a new NSCA 2021 which has been implemented across all AACA programs.

The review was undertaken in consultation with the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER), Universities offering AACA accredited architecture programs and academic staff, the Association of Consulting Architects (ACA), AACA Examiners / Assessors, the architecture profession, and graduates.



International Mutual Recognition

The BOAQ has approved and, through the AACA acting on behalf of all the Australian Architect Registration Boards, is a signatory party to the following international agreements for mutual recognition of architecture qualifications and architect registration:

- > Tri-lateral Recognition of Registration Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) between Australia, Canada and New Zealand under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Architect framework;
- > Tri-lateral Recognition of Registration Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) between Australia, Singapore and New Zealand under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Architect framework;
- > Bi-lateral Recognition of Registration Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) between Australia and Japan under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Architect framework;
- > USA, Australia and New Zealand architectural licensing authorities Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA); and
- > Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) between the UK, Australia and New Zealand architectural licensing authorities.

These arrangements are in addition to arrangements in place to recognise the registration of architects between Australian and New Zealand jurisdictions through the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement (Queensland) Act 2003*, and *Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 1992*.

Register of architects

Maintaining the Register – Registration Renewals

During the year, the BOAQ considered applications for renewal of registration from 2,862 (2024:2,793) practising architects and 335 (2024:331) non-practising architects.

Maintaining the Register – Registration Applications

During the 2024-25 year, the BOAQ approved 205 applications (2024:175) from individuals seeking registration as architects, having demonstrated they have met the required level of applied competency in practice across the NSCA performance criteria.

Applications for registration comprised:

- > 94 new registrations under the *Architects Act 2002* (2024:79) – architects registered for the first time after having been successful in demonstrating their competency to practise by logging a minimum of 3,300 hours of post-graduate experience and passing a rigorous, multiple phase, nationally consistent examinations and assessment process;
- > 84 registrations under the *Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 1992* (2024:94) – architects from other Australian jurisdictions, or international jurisdictions which are joint parties with the AACA and BOAQ endorsed international Mutual Recognition Agreements;
- > 1 registration under the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement (Queensland) Act 2003* (2024:2) – a New Zealand registered architect seeking registration in Queensland; and
- > 26 restorations to the Queensland Register of Architects (2024:23) – architects who had previously been registered in Queensland seeking to be restored to the Queensland register of architects.

NEW REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS 2024-25

New registrations under the <i>Architects Act 2002</i>	94
Registrations under the <i>Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 1992</i>	84
Registrations under the <i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement (Queensland) Act 2003</i>	1
Restoration of architects to the Queensland Register who were previously registered by the BOAQ	26

TOTAL = 205



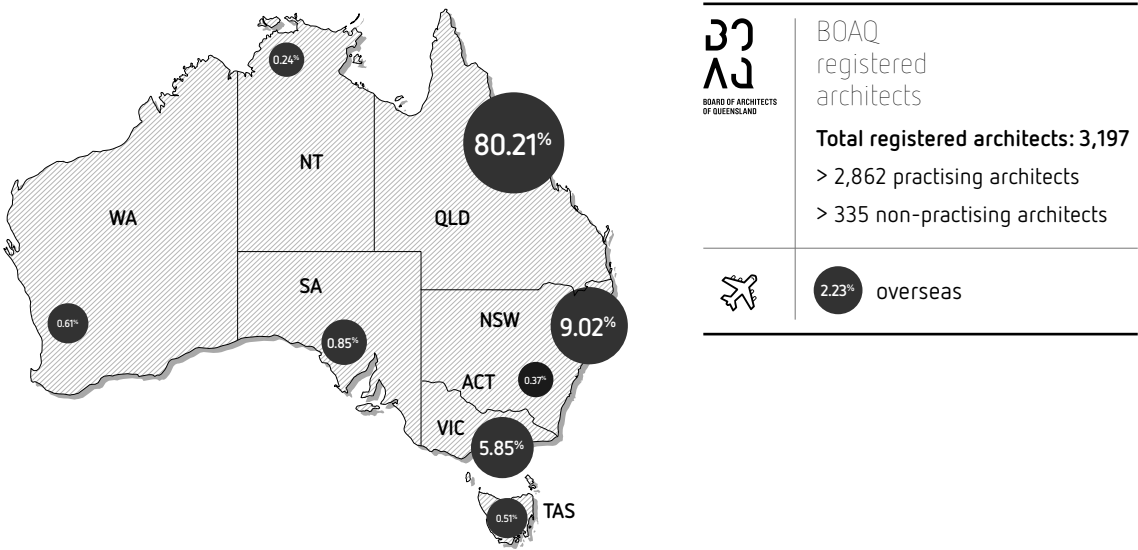
The Register as at 30 June 2025

As at 30 June 2025, there were 3,197 architects on the Queensland Register of Architects (2024:3,127), comprising 2,862 practising architects and 335 non-practising architects.

REGISTRATIONS AS AT 30 JUNE 2025		
practising architects	2,862	TOTAL = 3,197
non-practising architects	335	

Registered architects by location

(practising & non-practising) as at 30 June 2025



Registration of Architectural Companies

The historical requirement for registration of companies offering architectural services in Queensland was removed with the introduction of the *Architects Act 2002* which commenced 1 January 2003.

However, subsequent amendments to the Act, effective 1 July 2003, were introduced to provide for architectural companies to be able to use the protected titles and words such as 'architect' or 'architectural' as part of their trading names without this being an offence under the Act, providing they notify the BOAQ of their intention to provide architectural services.

Further Act amendments, effective 21 April 2010, (section 141A) introduced a non-mandatory mechanism for all companies offering architectural services in Queensland to notify the BOAQ they are doing so and nominate the individual architect/s who have agreed to take personal professional responsibility and liability for delivery of the architectural services provided at each place of business.

As at 30 June 2025, 788 companies offering architectural services had submitted notices to the BOAQ under section 141A of the Act with signed nominations from the architect/s accepting responsibility for the architectural services provided by their employers. These notices are held at the BOAQ's office for inspection by the public upon request.

However, it is not currently possible for the BOAQ to use the information in these notifications to maintain and make available a reliable 'live' online searchable public register of architectural companies operating in Queensland, to sit alongside the register of individual architects. This is because, in addition to the submission of section 141A notices by architectural companies not being compulsory under the Act, the Act also does not provide for penalties for architectural companies who fail to keep the BOAQ updated about their contact details, operations or nominated responsible architects. Therefore, the information held by the BOAQ about architectural companies is incomplete, non-verifiable and not up to date.

All other Australian jurisdictions have legislative provisions in place requiring the registration of architectural companies, enabling the Architect Registration Boards in those jurisdictions to maintain and make available to the public a searchable, 'live' register of companies providing architecture services. They are also able to monitor, audit, investigate and hold accountable architectural companies for services provided. Architectural company registration in these jurisdictions provides a fair allocation of risk and responsibility between the individual architects responsible for the delivery of the architectural services and the companies in which they are employed. It also enables the Architectural Registration Boards in other jurisdictions to ensure there is a clearly identifiable architect responsible for the delivery for architectural services and close supervision of all architectural work undertaken by employees who are not architects.

Accordingly, the BOAQ has long identified the need for the re-introduction of architectural company registration in Queensland to enable the BOAQ to better achieve the objects of the Act to protect the public and uphold the standard of practice of the architecture profession. As well as bringing Queensland into line with other jurisdictions, introducing a registration requirement for architectural companies in addition to individuals would be consistent with most other professions and occupations in Queensland. Thus, the BOAQ is continuing to engage with the Department of Housing and Public Works towards achieving this important outcome.

Examinations and course accreditation

Examinations

Architectural Practice Examinations

The BOAQ is responsible under the Act for holding examinations in the practice of architecture for the purpose of registration.

Twice-yearly, the BOAQ conducts the Queensland sessions of the three-part Architectural Practice Examination (APE), the nationally consistent system of assessment for candidates seeking registration as architects. The scheduling of these examinations is co-ordinated nationally by the State/Territory Architectural Registration Boards and the AACA.

To be eligible to apply for the APE, candidates must have first completed an accredited Master of Architecture course, or equivalent, and logged the prescribed hours of experience across the required NSCA competencies which are essential to the competent practice of architecture.

The APE Part 1 Examination involves an assessment of each candidate's Logbook and Statement of Practical Experience (SOPE) against a minimum standard of 3,300 hours of logged experience required to be gained across all the prescribed NSCA performance criteria.

The APE Part 2 Examination, the written scenario-based National Examination Paper (NEP), is developed by the AACA's State/Territory APE Convenors and timing is co-ordinated nationally. The NEP is delivered via remote proctoring, and is designed and overseen by the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER).

The APE Part 3 Examination is an in-depth face-to-face interview assessment involving the candidate and two BOAQ Examiners who are highly experienced architects.

Candidates who are successful in the three-part APE Examinations are eligible to apply to the BOAQ for registration as practising architects, subject to them also meeting fitness to practise requirements under the Act.

APE Examinations 2024-2025

In the 2024 APE Session 2, 56 candidates applied for admission to sit the APE Part 1 examination. 60 candidates sat the APE Part 2 written NEP examination (including candidates who had to re-sit), with 52 being successful. 61 candidates sat the APE Part 3 interview examination (including candidates who had to re-sit), with 50 being successful.



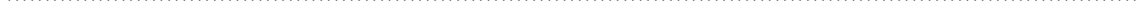
After successfully completing the three Part APE Examination, these 50 candidates became eligible to apply for registration.

APE SESSION 2 – 2024				
Applications for APE Parts 1 & 2	Part 2 NEP Candidates	Part 2 NEP Successful	Part 3 APE Interview Exam Candidates	Eligible to apply for Registration
56	60	52	61	50



In the 2025 APE Session 1, 41 candidates applied for admission to sit the APE Part 1 examination. 42 candidates sat the APE Part 2 written NEP examination (including candidates who had to re-sit), with 37 being successful. 50 candidates applied to sit the APE Part 3 interview examination (including candidates who had to re-sit), with 40 being successful.

APE SESSION 1 – 2025				
Applications for APE Parts 1 & 2	Part 2 NEP Candidates	Part 2 NEP Successful	Part 3 APE Interview Exam Candidates	Eligible to apply for Registration
41	42	37	50	40



Other AACA Assessments

During the 2024-25 year, the BOAQ also conducted assessments for two eligible candidates seeking registration via alternative registration pathways. These assessments were carried out under the AACA’s Experienced Practitioner Assessment (EPA) for Locally Experienced Practitioners. Both candidates were successful and were registered by the BOAQ.

The AACA also co-ordinates a panel of Overseas Qualifications Assessment (OQA) Assessors who undertake Competency Assessments and assess the architectural academic qualifications of individuals from overseas who are seeking registration to practise architecture in Australia, to establish equivalence with Australian academic accreditation standards.

Once an Applicant’s qualification has been deemed comparable to an Australian qualification, they are eligible to apply for the Architectural Practice Examination (APE), subject to eligibility criteria (including practical experience), successful completion of which is required before applying for registration as an Architect with the BOAQ.

Applicants may also use a successful outcome of an AACA OQA assessment to support an application for the purpose of immigration to Australia under the *Australian Government Skilled Migration Program* for the occupation ‘Architect’, ANZSCO code 232111.

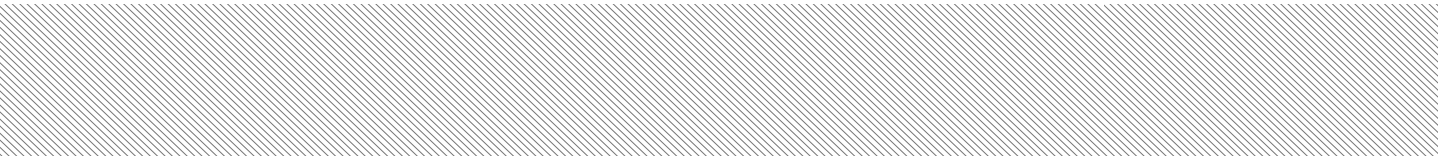
Each year, the BOAQ assists in the co-ordination of OQA Assessments for the AACA for candidates with overseas credentials seeking registration in Queensland, to determine equivalency of qualifications and ensure candidates are able to demonstrate experience and knowledge consistent with the NSCA.

During the 2024-25 year, 12 successful Overseas Qualifications Assessments and two successful Overseas Experienced Practitioner Assessments were conducted.

BOAQ Examiners and Assessors

Mr Rod Barr continued to serve the BOAQ as Queensland APE Convenor, and the BOAQ acknowledges his ongoing commitment in this important and challenging role. During the year, Mr Barr assisted the BOAQ in its responsibilities for upholding the standards of the profession through the successful delivery of the APE in Queensland, including in the selection, training and management of Examiners and Assessors, the delivery of candidate briefings, and the provision of expert advice and contributions to national discussions and work to support the implementation of the NSCA 2021.

The BOAQ also records its continued appreciation for the contribution of Queensland architects who serve as BOAQ Examiners and Assessors; the support of architects and the profession more broadly in mentoring graduates and candidates and providing them with opportunities to gain the necessary supervised experience for registration; and the ongoing commitment of architectural practices to the professional development of staff which is a valuable contribution towards the upholding of the high standards of practice across the architectural profession in Queensland.



During the 2024-25 year, the following BOAQ Examiners/Assessors contributed to the successful delivery of the APE and other Examinations in Queensland:

QUEENSLAND APE CONVENOR, ASSESSORS AND EXAMINERS 2024-2025

QLD State APE Convenor

> Rod Barr

APE Part 1 Assessors

> Deborah Carlile	> Harm Hollander	> Shaye McLean	> Robert Wesener
> Ian Hamilton	> Di Lund	> Pamela Mircovich	

APE Part 3 Examiners

> Rod Barr	> David Frost	> Diane Lund	> Karen Ognibene
> Suzanne Bosanquet	> Mark Grimmer	> Tanya Mathers	> Jason Preston
> David Brian	> John Hay	> John McCarthy	> Jemima Rosevear
> Deborah Carlile	> Ian Hamilton	> Rob McCray	> Ann-Maree Ruffles
> Michael Connolly	> Harm Hollander	> Shaye McLean	> Robert Standish-White
> Cameron Conwell	> Brett Hudson	> Pamela Mircovich	> John Thong
> Cameron Davies	> Alan Jordan	> Graham Nottle	> Denis Waring
> Sarah Foley	> Charmaine Kai	> Rhonan O'Brien	> Robert Wesener

BOAQ AACA EPA & OQA Assessors

> Sarah Briant	> Paul Curran	> Chris Landorf	> Jason Preston
> Sandra Browne	> Sarah Foley	> Pamela Mircovich	> John Thong
> Lindy Burton	> Harm Hollander	> Elizabeth Musgrave	> Marion Wilson

Architecture Course Accreditation

The BOAQ has a responsibility under the *Architects Act 2002* for the accreditation of architecture courses offered by Queensland University providers. Successful completion of an accredited architecture program is a pre-requisite first step towards achieving registration as an architect.

As at 30 June 2025, five Queensland Master of Architecture courses were accredited by the BOAQ, offered by: Bond University, Griffith University, Queensland University of Technology, and The University of Queensland.

UNIVERSITY	SCHOOL	QUALIFICATION AND COURSE CODE	WEBSITE	ACCREDITED UNTIL
 Bond University	Abedian School of Architecture	M Arch SD-93017	https://bond.edu.au/program/master-of-architecture	June 2025
 Bond University	Abedian School of Architecture	M Arch (Prof) SD-93045	https://bond.edu.au/program/master-of-architecture-professional	June 2025
 Griffith University	School of Engineering and Built Environment	M Arch 5558	https://www.griffith.edu.au/study/degrees/master-of-architecture-5558	December 2025
 Queensland University of Technology	School of Architecture and Built Environment	M Arch DE83	https://www.qut.edu.au/courses/master-of-architecture	June 2027
 The University of Queensland	School of Architecture, Design and Planning	M Arch 5429	https://study.uq.edu.au/study-options/programs/master-architecture-5429	June 2029



APAPANZ

The BOAQ is a joint owner of the program of accreditation of architectural courses that can lead to registration as an architect in Australia and New Zealand. The accreditation program is coordinated by the AACA following nationally agreed policies set out in the AACA's *Architecture Program Accreditation Procedure in Australia and New Zealand* (APAPANZ). Graduation from an accredited Masters of Architecture course is the first eligibility requirement for candidates on the pathway to registration as an architect.

The accreditation program is fundamental to the establishment and maintenance of consistent high standards of the architecture profession across Australia.

University providers of architectural courses seeking accreditation or re-accreditation must be able to satisfy the assessing panels, through the provision of extensive detailed evidence, that the design and delivery of their courses ensures that all their graduates have met the nationally agreed competency standards set out in the NSCA. The detailed analysis of the work output of both successful and unsuccessful students through the whole of their courses is a core component of these accreditation assessments.

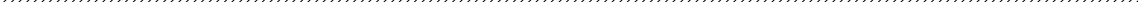
The APAPANZ suite of documents is regularly reviewed. The APAPANZ is currently under review by the AACA and Architect Registration Boards in consultation with key stakeholders, and an Expert Reference Group comprising representatives of all key stakeholders has been formed.

Accreditation Standing Panel

The BOAQ nominates qualified and experienced Queensland architects and academics teaching accredited architecture courses to serve on the National AACA Accreditation Standing Panel and participate on accreditation panels undertaking assessments of architecture courses across Australia.

During the 2024-25 year, the following Queensland architects and academics served as members of the National AACA Accreditation Standing Panel:

TITLE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	STATE	PANEL TERM COMMENCED	PANEL TERM CONCLUDES	NOMINATED TO PANEL AS:	
						ARCHITECT PRACTITIONER	ARCHITECTURE ACADEMIC
Mr	Rod	Barr	QLD	1/07/2019	30/06/2025	✓	
Mrs	Catherine	Baudet	QLD	1/07/2024	30/06/2029	✓	
Mrs	Amanda	Bertoldi-Ward	QLD	1/07/2020	30/06/2026	✓	
Dr	Cecilia	Bischeri	QLD	1/07/2021	30/06/2026		✓
Mr	Stephen	de Jersey	QLD	1/07/2020	30/06/2026	✓	
Ms	Tania	Dennis	QLD	1/07/2024	30/06/2029	✓	
Ms	Carroll	Go-Sam	QLD	1/01/2023	30/12/2027		✓
Dr	Kelly	Greenop	QLD	1/07/2023	30/06/2028		✓
Ms	Alice	Hampson	QLD	1/07/2024	30/06/2029	✓	
Prof	Gordon	Holden	QLD	1/07/2024	30/06/2029		✓
Ms	Charmaine	Kai	QLD	1/07/2024	30/06/2029	✓	
Mr	Andrew	Lane	QLD	1/07/2023	30/06/2028	✓	
Dr	David	Leifer	QLD	1/07/2020	30/06/2026		✓
Dr	Paul	Loh	QLD	1/07/2019	30/06/2025		✓
Dr	Kali	Marnane	QLD	1/01/2023	30/12/2027	✓	
Mr	Robert	McCray	QLD	1/07/2024	30/06/2029	✓	
Mrs	Pamella	Mircovich	QLD	1/07/2024	30/06/2029	✓	
Ms	Lisa	Moore	QLD	1/07/2019	30/06/2025	✓	
Dr	Timothy	O'Rourke	QLD	1/07/2019	30/06/2025		✓
Dr	Ashley	Paine	QLD	1/07/2019	30/06/2025		✓
Mr	Aaron	Peters	QLD	1/07/2021	30/06/2026	✓	
Ms	Ann-Maree	Ruffles	QLD	1/07/2020	30/06/2026	✓	
Dr	Andrew	Wilson	QLD	1/07/2021	30/06/2026		✓



2024-2025 Accreditation Program Reporting and Engagement

During the year, two Accreditation Reviews were undertaken of accredited Queensland architecture programs under the APAPANZ, to verify that the relevant Universities have continued to fulfill their ongoing responsibilities to ensure the delivery of quality education and supporting student achievement of the required professional outcomes as required under the Accreditation Procedure, and in accordance with the NSCA.

The University of Queensland Accreditation Review Panel (ARP) was conducted on campus between 6-8 May 2025, by a broad-based panel of assessors from the AACA Accreditation Standing Panel. The BOAQ decided to approve the re-accreditation of the University's Master of Architecture (5429) through to the end of 2029.

The Bond University ARP of its two architecture programs was similarly conducted on campus between 23-25 June 2025, by a broad-based panel of assessors from the AACA Accreditation Standing Panel. The BOAQ is yet to review the ARP report and make a decision about ongoing accreditation.

Annual reporting by the four University accredited Master of Architecture course providers also occurred, to ensure the BOAQ was kept informed about progress in addressing actions required as a result of Accreditation Reviews. This process enables the BOAQ to understand and act more quickly should it have any concerns in between formal site visits and Panel Reviews.

The BOAQ is committed to the ongoing collaboration with Universities providing accredited architecture courses on matters of mutual interest relating to the upholding and promotion of professional standards, and participated during the year in various engagement activities to strengthen collaborative relationships between the BOAQ and University providers.

An important collaborative initiative is the Board's engagement with Universities for the purpose of strengthening students' knowledge and understanding about the legislative framework governing the architecture profession in Queensland, the BOAQ's responsibilities under the Act for regulating the profession and its compliance and enforcement responsibilities around breach of title and other offences; professional standards of conduct; and the pathway to registration. During the year, the BOAQ delivered presentations to students of architecture schools, supported by BOAQ Examiners, covering core assessment topics relating to professional practice, registration and the legislative framework governing the practice of architecture in Queensland.

BOAQ Student Prizes

This was the 85th year that the BOAQ has awarded Student Prizes for academic achievement in accredited architecture courses. Prizes are awarded to the student nominated by each University who has attained the highest level of achievement across both their undergraduate and master level architecture courses.

This year, the value of each Prize awarded was increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

The recipients of the 2024 BOAQ Student Prizes were:

	Bond University:	\$2,000	Nicole Mesquita-Mendes
	Griffith University:	\$2,000	Rachael Grant
	Queensland University of Technology:	\$2,000	Sophie Rose Magee
	The University of Queensland:	\$2,000	Piper King



Compliance and enforcement

Continuing Professional Development (CPD)

Section 16 of the *Architects Act 2002* requires that the BOAQ must be satisfied that architects have maintained competency in the practice of architecture as a pre-requisite for continuing registration each year.

The BOAQ requirement for practising architects to demonstrate they have maintained their competency is by completing a minimum of 20 hours of eligible CPD activities, of which at least 10 hours must be ‘formal’ CPD activities.

The BOAQ’s CPD policy is based on a joint Framework developed collaboratively by Australian and New Zealand Architect Registration Boards, the AACA, and the architectural profession - *Continuing Professional Development/ Continuing Professional Education Framework for Architects in Australia*.

The BOAQ publishes guidance for architects and CPD providers about the criteria for ‘formal’ and ‘informal’ activities and other related information and tools on its website. The BOAQ’s online CPD recording template, MyArch CPD, is also available to assist architects with the recording and reporting of their CPD activities.

From August to October 2024, the BOAQ undertook its Annual CPD Compliance Audit. The CPD records of 438 practising architects were audited. Two architects were exempted from this year’s audit, due to special circumstances. Of the remaining 436 architects who were required to submit their CPD records to the BOAQ, 16 architects were found to be non-compliant.

Follow-up compliance and enforcement activities were undertaken with the non-compliant architects. One architect surrendered their registration. Two architects were investigated for conduct relating to their CPD non-compliance, resulting in disciplinary action being taken by the BOAQ.

Overall, this year’s compliance rate of 96.33% is a pleasing result, and is an increase from the 2023 CPD Audit compliance rate of 94.14%.

The following table provides information on the 2024 CPD Audit carried out by the BOAQ:

2024 CPD AUDIT	
Practising architects audited	438
Exemptions granted	2
Practising architects – compliant	420
Practising architects – non-compliant	16
Removed from Register of practising architects	1
Architects subject to compliance /disciplinary action	13
Investigations	2



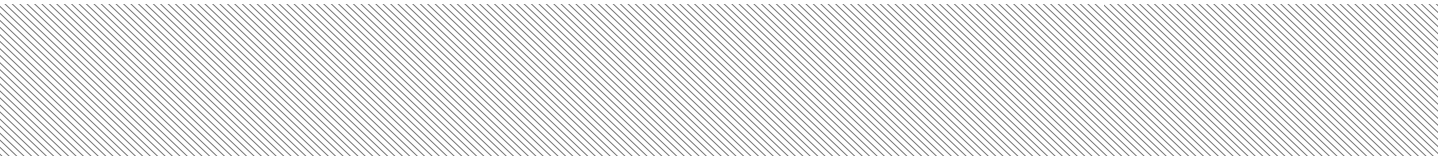
Complaints about Architects

Part 3 Division 2 of the Act provides for complaints to be made to the BOAQ by persons who have been “aggrieved by an architect’s conduct in carrying out architectural services”.

Five complaint matters involving architects were carried forward from last year:

- > One matter involved disciplinary action brought by the BOAQ against an architect for unsatisfactory professional conduct involving allowing a company to hold him out as the supervising architect when he did not personally undertake or supervise the services provided by the company that were held out as being architectural services; and for signing off as the supervisor of work produced by the Director of the company for the purposes of an application for the architect registration examinations when he did not supervise the performance of the work he signed off on.

The decision of QCAT was to reprimand the architect, and impose orders to pay a penalty to the BOAQ of \$5,000 and a contribution of \$17,875 towards the BOAQ’s investigation and legal costs, with suspension of the architect’s registration if the payment orders are not met;



- > Two complaints, brought by the BOAQ, related to the professional conduct of architects as nominated responsible architects for architectural companies investigated for suspected holding out and related offences against the Act. These architects were reprimanded, cautioned and entered into Deeds of Undertaking with the BOAQ requiring them to take various agreed actions;
- > The fourth matter, brought by the BOAQ, also related to professional conduct issues in connection with the architect being the nominated responsible architect at a company suspected of holding out offences against the Act. Being satisfied with the architect's submission, the BOAQ decided to take no further action about the matter; and
- > The final matter involved an individual suspected of undertaking architectural services while registered as a non-practising architect. Being satisfied with the architect's submission, the BOAQ decided to take no further action about the matter.

Complaints – new

Four new complaints about architects from members of the public were received by the BOAQ during 2024-2025:

- > Two complaints are currently under investigation;
- > A third complaint was ultimately dismissed by the BOAQ as being outside of the jurisdiction of the BOAQ as provided for under the Act; and
- > The fourth complaint involved several allegations relating to the professional conduct of an architect, about which the architect has been invited to make a submission to the BOAQ. The matter is ongoing.

In addition, the BOAQ initiated one complaint about an architect during the year:

- > This complaint related to professional conduct issues in connection with the architect being the nominated responsible architect at a company investigated for suspected holding out and related offences against the Act. At year end, the BOAQ had yet to consider the investigation report and make its decision.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST ARCHITECTS							
	Carried Forward	Received 24/25	BOAQ Initiated	Dismissed/ NFA 24/25	Investigated 24/25	Disciplinary action taken 24/25	Ongoing
Number of Complaints	5	4	1	3	2	3	4

'Holding Out' Offences

Part 7 of the *Architects Act 2002* contains various offence provisions for use against persons who are not registered by the BOAQ as architects under the Act, but who are discovered to be holding themselves out/being held out by others as 'architects' or offering 'architectural services'.

It is an offence for a person to use the term 'architect' or otherwise hold themselves out to be an architect, or to offer 'architectural services' or 'architectural design services', or use other prescribed titles, terms or words to describe themselves or their services unless they are registered as an architect with the BOAQ under the Act and required to comply with the Act.

Each year, the BOAQ undertakes compliance and enforcement actions including prosecution actions against individuals who are not 'architects' but who are discovered to be holding themselves out as 'architects' or using protected titles, terms or words that suggest they are architects, or allowing themselves to be held out by others as 'architects' or offering/providing 'architectural services'. The BOAQ also undertakes compliance and enforcement action against corporate entities who are holding out to the public as being 'architects' or offering 'architectural services' where they have not notified the BOAQ they are providing architectural services and do not have employees who are architects registered with the BOAQ who are responsible for delivery of the architectural services.

The compliance and enforcement work of the BOAQ in the area of holding out offences during the 2024-2025 year is summarised below.



Prosecutions – carried forward

No prosecution matters were carried forward from 2023-2024.

Prosecutions – new

No new prosecutions were commenced during the year.

Investigations – carried forward

Four investigation matters relating to holding out offences were carried forward from 2023-2024, which were finalised during the year.

- > Two companies were reprimanded, cautioned, and entered into enforceable Deeds of Undertaking with the BOAQ requiring them to take various actions relating to the offences; and
- > Two individuals were reprimanded, cautioned, and entered into enforceable Deeds of Undertaking with the BOAQ requiring them to take various actions relating to the offences.

Investigations – new

During 2024-2025 the BOAQ authorised investigators to undertake investigations of five new matters involving various suspected offences under Part 7 of the Act, including holding out themselves or others as architects when not architects, allowing themselves to be held out as architects when not architects, using protected titles / words, and/or failing to ensure clients or prospective clients were informed of the contact details of the architect responsible for carrying out their services:

- > One matter involved two individuals, both of who were reprimanded, cautioned, and entered into enforceable Deeds of Undertaking with the BOAQ requiring them to take various actions relating to the offences;
- > A second matter involved an individual and a company, both of who were found to have offended against the Act, with the BOAQ still to make its decision on the matter at year end;
- > Another matter involved an individual, who was reprimanded, cautioned, and entered into an enforceable Deed of Undertaking with the BOAQ requiring that they take various actions relating to the offences; and
- > The other two matters involving two companies and an individual were ongoing at year end.

Warnings – carried forward

The 17 carried forward matters involving warnings related to potential ‘holding out’ offences under Part 7 of the Act were all resolved during the year.

Warnings – new

During 2024-2025 the BOAQ considered 25 new matters involving potential ‘holding out’ offences under Part 7 of the Act, 21 of which were resolved at year end. The ongoing matters involve two individuals and two companies.

Warning letters were sent to 36 related persons considered by the BOAQ to have committed offences under Part 7 of the Act relating to ‘holding out’ as ‘architects’ or offering ‘architectural services’ when they are not architects; and follow up actions were taken as necessary.

PART 7 ‘HOLDING OUT’ OFFENCES				
	Carried Forward	Initiated 24-25	Resolved 24-25	Ongoing at year end
Investigations	4	5	6	3
Warnings	17	25	38	4
Prosecutions	0	0	0	0



Review of Board Decisions

No applications were made to QCAT for decision reviews under the Act.

Information Systems and Security

The BOAQ has regard to Information Security Policy IS18:2018 in the context of internal controls, financial information management systems and risk management, and manages risks to information, applications and technologies as part of its corporate risk management processes, based on ISO 27001.

Record-keeping

The BOAQ complies with the *Public Records Act 2023* and uses record-keeping best practices in the identification, capture and maintenance of complete and accurate records, to ensure safe keeping and presentation.

Records are retained in an accessible and usable format that preserves the evidential integrity of those records for as long as they are required. Archived paper-based records are stored in a secure off-site facility, while current physical files are securely stored in the Registry office. Electronic records are stored in multiple secure Australian cloud-based environments, as well as locally stored in the Registry office, and regular back-ups are conducted to minimise data loss and ensure business continuity. Access and functioning of systems is reliable, and security has been maintained.

An Archivist has been engaged to assist the BOAQ to catalogue, organise and manage its historical records, and to provide expert advice and training for staff about record-keeping practices generally as the BOAQ transitions to digital record-keeping.

A project to digitise the BOAQ's priority historical paper-based records continued during the year.

The BOAQ does not currently have a record disposal program in place as all historical records have been preserved. However, the BOAQ has commenced work on the development of a retention and disposal policy and schedule, to support the BOAQ's records management system and ensure that physical and electronic records aren't retained unnecessarily. This project will be undertaken in consultation with Queensland State Archives, and will be guided by the *Public Records Act 2023*.

The following categories of documents are maintained by the BOAQ:

- > register of individuals who are or who have been registered as architects;
- > historical documents relating to the past registration of architectural companies;
- > documents relating to the accreditation of architectural courses;
- > notices from corporate entities providing architectural services and nominating responsible architect/s;
- > documents relating to complaints made against architects;
- > documents relating to potential offences against the Act;
- > documents relating to applications to sit examinations;
- > Board papers;
- > financial records and general administration files; and
- > BOAQ policies and procedures.

Documents are subject to the requirements of the *Public Records Act 2023* and the *Information Privacy Act 2009*, copies of which may be accessed from www.legislation.qld.gov.au.

Open Data and Publication of Information

The BOAQ contributes to the Queensland Government's commitment to open government by making datasets available to the public.

The following datasets are available to the public online at www.boaq.qld.gov.au, and on the Queensland Government's Open Data website at <https://data.qld.gov.au>:

- > Register of Architects (pdf) as at 30 June 2025; and
- > Register of Architects (csv) as at 30 June 2025 (and also periodically updated during the year).

The BOAQ also releases and publishes a range of other information on its website for the benefit of the public, architects and other stakeholders.

No requests were made during the year for access to language support, and no interpreter services were engaged.



Board Meetings and Remuneration

The BOAQ held 10 meetings during the 2024-25 year. The number of meetings attended and the total remuneration received by Board Members is indicated in the below table:

BOARD MEMBER	MEETINGS ATTENDED	ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	FEES
A Hampson	10	11	\$4,500.00
L Burton	5	6	\$2,243.84
D Johnson	11	11	\$3,500.00
B Taylor	9	11	\$3,500.00
R Wesener	11	11	\$3,500.00
G Jung	10	11	\$3,500.00
J Carey	7	11	\$3,500.00

Overseas Travel

No overseas travel was undertaken by Board Members or Registry staff during the year.

Financial Performance

The BOAQ is a non-profit, fully self-funding statutory body which operates independently, impartially and in the public interest, in discharging its responsibilities under the *Architects Act 2002*.

Expenses associated with the regulation of architects and administration of the Act are principally met through revenue from the annual fees paid by architects registered under the Act. A small amount of revenue is earned from the conduct of examinations.

Fees and charges levied by the BOAQ are scheduled in the *Architects Regulation 2019*.

The main areas of expenditure for the BOAQ during the 2024-2025 financial year included legal and investigation costs to support the BOAQ's core compliance and enforcement functions; wages and salaries; office system costs including one off expenditures relating to IT systems upgrades, upgrade to the BOAQ's EMS system and enhanced cyber security; accommodation expenses; and administration expenses.

The BOAQ's audited annual financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62(1) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, relevant sections of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009*, Queensland Treasury's *Minimum Reporting Requirements* and other prescribed requirements.

The BOAQ's full financial statements for the 2024-25 financial year are included in **Part B** of this Annual Report.

Acknowledgements

The BOAQ places on record its appreciation for the cooperation and assistance received during the year from Architect Registration Boards in other Australian State/Territory jurisdictions, the AACA, the Department of Housing and Public Works, the Australian Institute of Architects, the Association of Consulting Architects, the Office of the Queensland Government Architect, Queensland architects and members of the public.

Glossary

AACA	Architects Accreditation Council of Australia
ACA	Association of Consulting Architects Australia
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
Act	<i>Architects Act 2002</i>
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AIA	Australian Institute of Architects
APAPANZ	<i>Architecture Program Accreditation Procedure in Australia and New Zealand</i>
APE	Architectural Practice Examination
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARP	Accreditation Review Panel
ARRs	<i>Annual Report Requirements for Queensland Government Agencies</i>
BOAQ	Board of Architects of Queensland
Board	Board of Architects of Queensland
<i>Code of Practice</i>	<i>Board of Architects of Queensland Code of Practice</i>
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
EPA	Experienced Practitioner Assessment
FAA	<i>Financial Accountability Act 2009</i>
FPMS	<i>Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009</i>
Minister	Minister for Housing and Public Works
MP	Member of Parliament
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
NSCA	<i>National Standard of Competency for Architects</i>
NEP	National Examination Paper
OQA	Overseas Qualification Assessments
QCAT	Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal
RTI	Right to Information
SOPE	Statement of Practical Experience

Compliance checklist 2024-2025

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENT		BASIS FOR REQUIREMENT	ANNUAL REPORT REFERENCE
Letter of compliance	> A letter of compliance from the accountable officer or statutory body to the relevant Minister/s	ARRs – section 7	4
Accessibility	> Table of contents	ARRs – section 9.1	3
	> Glossary		29
	> Public availability	ARRs – section 9.2	2
	> Interpreter service statement	<i>Queensland Government Language Services Policy</i> ARRs – section 9.3	2
	> Copyright notice	<i>Copyright Act 1968</i> ARRs – section 9.4	2
	> Information Licensing	ARRs – section 9.5	2
General information	> Introductory Information	ARRs – section 10	7-21
Non-financial performance	> Government's objectives for the community and whole-of-government plans/specific initiatives	ARRs – section 11.1	9-12
	> Agency objectives and performance indicators	ARRs – section 11.2	9-11
	> Agency service areas and service standards	ARRs – section 11.3	7, 15-24
Financial performance	> Summary of financial performance	ARRs – section 12.1	28
Governance – management and structure	> Organisational structure	ARRs – section 13.1	8
	> Executive management	ARRs – section 13.2	8
	> Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities)	ARRs – section 13.3	n/a
	> Public Sector Ethics	<i>Public Sector Ethics Act 1994</i> ARRs – section 13.4	27
	> Human Rights	<i>Human Rights Act 2019</i> ARRs – section 13.5	27
	> Queensland public service values	ARRs – section 13.6	n/a
Governance – risk management and accountability	> Risk management	ARRs – section 14.1	25
	> Audit committee	ARRs – section 14.2	25
	> Internal audit	ARRs – section 14.3	25
	> External scrutiny	ARRs – section 14.4	25
	> Information systems and recordkeeping	ARRs – section 14.5	25-26
	> Information Security attestation	ARRs – section 14.6	n/a
Governance – human resources	> Strategic workforce planning and performance	ARRs – section 15.1	n/a
	> Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment	<i>Directive No.04/18 Early Retirement, Redundancy and Retrenchment</i> ARRs – section 15.2	8
Open Data	> Statement advising publication of information	ARRs – section 16	2, 26
	> Consultancies	ARRs – section 31.1	https://data.qld.gov.au
	> Overseas travel	ARRs – section 31.2	28 https://data.qld.gov.au
	> Queensland Language Services Policy	ARRs – section 31.3	2 https://data.qld.gov.au
	> Charter of Victims' Rights	<i>VCSVRB Act 2024</i> ARRs – section 31.4	27 https://data.qld.gov.au
Financial statements	> Certification of financial statements	FAA – section 62 FPMS – sections 38, 39 and 46 ARRs – section 17.1	PART B-Financial Statements
	> Independent Auditor's Report	FAA – section 62 FPMS – section 46 ARRs – section 17.2	PART B-Financial Statements

FAA *Financial Accountability Act 2009*FPMS *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*ARRs *Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies*

Part B

Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025



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Statement of Cash Flows_____ 36

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Management Certificate_____ 48

General Information

These financial statements cover the Board of Architects of Queensland (Board).

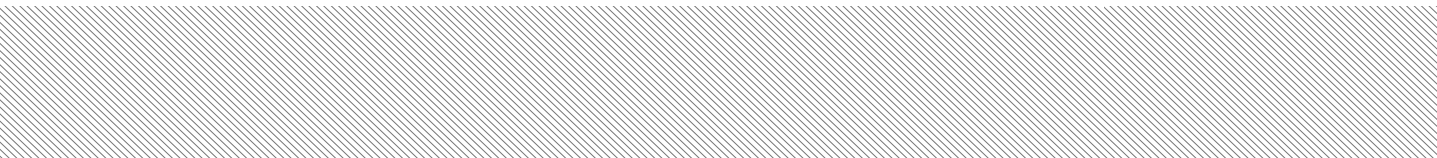
The Board of Architects of Queensland is a Queensland Government Statutory Body established under the *Architects Act 2002*.

The head office and principal place of business of the Board is:

Level 2
33 Queen Street
GPO Box 316, Brisbane QLD 4001

A description of the nature of the Board’s operations and its principal activities is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Amounts shown in these financial statements may not add to the correct sub-totals or totals due to rounding.



THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Income from Operations			
Fees and Other Receipts	2	1,245,200	1,124,446
Interest Revenue		69,731	60,623
Penalties and Costs		44,566	48,426
Total Income from Operations		1,359,497	1,233,495
Expenses from Operations			
Employee Expenses	3	510,676	597,415
Administration Expenses	4	266,592	228,813
Investigations, Hearings, Legals		60,291	107,127
Examination Expenses		114,191	90,654
Board Member Expenses		51,377	48,396
Depreciation		98,852	86,729
Interest - Lease Liability		2,850	4,319
Total Expenses from Operations		1,104,829	1,163,453
Operating Result from Operations		254,668	70,042
Total Comprehensive Income		254,668	70,042

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	1,872,610	1,595,957
Trade and Other Receivables	6	54,095	24,039
Prepayments		32,407	29,431
Inventories		4,858	6,125
Total Current Assets		1,963,970	1,655,552
Non-Current Assets			
Right-of-use Assets	7	93,417	163,479
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	70,725	94,421
Total Non-Current Assets		164,142	257,900
Total Assets		2,128,112	1,913,452
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	9	88,079	83,332
Contract Liabilities (Unearned Revenue)		990,226	965,880
Accrued Employee Benefits	10	61,614	49,112
Lease Liabilities	7	71,605	66,691
Total Current Liabilities		1,211,524	1,165,015
Non-Current Liabilities			
Accrued Employee Benefits	10	3,519	12,176
Lease Liabilities	7	26,853	104,713
Total Non-Current Liabilities		30,372	116,889
Total Liabilities		1,241,896	1,281,904
Net Assets		886,216	631,548
Equity			
Accumulated Surplus		886,216	631,548
Total Equity		886,216	631,548

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2025

	\$
	Accumulated Surplus
Balance as at 1 July 2023	561,506
Operating Result from Continuing Operations	70,042
Total Comprehensive Income	<u>70,042</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>631,548</u>
 Balance as at 1 July 2024	 631,548
Operating Result from Continuing Operations	254,668
Total Comprehensive Income	<u>254,668</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u>886,216</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
<i>Inflows:</i>			
Fees and Other Receipts		1,268,881	1,184,500
Penalties and Costs		25,534	33,991
Interest Earned		69,145	59,592
GST Input Tax Credit from ATO		61,800	80,824
GST Collected from Customers		3,700	-
<i>Outflows:</i>			
Employee Expenses		(500,501)	(587,492)
Board Member Expenses		(51,121)	(48,396)
Examination Expenses		(112,271)	(96,754)
Administrative Expenses		(276,777)	(221,875)
Investigations/Hearings/Legal Expenses		(54,909)	(110,198)
GST Paid to ATO		(3,700)	-
GST Paid to Suppliers		(72,238)	(68,599)
Interest - Lease Liability		(2,850)	(4,319)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		354,693	221,274
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
<i>Outflows:</i>			
Lease Liability Payments		(72,946)	(73,209)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(72,946)	(73,209)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
<i>Outflows:</i>			
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment		(5,094)	(97,033)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(5,094)	(97,033)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		276,653	51,032
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Financial Year		1,595,957	1,544,925
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Financial Year	5	1,872,610	1,595,957

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Objectives and Principal Activities of the Board

Note 1	Material Accounting Policy Information
Note 2	Fees and Other Receipts
Note 3	Employee Expenses
Note 4	Administrative Expenses
Note 5	Cash and Cash Equivalents
Note 6	Trade and Other Receivables
Note 7	Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities
Note 8	Property, Plant and Equipment
Note 9	Trade and Other Payables
Note 10	Provision for Employee Benefits
Note 11	Key Management Personnel Compensation
Note 12	Contingent Assets and Liabilities
Note 13	Related Party Transactions
Note 14	Events Occurring after Reporting Date
Note 15	Commitments for Expenditure
Note 16	Financial Risk Management
Note 17	Climate Related Risk Disclosure

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Objectives and Principal Activities of the Board

The Board is established under the *Architects Act 2002 (Qld)* (Act) and is responsible for working in ways to achieve the objects of the Act as set out in section 3, being:

- (a) to protect the public by ensuring architectural services of an architect are provided in a professional and competent way;
- (b) to maintain public confidence in the standard of services provided by architects; and
- (c) to uphold the standards of practice of architects.

The head office and principal place of business of the Board is Level 2, 33 Queen Street, Brisbane QLD 4000.

1 Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Board has prepared these financial statements in compliance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements, and have been prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the requirements of AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and Interpretations applicable to not-for-profit entities. In addition, the financial statements comply with Queensland Treasury's Minimum Reporting Requirements for the year ended 30 June 2025, and other authoritative pronouncements.

With respect to compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, the Board has applied those requirements applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the Board is not-for-profit Statutory Body. Except where stated, the historical cost convention is used.

(b) The Reporting Entity

The financial report covers the Board of Architects of Queensland as an individual entity.

(c) Authorisation of Financial Statements for Issue

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Chairperson and Registrar at the date of signing the Management Certificate.

(d) Presentation Matters

Assets are classified as 'current' where their carrying amount is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as 'current' when they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or the Board does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement to beyond 12 months after the reporting date. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

(e) Revenue Recognition

Renewal Fees, Registration Fees, Restoration Fees and Application Fees

Revenue is recognised in terms of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The Board has identified its performance obligations in its contracts with customers and recognises revenue as or when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Renewal fees are paid by architects for the right to be registered by the Board of Architects of Queensland for a further year. Renewal fees are levied annually in advance, and are recognised as a contract liability (unearned revenue) at year end. The renewal fees are then recognised as revenue progressively on a monthly basis over the renewal period in line with satisfaction of the performance obligations of the Board.

Registration fees are paid by architects for the right to be registered by the Board of Architects of Queensland for the first time and are recognised as revenue when the registration is granted by the Board.

Application fees are non-refundable upfront fees paid by architects when applying for registration or restoration. Application fees are recognised as revenue when received.

Under the *Architects Act 2002*, the registration period ends at 30 June each year. Architects who do not renew their registration are removed from the Board's register of architects. If they apply to be re-registered, they must apply for restoration to the register. Restoration fees are recognised as revenue in the year the application fee is recognised as revenue unless the restoration fee is paid in June.

Deeds of Undertaking

Revenue from Deeds of Undertaking executed by the Board and third parties as part of the Board's compliance and enforcement activities are recognised in the period when both parties to the deed have signed the deed.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(e) Revenue Recognition (continued)

Examination Fees

Examination fees are recognised on an accrual basis in the period the examination is completed.

Other Revenue

Other revenue including right to information fees, register extract fees and Government Indexation Rate Funding received in the year are recognised upon receipt.

Penalties and Costs

Penalties and costs are recognised under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* as a contract asset with a corresponding amount recorded as income in the same period. The contract asset is tested for impairment each year under AASB 9 with any impairment of the contract asset reducing the income recognised. The majority of revenue is recognised upon receipt from the State Penalties Enforcement Registry (SPER) as the likelihood of collection is uncertain.

Interest Revenue

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

(f) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at the amounts due at the time of sale or service delivery. The collectability of receivables is assessed periodically with an allowance being made for impairment.

No debts were written off this financial year.

(g) Acquisition of Assets

Cost is used for the initial recording of all non-current physical asset acquisitions. Cost is determined as the value given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including all other costs incurred in getting the assets ready for use.

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of plant and equipment with a cost or other value in excess of \$1,000 are recognised for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition.

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

(i) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment have been recorded in the financial report at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on all property, plant and equipment has been calculated on a straight-line basis so as to allocate the cost of each asset progressively over its estimated useful life to the Board.

Where improvements are made to the leasehold property, these improvements must be allocated progressively over the unexpired portion of the lease or the useful lives of the improvements to the Board, whichever is the shorter. The unexpired period of the lease should include any options to extend the lease term when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain.

For each class of depreciable asset the following depreciation rates are used:

Class	Rate
Plant and Equipment	
- Computer Equipment	33%
- Furniture & Fittings	10%
- Leasehold Improvements	34%

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(j) Taxation

The Board is a State Body as defined under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT). The Board's income from fees is exempt from Goods and Services Tax (GST) in accordance with Division 81 Written Determination. Input tax credits receivable and GST payable on income from sources other than fees from/to the Australian Tax Office (ATO) are recognised.

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

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

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

(k) Employee Benefits

Employer superannuation contributions, annual leave and long service leave are regarded as employee benefits.

Worker's compensation insurance is a consequence of employing employees, but is not counted in an employee's total remuneration package. It is not an employee benefit and is recognised separately as an employee related expense.

Wages, Salaries and Sick Leave

Wages and salaries due but unpaid at the reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at the current salary rates.

The Registrar is employed by the Board on a full-time basis. The position is paid by the Department of Housing and Public Works, therefore all benefits specific to this position are recognised in the Department of Housing and Public Works' financial statements, with all expenses being reimbursed by the Board on a quarterly basis.

Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

Annual Leave and Long Service Leave

Provision is made for the Board's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year are classified as other short-term employee benefits and have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year are classified as other long-term employee benefits and have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employees may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The annual leave liabilities are classified and measured as other short-term employee benefits and current liabilities as the Board's entire liability for annual leave is expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. The assumption is made that each year employees will take 4 weeks annual leave and therefore fully utilise their annual leave balances in the following 12 months.

Long service leave liabilities are classified and measured as other long-term employee benefits as the Board's entire liability for long service leave is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Board does not expect the full amount of long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Board does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

Superannuation

Employer superannuation contributions are paid to nominated superannuation funds, with QSuper being the Board's default fund. QSuper is now part of the Australian Retirement Trust. Employer contributions to QSuper are based on rates determined on the advice of the State Actuary. Contributions are expensed in the period in which they are paid or payable. The Board's obligation is limited to its contribution to each of the funds.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(k) Employee Benefits (continued)

The QSuper scheme has defined benefit and defined contribution categories. The liability for defined benefits is held on a whole-of-Government basis and reported in those financial statements prepared pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits expense represents cash payments made to employees who accepted voluntary redundancies during the year.

Key Management Personnel and Remuneration

Key management personnel and remuneration disclosures are made in accordance with section 5 of the *Financial Reporting Requirements for Queensland Government Agencies* issued by Queensland Treasury. Refer to Note 11 for the disclosures on Executive Remuneration.

(l) Prepayments and Insurance

Professional Indemnity Insurance, Business Insurance, Cyber Liability Insurance and Insurance for Directors and Officers is paid annually in advance in April each year. The pre-paid component is recorded as a current asset. The annual IMIS software licence and contributions to AACA are also paid annually with the pre-paid component recorded as a current asset.

(m) Leases

Lease expenses include lease rentals for short-term leases, leases of low value assets and variable lease payments.

AASB 16 requires all leases to be accounted for on the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability (see below), any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), initial direct costs incurred and the initial estimate of restoration costs (where applicable). Subsequent to initial recognition, right-of-use assets are measured at cost.

Where a contract contains both lease and non-lease components such as asset maintenance services, the Board allocates the contractual payments to each component on the basis of their stand-alone prices.

The Board has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases and leases of low value assets. An asset is considered low value where it is expected to cost less than \$10,000 when new.

Lease liabilities are initially recognised at the present value of lease payments over the lease term that are not yet paid. The lease term includes any extension or renewal options that the Board is reasonably certain to exercise. The future lease payments included in the calculation of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable,
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate (initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date),
- the amount of residual value guarantees,
- the exercise price of a purchase option (where the Board is reasonably certain to exercise the option); and
- payments for termination penalties (if the lease term reflects the early termination).

When measuring the lease liabilities, the Board uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate where the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, which is the case for all of the Board's leases. The incremental borrowing rate used is the fixed rate loan rate published by the Queensland Treasury Corporation that corresponds to the lease's commencement date and lease term.

Refer to Note 7 for breakdown of lease expenses and other lease disclosures.

(n) Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities arise from contracts with customers (registered architects) whereby the Board has received consideration from the customer but still has an obligation to perform a service.

Annual renewal fees received during April, May and June 2025 for the registration year commencing 1 July 2025 are recognised as contract liabilities in 2024-25. Of the amount included in the contract liability balance at 1 July 2024, \$965,880 has been recognised as revenue in 2024-25.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(o) New and Revised Accounting Standards

The Board did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2024-25.

The Board applies Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations in accordance with their respective commencement dates. There were no new Australian Accounting Standards issued that were relevant to the Board in 2024-25.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
2 Fees and Other Receipts		
Application Fees	61,379	76,523
Registration Fees	37,224	37,224
Restoration and Processing Fees	6,987	6,203
Renewal Fees	965,880	886,941
Examination Fees	136,730	117,555
Other Revenue	37,000	-
Total	1,245,200	1,124,446

3 Employee Expenses

Wages	237,614	347,466
Contract Staff	73,966	21,731
Reimbursement of Registrar's Salary and Expense	159,428	159,015
Superannuation	27,337	38,228
Long Service Leave	6,265	13,050
Annual Leave	(2,421)	7,488
Other	8,487	10,437
Total	510,676	597,415

Number of employees including both full-time employees and part-time employees measured on a full-time equivalent basis

4 5.5

4 Administrative Expenses

Accounting	9,430	11,810
Audit Fees	12,000	12,500
Bank Charges	10,367	9,439
Accommodation Expenses	24,818	21,804
Conferring Ceremony	10,347	8,979
Education & Training	-	4,558
Office Expenses	33,631	30,420
Office Systems (includes computer maintenance)	94,924	51,875
Online Registration	28,131	35,257
Memberships (AACA)	42,944	42,171
Total	266,592	228,813

Audit Fees

- (a) Total audit fees quoted by PKF Brisbane Audit relating to the 2024-25 financial statements are \$12,000 (2024: \$12,500 by Queensland Audit Office).
- (b) There are no other audit services related to the audit of the report.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	78,302	65,319
Petty Cash	4	158
QTC Investment Account	1,794,304	1,530,480
Total	1,872,610	1,595,957

6 Trade and Other Receivables

Contract Assets	21,067	2,036
Accrued Interest	6,592	6,006
GST Receivables	26,436	15,997
Total	54,095	24,039

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

7 Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Leases as Lessee		
Right-of-use Asset		
Buildings		
Opening Balance at 1 July	163,479	233,541
Depreciation Charge	(70,062)	(70,062)
Closing Balance at 30 June	93,417	163,479
Lease Liability		
Current		
Lease Liability - Buildings	71,605	66,691
Total Current	71,605	66,691
Non-Current		
Lease Liability - Buildings	26,853	104,713
Total Non-Current	26,853	104,713
Total	98,458	171,404

(a) Details of Leasing Arrangements as Lessee

Business Premises

The lease for the business premises is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term commencing from November 2021, with rent payable monthly in advance. The lease agreement does not provide an option for renewal.

(b) Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	2,850	4,319
---------------------------------------	-------	-------

(c) Lease Liability Maturity

Undiscounted future lease payments included in the lease liability are as follows:

Not Later Than One Year	73,204	69,396
Later Than One Year and Not Later Than Five Years	27,000	106,605
Later Than Five Years	-	-
Less: Effect of Discounting	(1,746)	(4,597)
Lease Liabilities at 30 June	98,458	171,404

8 Property, Plant and Equipment

Computer Equipment	12,031	6,937
Accumulated Depreciation - Computer Equipment	(7,034)	(6,937)
	4,997	-
Furniture & Fittings	38,633	38,633
Accumulated Depreciation - Furniture & Fittings	(6,105)	(2,244)
	32,528	36,389
Leasehold Improvements	72,455	72,455
Accumulated Depreciation - Leasehold Improvements	(39,255)	(14,423)
	33,200	58,032
Total	70,725	94,421

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying Amount at 1 July 2024	-	36,389	58,032	94,421
Additions	5,094	-	-	5,094
Depreciation Expense	(97)	(3,861)	(24,832)	(28,790)
Carrying Amount at 30 June 2025	4,997	32,528	33,200	70,725

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
9 Trade and Other Payables		
Trade Creditors	57,104	4,840
Accrued Expenses	22,749	66,951
Franking Machine	(428)	(595)
Other Payable	8,654	12,136
Total	88,079	83,332

10 Provision for Employee Benefits

Current

Annual Leave Payable	10,998	13,419
Long Service Leave Payable	50,616	35,693
Total	61,614	49,112

Non-Current

Long Service Leave Payable	3,519	12,176
Total	3,519	12,176

11 Key Management Personnel Compensation

	2025	2024
Number of Board members paid wages during the year:	7	9

Current Board members at 30 June 2025:

Alice Hampson (Chairperson)

Robert Wesener

Debra Johnson

Bridget Taylor

Gisela Jung

John Carey

The Academic Representative Member position remained vacant at 30 June 2025.

Board member appointments made during the year:

Nil

Board members whose terms of appointment ended during the year:

Lindy Burton resigned from her position on the Board as the Academic representative Member and Deputy Chairperson on 19 February 2025 having resigned her academic position at QUT.

The following details for key management personnel include those positions which had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Board during 2024-25.

Position	Responsibilities	Contract classification and appointment authority
Chairperson	The Chairperson is responsible for the oversight, management and leadership of the Board. The role provides direction as to the economic and operational goals of the Board.	Board Member (Chairperson)
Deputy Chairperson	The Deputy Chairperson is responsible for the oversight, management and leadership of the Board. The role provides direction as to the economic and operational goals of the Board.	Board Member (Deputy Chairperson)
Registrar	The Registrar is responsible for management of the Board's administrative affairs and business of the Board.	<i>AOT Queensland Public Sector Act 2022</i>
Board Members	The Board Members are responsible for the oversight and management of the Board.	Board Member

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

11 Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

Executive Remuneration 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

The aggregate compensation made to key personnel is set out below. No key management personnel remuneration packages were provided for performance or bonus payments.

Board Employees

Position	Short-Term Employee Benefits		Long-Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Monetary Expenses \$	Non- Monetary Benefits \$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Registrar ¹ (from January 2017)	137,947	-	3,638	17,843		159,428
Total Remuneration	137,947	-	3,638	17,843	-	159,428

Board Members

Position	Short-Term Employee Benefits		Long-Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Monetary Expenses \$	Non- Monetary Benefits \$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chairperson (from May 2024)	4,500	-	-	518	-	5,018
Deputy Chairperson (from May 2024 to February 2025)	2,244	-	-	258	-	2,502
Board Member (from May 2024)	3,500	-	-	402	-	3,902
Board Member (from May 2024)	3,500	-	-	402	-	3,902
Board Member (from August 2022)	3,500	-	-	402	-	3,902
Board Member (from July 2016)	3,500	-	-	402	-	3,902
Board Member (from July 2016)	3,500	-	-	402	-	3,902
Total Remuneration	24,244	-	-	2,786	-	27,030

Executive Remuneration 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

Board Employees

Position	Short-Term Employee Benefits		Long-Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Monetary Expenses \$	Non- Monetary Benefits \$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Registrar ¹ (from January 2017)	137,767	-	3,492	17,756	-	159,015
Total Remuneration	137,767	-	3,492	17,756	-	159,015

¹ The Registrar is employed by the Board on a full-time basis. The position is paid by the Department of Housing and Public Works with all expenses being reimbursed by the Board on a quarterly basis.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

11 Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

Executive Remuneration 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (continued)

Board Members

Position	Short-Term Employee Benefits		Long-Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Monetary Expenses \$	Non- Monetary Benefits \$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chairperson (from August 2022 to May 2024)	4,106	-	-	451	-	4,557
Deputy Chairperson (from August 2022 to May 2024) & Chairperson (from May 2024)	3,588	-	-	395	-	3,983
Board Member (from April 2018 to May 2024) & Deputy Chairperson (from May 2024)	3,500	-	-	385	-	3,885
Board Member (from May 2024)	306	-	-	34	-	340
Board Member (from May 2024)	306	-	-	34	-	340
Board Member (from August 2022)	3,500	-	-	385	-	3,885
Board Member (from April 2018 to May 2024)	3,194	-	-	351	-	3,545
Board Member (from July 2016)	3,500	-	-	385	-	3,885
Board Member (from July 2016)	3,500	-	-	385	-	3,885
Total Remuneration	25,500	-	-	2,805	-	28,305

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

Long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination

The Board's post-employment benefits consist mainly of superannuation contributions.

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either:

- the Board's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

12 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

A bank guarantee which commenced 7 October 2021 in favour of the Landlord being equivalent to 4 months rent has been issued for the lease of Level 2, 33 Queen Street, Brisbane. The bank guarantee amount increased from \$36,729 to \$41,017.90 during 2024-25 due to a change in landlord that required the bank guarantee be 4 months of the current rate of rent. This is enforceable should the Board default on its lease commitments.

13 Related Party Transactions

The Board did not have any related party transactions during the current and prior periods.

14 Events Occurring after Reporting Date

There are no events occurring after balance date that materially affect the financial statements at 30 June 2025.

15 Commitments for Expenditure

The Board had no commitments for expenditure at 30 June 2025. (2024: nil).

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

16 Financial Risk Management

Categorisation of Financial Instruments

The Board's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with financial institutions, receivables and payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Category	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	1,872,610	1,595,957
Receivables	6	54,095	24,039
Total		1,926,705	1,619,996
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
Payables	9	88,079	83,332
Lease Liabilities	7	98,458	171,404
Total		186,537	254,736

17 Climate Related Risk Disclosure

The State of Queensland, as the ultimate parent of the Board, has published a wide range of information and resources on climate related risks, strategies and actions accessible via <https://www.energyandclimate.qld.gov.au/climate>.

The Queensland Sustainability Report (QSR) outlines how the Queensland Government measures, monitors and manages sustainability risks and opportunities, including governance structures supporting policy oversight and implementation. To demonstrate progress, the QSR also provides time series data on key sustainability policy responses. The QSR is available via Queensland Treasury's website at <https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/programs-and-policies/queensland-sustainability-report>.

No adjustments to the carrying value of assets held by the Board were recognised during the financial year as a result of climate-related risks impacting current accounting estimates and judgements. No other transactions have been recognised during the financial year specifically due to climate-related risks impacting the Board.

CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62(1)(a) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* and other prescribed requirements.

In accordance with section 62(1)(b) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* we certify that in our opinion:

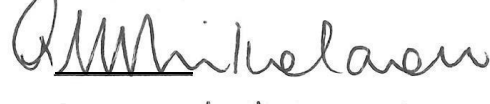
- (a) The prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- (b) The financial statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with accounting standards, of the transactions of the Board of Architects of Queensland for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and of the financial position of the Board at the end of that year.

We acknowledge responsibility under sections 7 and 11 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* for the establishment and maintenance, in all material respects, of an appropriate and effective system of internal controls and risk management processes with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.

Alice Hampson
Adjunct Professor | LFRAIA | M.ICOMOS | Hon. AIA | Hon. RAIC
Chairperson


Date 20/8/2025

Anita Nikolaou
BA | MBA | GAICD | GDFFP | JP(Qual) | AGIA
Registrar


Date 20/8/2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF QUEENSLAND

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Board of Architects of Queensland ("the Board"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the management certificate.

In our opinion the financial report is in accordance with section 62(1) of the Financial Accountability Act 2009, including:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the Board's financial position as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complies with the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Board in accordance with the auditor independence requirements and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Board Members' Responsibilities for the Financial Report

The Board members are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Financial Accountability Act 2009, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and for such internal control as the Board members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

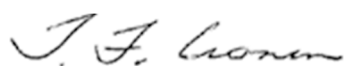
In preparing the financial report, the Board members are responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board members either intend to liquidate the Board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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at <http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PKF BRISBANE AUDIT



TIMOTHY CRONIN
PARTNER

20 AUGUST 2025
BRISBANE



BOARD OF ARCHITECTS
OF QUEENSLAND

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