

**TR Example Group
Annual financial reporting
2026**

ABN 00 000 000 000

TR Example Group

ABN 00 000 000 000

Annual report - 30 June 2026

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Annual report

Quotation of Australian Business Number or Australian Company Number

1. Under the *Corporations Act 2001*, a company is required to show its name and Australian Company Number (ACN) or its Australian Business Number (ABN) on all public documents. It may only show the ABN if the last nine digits of its ABN are identical to the last nine digits of its ACN.
2. Guidance on issues relating to the use of ACNs is set out in ASIC Regulatory Guide 13.

Directors' report

~~Your~~The directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of TR Example Group and the entities it controlled (collectively, the Group) at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2026. Throughout the report, the consolidated entity is referred to as the group.

Directors

The following persons were directors of TR Example Group during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

J C Campbell
A L Cunningham
M K Hollingworth
R J Hunter
C A Maxwell
N T Toddington

X X Example and X X Example were appointed as directors on x xxxx 2026 and x xxxx 2026 respectively and continue in office at the date of this report.

X X Example was a director from the beginning of the financial year until his/her resignation on x xxxx 2026.

X X Example was a director from the beginning of the financial year until his/her resignation on x xxxx 2026.

Principal activities

During the year the principal continuing activities of the group consisted of:

- (a) IT consulting including IT management, design, implementation and support,
- (b) manufacture and distribute computers, computer hardware and peripheral equipment, and
- (c) manufacture and distribute smartphones and tablets.

In addition, the group and holds a number of investment properties.

The following activities of the group changed significantly during the year:

- (a) The group acquired Example Electronics Pty Ltd which is involved in the manufacturing and distribution of peripheral equipment.
- (b) Example Equipment Hire Pty Ltd was sold in August 20xx, ending the group's involvement in this industry.

Review and results of operations

[Provide details as appropriate.]

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the group during the financial year were as follows.

Contributed equity increased by \$xx,xxx,xxx (from \$xx,xxx,xxx to \$xx,xxx,xxx) as the result of the rights issue and the issue of shares to acquire shares in Example Electronics Pty Ltd (see note 10). Details of the changes in contributed equity are disclosed in note 8(a) to the financial statements.

Significant changes in the state of affairs (continued)

The sale of Example Equipment Hire Pty Ltd that was initiated in April 20XX was completed on XX August 20XX. For details of the sale see note 11. In addition, Example Manufacturing Pty Ltd closed its Example 1 factory and transferred the manufacturing of all smartphones and tablets to the Example 2 factory. Ongoing economic advantages are expected to flow from this rationalisation. A parcel of land that has become vacant as a result of the move is currently in the process of being sold (see note 7(g)).

Directors' report (continued)

Review and results of operations (continued)

Dividends - TR Example Group

During the year TR Example Group paid dividends of \$xx,xxx,xxx to its parent entity (2025 - \$xx,xxx,xxx).

	<u>Cents</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Dividends paid in the year:		
<u>Final for 2026 shown as recommended in 2026 financial report</u>	<u>X.XX</u>	<u>X,XXX</u>
<u>Interim for the year</u>	<u>X.XX</u>	<u>X,XXX</u>
<u>Special cash dividends on ordinary shares declared but not paid</u>	<u>X.XX</u>	<u>XXX</u>
		<u>X,XXX</u>
Final dividends recommended	<u>X.XX</u>	<u>X,XXX</u>

Events since the end of the financial year

Since 30 June 2026 TR Example Group has acquired xx.x% of the issued shares in Example Manufacturing Limited, a manufacturer of office furniture and equipment, for cash consideration of \$xx,xxx,xxx and contingent consideration of \$xxx,xxx. The group also renegotiated its existing loan facility to finance the construction of the new production plant for the electronic equipment division. Note 15 provides further information about both of these transactions.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected the group's operations, results or state of affairs, or may do so in future years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Likely developments in the operations of the group that were not finalised at the date of this report included:

- (a) the proposed formation of a company to be equally owned by TR Example Group and Example Enterprises Inc. of the <insert country here>. This company will be called Example Pty Ltd and will utilise the skills of Example in network management to expand the group's involvement in IT consulting activities, and
- (b) the proposed acquisition of the xx% of the issued share capital of Example Pty Ltd. If successfully completed, this acquisition should diversify the sales channel of the group in future years.

More information on these developments is included in the review and results of operations and activities on pages [x] - [y].

Environmental regulation

The group is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its activities and has put in place processes to ensure compliance with these regulations. Each affected site must report quarterly on their environmental performance to an environmental committee that is in turn reporting to the board.

The group holds environmental licences for its manufacturing sites in <insert place> and <insert place> under various local regulations. The licences require discharges to air and water to be below specified levels of contaminants, and solid wastes to be removed to an appropriate disposal facility.

During the year there were inadvertent breaches of the requirements relating to discharges to water at the Example site, resulting in the issue of minor infringement notices. Management has been working with the <insert

place> Office of Environment & Heritage to alter the processes at the site to minimise discharges and ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements. It is anticipated the issue will be resolved during the current financial year.

During the year the Example manufacturing facility was closed. As part of the closure process environmental clean-up responsibilities were examined and tests carried out showed no evidence of any contamination.

Greenhouse gas and energy data reporting requirements

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* requires the group to report its annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The group has implemented systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data required and submitted its 20~~2XX4~~/~~XX22~~ report to the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer on XX XXX 20XX.

Insurance of officers

~~During the financial year, TR Example Group paid a premium of \$xx,xxx to insure the directors and secretaries of the company and its controlled entities, and the general managers of each of the divisions of the group.~~

Directors' report

~~Insurance of officers (continued)~~

Indemnification and Insurance of directors and officers

The TR Example Group has agreed to indemnify all the directors and executive officers for any breach of environmental or discrimination laws by the Company for which they may be held personally liable. The agreement provides for the TR Example Group to pay an amount not exceeding \$XXX,XXX provided that:

- a) The liability does not arise out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.
- b) The liability is for costs and expenses incurred by the director or officer in defending proceedings in which judgement is given in their favour or in which they are acquitted.

During the year ended 31 December 20XX, the TR Example has paid premiums in respect of a contract insuring all the directors of TR Example Group against legal costs incurred in defending proceedings for conduct other than:

- a) A wilful breach of duty
- b) A contravention of sections 182 or 183 of the Corporations Act 2001, as permitted by section 199B of the Corporations Act 2001

~~Disclosure of the insurance premium is prohibited by the insurance contract. During the financial year, TR Example Group paid a premium of \$xx,xxx to insure the directors and secretaries of the company and its controlled entities, and the general managers of each of the divisions of the group.~~

~~The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.~~

Indemnity of auditors

TR Example Group has agreed to indemnify their auditors, ABC Auditors, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from TR Example Group's breach of their agreement. The indemnity stipulates that TR Example Group will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 4.

Rounding of amounts

The company Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the directors' report. Amounts in the directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

M K Hollingworth
Director

Sydney
22 August 2025

{The Auditor's Independence Declaration will be provided by your Auditor.}

TR Example Group

ABN 00 000 000 000

Annual financial report - 30 June 2026

Consolidated financial statements

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These consolidated financial statements are consolidated financial statements for the group consisting of TR Example Group and its subsidiaries. A list of major subsidiaries is included in note 12.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Australian dollars which is TR Example Group's functional and presentation currency.

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand currency units unless otherwise stated.

TR Example Group
350 Harbour Street
Sydney NSW 2000.

TR Example Group is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

TR Example Group
350 Harbour Street
Sydney NSW 2000.

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report on pages 1 to 3, both of which are not part of these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 22 August 202~~5~~6. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3(a)	197,659	1,61,604
Other income	4(a)	12,609	12,938
Other gains/(losses)	4(b)	4,101	(138)
Sale of goods		-	-
Services		-	-
Share-based payment expense		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		6,681	5,255
Raw materials and consumables used		(62,218)	(54,108)
Employee benefits expenses		(53,444)	(50,042)
Depreciation and amortisation		(12,540)	(10,080)
Transportation expense		(8,584)	(6,236)
Advertising costs		(14,265)	(6,662)
Research and development	7(d)	(1,075)	(955)
Other expenses	4(c)	(8,376)	(3,012)
Impairment of goodwill		-	-
Significant item		-	-
Operating leases		-	-
Operating profit		60,548	48,564
Finance costs	4(d)	(6,649)	(6,735)
Share of net profit/loss of associates accounted for using the equity method		340	355
Profit before income tax		54,239	42,184
Income tax	5	(16,325)	(12,740)
Profit from continuing operations		37,914	29,444
Profit from discontinued operations	11	897	399
Profit for the period		38,811	29,843
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Gains on cash flow hedges	6(d)	(460)	(7)
Hedging gains reclassified to profit or loss	6(d)	(155)	(195)
Income tax impact		184	60
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Actuarial losses on retirement benefit obligations		-	-
Income tax relating to these items		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(431)	(142)
Total comprehensive income for the period		38,380	29,701

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Total comprehensive income for the period arises from:

Continuing operations	37,483	29,302
Discontinued operations	897	399
	38,380	29,701

Consolidated statement of financial position
as at 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	44,925	37,786
Trade and other receivables	6(b)	15,662	8,220
Contract assets	3(b)	1,831	3,081
Inventories	7(f)	22,153	19,672
Other financial assets	6(c)	12,400	11,757
Derivative financial instruments	6(d)	145	97
Available-for-sale financial assets		-	-
Current tax receivables		-	-
Other current assets		-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
Held-to-maturity investments		-	-
Prepayments		491	428
		97,607	81,041
Assets classified as held for sale	7(g), 11	250	4,955
Total current assets		97,857	85,996
Non-current assets			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	12(c)	3,340	3,160
Available-for-sale financial assets		-	-
Held-to-maturity investments		-	-
Derivative financial instruments	6(d)	308	712
Other financial assets	6(c)	5,886	3,609
Exploration and evaluation, development and mine properties		-	-
Property, plant and equipment	7(a)	1,11,207	91,640
Right-of-use assets	7(b)	9,756	9,508
Investment properties	7(c)	13,300	10,050
Intangible assets	7(d)	24,550	20,945
Deferred tax assets		-	-
Inventories		-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
Receivables		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Total non-current assets		1,68,347	1,39,624
Total assets		2,66,204	2,25,620
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6(e)	15,090	11,243
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	6(f)	670	480
Contract liabilities		1,982	1,525
Borrowings	6(g)	8,400	7,995
Lease liabilities	7(b)	3,008	2,777
Derivative financial instruments	6(d)	766	777
Current tax liabilities		1,212	1,108
Employee benefit obligations	7(h)	690	470
Provisions	7(i)	2,697	1,240

Total current liabilities excluding liabilities relating to assets held for sale

34,515 27,615

Liabilities relating to assets classified as held for sale

7(g),
11

- 500

Total current liabilities

34,515 28,115

Consolidated statement of financial position
as at 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6(e)	15,090	11,243
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	6(f)	670	480
Contract liabilities	3(b)	1,982	1,525
Borrowings	6(g)	8,400	7,995
Lease liabilities	7(b)	3,008	2,777
Derivative financial instruments	6(d)	766	777
Current tax liabilities		1,212	1,108
Employee benefit obligations	7(h)	690	470
Provisions	7(i)	2,697	1,240
Deferred revenue		-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Other current liabilities		-	-
Total current liabilities excluding liabilities relating to assets held for sale		34,515	27,615
Liabilities relating to assets classified as held for sale	7(g), 14	-	500
Total current liabilities		34,515	28,115
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	6(g)	72,300	76,600
Lease liabilities	7(b)	8,493	8,514
Deferred tax liabilities	7(e)	1,300	786
Employee benefit obligations	7(h)	2,358	2,270
Provisions	7(i)	1,573	1,382
Trade and other payables		-	-
Deferred income		-	-
Derivative financial instruments		-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		86,024	89,552
Total liabilities		1,20,539	1,17,667
Net assets		1,45,665	1,07,953
Equity			
Share capital	8(a)	87,705	62,619
Hedging reserve	8(b)	(224)	21
Other reserves		-	-
Share-based payment reserve		-	-
Retained earnings		58,184	45,313
Total equity		1,45,665	1,07,953

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2026

Consolidated entity	Notes	Share capital \$'000	Other equity \$'000	Other reserves \$'000	Share-based payments reserve \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024		62,619	-	-	-	(312)	28,335	90,642
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	29,843	29,843
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	(142)	-	(142)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	(142)	29,843	29,701
Deferred hedging gains and losses and costs of hedging transferred to the carrying value of inventory purchased during the year (net of tax)		-	-	-	-	475	-	475
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:								
Dividends provided for or paid	8(c)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,865)	(12,865)
		-	-	-	-	-	(12,865)	(12,865)
Balance at 30 June 2025		62,619	-	-	-	21	45,313	1,07,953

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2026

Profit for the period		-	-	38,811	38,811
Other comprehensive income		-	(431)	-	(431)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(431)	38,811	38,380
Deferred hedging gains and losses and costs of hedging transferred to the carrying value of inventory purchased during the year (net of tax)		-	186	-	186
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	8(a)	10,305	-	-	10,305
Issue of ordinary shares as consideration for a business combination, net of transaction costs and tax	8(a), 10	14,781	-	-	14,781
Dividends provided for or paid	8(c)	-	-	(25,940)	(25,940)
		25,086	-	(25,940)	(854)
Balance at 30 June 2026		87,705	(224)	58,184	1,45,665

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,97,050	1,84,672
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,38,813)	(1,43,847)
		58,237	40,825
Payments for financial assets at FVTPL (held for trading purposes)	6(c)	(135)	(1,235)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at FVTPL		600	-
Insurance recovery relating to fire	1	300	-
Transaction costs relating to acquisition of subsidiary	10	(750)	-
Other revenue income		7,490	7,484
Interest paid		(6,368)	(4,507)
Income taxes paid		(16,411)	(12,061)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		42,963	30,506
Cash flows from investing activities			
A Payment for acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	10	(3,940)	-
Payments for Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7(a)	(24,587)	(14,409)
Payments for Purchase of investment property	7(c)	(1,900)	-
Payments for financial assets at FVTPL (not held for trading purposes)	6(c)	-	(910)
Payments for other financial assets		-	(1,265)
Payment of software development costs		(735)	(765)
Loans to related parties		(1,180)	(730)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary	11	3,110	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		9,585	639
Repayment of loans by related parties		469	626
Distributions received from associates	12(c)	160	220
Dividends received		3,300	4,300
Interest received		1,399	1,019
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		(14,319)	(11,275)

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2026

Cash flows from financing activities

Proceeds from issues of shares and other equity securities	8(a)	10,413	-
Proceeds from borrowings	6(g)	25,553	24,746
Proceeds received under a supplier finance arrangement	6(f)	3,070	2,520
Share issue transaction costs	8(a)	(200)	-
Repayment of borrowings	6(g)	(29,879)	(22,835)
Repayments to a financial institution under a supplier finance arrangement	6(f)	(2,980)	(2,550)
Principal elements of lease payments	7(b)	(1,942)	(1,338)
Dividends paid to company's shareholders	8(c)	(25,940)	(12,865)

Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		(21,905)	(12,322)
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Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,739	6,909
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Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		35,536	28,627
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(a)	42,275	35,536

Non-cash financing and investing activities 9(a)

* These amounts include payments to suppliers under supplier finance arrangements

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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1 Significant transactions and events in the current reporting period

The financial position and performance of the group was particularly affected by the following transactions and events during the reporting period:

- The acquisition of Example Electronics Pty Ltd in October 20xx (see note 10) which resulted in an increase in property, plant and equipment (note 7(a)) and the recognition of goodwill and other intangible assets (note 7(d)).
- The sale of Example Equipment Hire Pty Ltd ~~on~~ in August 20xx (see note 11).
- A fire in Maitland in September 20xx which damaged a major office and warehouse building owned by a subsidiary and destroyed equipment and inventories stored in the warehouse. Impairment losses of \$x,xxx,xxx were recognised as a result of the fire, of which \$xxx,xxx related to the building and associated equipment and \$xxx,xxx to inventory (see note 4(c)). An amount of \$xxx,xxx was received by the group from an insurance company as compensation for the damage caused by the fire and recognised in other income.
- A review of the smartphones and tablets division resulted in a decision to reduce the manufacturing output as a result of declining sales. This led to redundancies, and a goodwill impairment charge (see note 7(d) and note 7(i)).

Recent developments that could affect the financial position and performance

[Recent volatility in commodity prices, high inflation, changes in interest rates and increasing energy costs linked to geopolitical uncertainty have impacted the economy. Wh
Entities must focus on accounting issues such as
going concern, asset impairment, expected credit losses, pensions, fair value, assessment of events as either
adjusting or non-adjusting, disclosures (e.g., liquidity disclosures), and hyperinflation.]
~~on preparing their annual financial statements, entities should also consider the impact of the following developments:~~

- ~~Tariff consideration~~
- ~~Whether an economy has become hyper-inflationary or has ceased to be hyper-inflationary~~

How the numbers are calculated

This section provides additional information about those individual line items in the consolidated financial statements that the directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the entity, including:

- a. accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. These cover situations where the accounting standards either allow a choice or do not deal with a particular type of transaction
- b. analysis and sub-totals
- c. information about estimates and judgements made in relation to particular items.

	Critical estimates and judgements <u>Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions</u>	
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

2		x
3	Revenue from contracts with customers	x
4	Other income and expense items	x
5	Income tax	x
6	Financial assets and financial liabilities	x
7	Non-financial assets and liabilities	x
8	Equity	x
9	Cash flow information	x

2 ~~Critical~~ Significant accounting judgments, estimates and judgements ~~assumptions~~

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in other notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) ~~Critical estimates and judgements~~ Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The areas involving significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions ~~or judgements~~ are:

- estimation of current tax payable and current tax expense in relation to uncertain tax position - note 5(b)
- estimated loss allowance on trade receivables - note 6(b)
- estimation of fair values of investment properties - notes 7(c)
- estimated goodwill impairment - note 7(d)
- estimated useful life of intangible asset - note 7(d)
- recognition of deferred tax asset for carried forward tax losses - note 7(e)
- estimation of provision for warranty claims - note 7(i), and
- estimation of fair values of contingent liabilities and contingent purchase consideration in a business combination - note 10

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

[Entities should also consider whether there have been significant developments in relation to tariffs that could be discussed in this note.]

[Entities should also consider macroeconomic, climate related risk and geopolitical uncertainty; the current environment remains uncertain, it is important that entities continue to provide detailed disclosure of the assumptions made, including any updates since prior period, the evidence they are based on and the impact of a change in the key assumptions (sensitivity analysis).]

(b) Revision of useful lives of plant and equipment

During the year the estimated total useful lives to a subsidiary of certain items of plant and equipment used in the manufacture of furniture were revised. The net effect of the changes in the current financial year was an increase in depreciation expense of \$xxx,xxx.

Assuming the assets are held until the end of their estimated useful lives, depreciation in future years in relation to these assets will be increased by the following amounts:

Year ending 30 June	\$'000
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2026	740
2027	(610)
2028	(460)
2029	(430)

Year ending 30 June	\$'000
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2026	7,400
2027	(6,100)
2028	(4,600)
2029	(4,300)

(c) Climate-related matters

The Group considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the group due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Group believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Group is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation.

2 Critical estimates and judgements

(c) Climate-related matters (continued)

The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- <insert description>.
- <insert description>.
- Etc.

3 Revenue from contracts with customers

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines:

Revenue from contracts with customers

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

		Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Notes			
<i>Revenue recognised over time</i>			
Design and installation	3(b)(i)	69,181	51,713
Support and maintenance	3(b)(i)	43,090	33,614
Other		394	323
		1,12,665	85,650
<i>Revenue recognised at a point in time</i>			
Sales of computers, computer hardware and peripheral equipment	3(b)(ii)	45,462	42,017
Sales of smartphones and tablets	3(b)(ii)	39,532	33,937
		84,994	75,954
Total revenue from contracts with customers		1,97,659	1,61,604

(b) How the group recognises revenue

(i) Software engineering services

The Software engineering division provides business IT management, design, implementation and support services under fixed-price and variable-price contracts. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided, because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. This is determined based on the actual labour hours spent relative to the total expected labour hours.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as the sale of hardware and related installation services. However, the installation is simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin. If contracts include the installation of hardware, revenue for the hardware is recognised at a point in time when the hardware is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the hardware.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

3 Revenue from contracts with customers

(b) How the group recognises revenue (continued)

In the case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by TR Example Group exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

The contract assets disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position are net of a loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses, which is determined using the simplified approach permitted in AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. As the contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts, the group has concluded that the

expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets, see note 6(b) for further information.

If the contract includes an hourly fee, revenue is recognised in the amount to which TR Example Group has a right to invoice. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

-

~~Revenue from contracts with customers~~

~~(b) How the group recognises revenue (continued)~~

~~(ii) Sale of goods~~

~~(ii) Sale of goods~~

The group manufactures and sells computers, computer hardware and peripheral equipment, smartphones and tablets in the wholesale market. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The goods are often sold with retrospective volume discounts based on aggregate sales over a 12 month period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the contract price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability (included in trade and other payables, see note 6(e)) is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. Since the sales are made with a credit term of XX days, there is no significant element of financing.

The group's obligation to repair or replace faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision, see note 7(i).

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered, since this is the point in time when the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

~~(iii) Financing components~~

The group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for a significant financing component or the time value of money.

4 Other income and expense items

This note provides a breakdown of the items included in other income, other gains/(losses) and expenses included in profit before income tax. Information about specific profit and loss items (such as gains and losses in relation to financial instruments) is disclosed in the related notes to the consolidated statement of financial position.

(a) Other income

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Rental income	8(c)	7,240	7,240
Dividend <u>incomes</u>		3,300	4,300
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	4(a)(i)	1,519	1,154
Other items	4(a)(ii)	550	244
Interest on financial assets held as investments		-	-
Distributions from interest in joint venture partnerships		-	-
Related to investments derecognised during the period		-	-
Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period		-	-
		12,609	12,938

4 Other income and expense items

(a) Other income

(i) Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at FVTPL is included in the net fair value gains/(losses) on these assets, see note 4(b) below. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss as part of other income.

Other income and expense items

(a) Other income (continued)

(i) Interest income (continued)

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

(ii) Government grants

Research grants of \$xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xxx,xxx) are included in the 'other items' line item and do not include unfulfilled conditions or other forms of contingency attaching to these grants. The group did not benefit directly from any other forms of government assistance.

Deferral and presentation of government grants

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the related assets. See note 19(f) for further details.

(b) Other gains/(losses)

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (excluding property, plant and equipment sold as part of the sale of Example Equipment Hire Pty Ltd)	7(a)	1,620	(530)
Fair value adjustment to investment properties	7(c)	1,350	1,397
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVTPL	6(c)	955	(620)
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		37	(347)
Other items		139	(38)
Net gain on foreign currency derivatives not qualifying as hedges		-	-
Net gain/(loss) on sale of available for sale financial assets		-	-
Insurance recovery		-	-
Government grants		-	-
Investment income from tax consolidated entities		-	-
Amortisation of financial guarantees		-	-
Gain from derecognition of contingent consideration		-	-
Gain on debt defeasance		-	-
Net gains on derivatives held for trading		-	-
Net impairment losses		-	-
		4,101	(138)

(c) Other expenses

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Impairment losses as a result of fire	1	(1,210)	-
Impairment of goodwill	7(d)	(2,410)	-
Restructuring costs	7(i)	(1,377)	-
Impairment losses on financial assets	6(b), 6(c)	(841)	(595)
Lease payments <u>expenses</u> for short-term and low value leases	7(b)	(941)	(750)
Other expenses		(1,597)	(1,667)
		(8,376)	(3,012)

4 Other income and expense items

(d) Finance costs

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Interest and finance charges paid/payable for financial liabilities not at FVTPL		(6,709)	(6,672)
Interest and finance charges paid/payable for lease liabilities		(527)	(505)
Provisions: unwinding of discount	7(i)	(93)	(78)
Fair value gain on interest swaps cash flow hedges – transfer from equity	6(d)	155	195
		7,174	7,060
Amount capitalised		(525)	(325)
Finance costs expensed		6,649	6,735

5 Income tax

This note provides an analysis of the group's income tax expense, shows what amounts are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the group's tax position.

(a) Income tax expense

		Consolidated entity	
	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
<i>Current tax</i>			
Current income tax on profits for the year charge		16,841	12,184
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year for current tax of prior periods		(371)	135
Total current tax expense		16,470	12,319
<i>Deferred income tax</i>			
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	7(e)	(3)	(571)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	7(e)	242	1,163
Total deferred tax (expense)		239	592
Income tax		16,709	12,911
Income tax is attributable to:			
Profit from continuing operations		16,325	12,740
Profit from discontinued operations		384	171
		16,709	12,911

(b) Significant estimates – uncertain tax position and tax-related contingency

The tax legislation in relation to expenditures incurred in connection with the establishment of the smartphone and tablet wholesale division is unclear. The group considers it probable that a tax deduction of \$x,xxx,xxx will be available and it has calculated the current tax expense on this basis. However, the group has applied for a private ruling to confirm its interpretation. If the ruling is not favourable, this would increase the group's current tax payable and current tax expense by \$xxx,xxx respectively. The group expects to get a resolution, and therefore certainty about the tax position, before the next reporting date.

5 Income tax

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Australia's domestic tax rate for 2026 and 2025

Notes	Consolidated entity	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	54,239	42,184
Profit from discontinuing operations before income tax	1,281	570
	55,520	42,754
Tax using the Australian tax rate of 30% (2025 - 30%)	16,656	12,826
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Goodwill impairment	723	-
Amortisation of intangibles	92	158
Entertainment costs	82	79
Tax offset for franked dividends	(9)	(21)
Sundry items	(50)	(165)
Sundry items	-	-
Subtotal	17,494	12,877
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(371)	135
Research and development tax credit	(121)	(101)
(refer to note)	-	-
Benefit of previously unrecognised tax losses that can now be recognised and used to reduce current tax expense	(293)	-
Income tax <u>expenses</u> in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	16,709	12,911
	(72,229)	(55,665)

(i) Research and development tax credit

Companies within the group are entitled to claim special tax deductions for investments in qualifying assets or in relation to qualifying expenditure under the Research and Development Tax Incentive regime. The group accounts for such allowances as tax credits, which means that the allowance reduces income tax payable and current tax expense. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unclaimed tax credits that are carried forward as deferred tax assets.

(d) Tax losses

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	1,820	2,796
Potential tax benefit @ 30%	546	839

The unused tax losses relate to capital losses which can only be recovered through future taxable capital gains, and they can be carried forward indefinitely. See note 7(e) for information about recognised tax losses and related significant judgements applied.

(e) OECD Pillar Two model rules

The group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules, and it applies the exception provided by the AASB to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The group will incur top-up taxes due to the Pillar Two legislation that become effective 1 January 2025. Under the legislation, the group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between its GloBE-local effective tax rate in each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate.

[This paragraph is only applicable if there is impact to current tax] The group has estimated that the effective tax rates exceed 15% in all jurisdictions in which it operates, except for jurisdiction A where one of its subsidiaries operates. The group's assessment indicates for jurisdiction A that the weighted average effective tax rate based on accounting profit is X.X% for the annual financial year ended 30 June 2026. Considering the

impact of specific adjustments in the Pillar Two legislation, the group recognised a current income tax expense of \$XXX for the year. This is included in income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

[If there is not impact on current tax] There is no current tax impact for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2025.

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

This note provides information about the group's financial instruments, including:

- an overview of all financial instruments held by the group
- specific information about each type of financial instrument
- accounting policies
- information about determining the fair value of the instruments, including judgements and estimation uncertainty involved.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Cash at bank and on in hand	750	600
Deposits at call	44,175	37,186
Bank balances	-	-
Other cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	44,925	37,786

(i) Reconciliation to cash flow statement

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Balances as above		44,925	37,786
Bank overdrafts	6(g)	(2,650)	(2,250)
Debentures		-	-
Lease liabilities		-	-
Other loans		-	-
Balances per statement of cash flows		(2,650)	(2,250)
Balances per statement of cash flows		42,275	35,536

(ii) Classification as cash equivalents

~~Short-term~~ Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with xx hours' notice with no loss of interest. See note 19(k) for the group's other accounting policies on cash and cash equivalents.

(iii) Restricted cash

The cash and cash equivalents disclosed above and in the consolidated statement of cash flows include \$x,xxx,xxx which are held by Example Electronics Pty Ltd. These deposits are subject to regulatory restrictions and are therefore not available for general use by the other entities within the group.

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(b) Trade receivables

		Consolidated entity	
	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Current assets			
Trade receivables from contracts with customers		16,308	16,440
Loss allowance	6(b)(ii)	(646)	(8,220)
Provision for impairment		-	-
		15,662	8,220

(i) Classification as trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within xx days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and it therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Impairment of trade receivables

The group applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of xx months before 30 June 2026 or 30 June 2025 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than xxx days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within other expenses (see note 4(c)). Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Significant estimates

The loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the group's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The expected loss rates applied as at 30 June 2026 vary from x% for receivables that are more than xx days past due to xx% for receivables that are more than xxx days past due (30 June 2025 - from x% to xx%).

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(b) Trade receivables (continued)

(iii) Transferred receivables

The carrying amounts of the trade receivables include receivables which are subject to a factoring arrangement. Under this arrangement, Example Manufacturing Pty Ltd has transferred the relevant receivables to the factor in exchange for cash and is prevented from selling or pledging the receivables. However, Example Manufacturing Pty Ltd has retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership through late payment and credit risk. The group therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in its consolidated statement of financial position. The amount repayable under the factoring agreement is presented as secured borrowing. The group's accounting policy is to interpret 'held to collect' on the basis of the accounting treatment and the continued recognition of the receivables on the balance sheet. The group therefore considers that the held to collect business model remains appropriate for these receivables and hence continues measuring them at amortised cost.

The relevant carrying amounts are as follows:

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Transferred receivables		3,250	-
Associated secured borrowing (bank loans)	6(g)	3,100	-

(c) Other financial assets

		Consolidated entity	
	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Current assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost	6(c)(i)	1,100	842
Financial assets at FVTPL	6(c)(ii)	11,300	10,915
		<u>12,400</u>	<u>11,757</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost	6(c)(i)	3,496	2,629
Financial assets at FVTPL	6(c)(ii)	2,390	980
		<u>5,886</u>	<u>3,609</u>

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

The group classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

See note 19(o) for the remaining relevant accounting policies.

Financial assets at amortised cost include the following debt instruments:

Notes	Consolidated entity					
	Current \$'000	2026 Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000	Current \$'000	2025 Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(c) Other financial assets (continued)

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost include the following debt instruments:

Consolidated entity							
	Notes	Current \$'000	2026 Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000	Current \$'000	2025 Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000
Loans to related parties (see note 16)	16	-	1,300	1,300	-	700	700
Loans to key management personnel (see note 16)	16	166	551	717	126	480	606
Debenture assets		-	750	750	-	750	750
Listed corporate bonds		-	554	554	-	515	515
Other receivables		939	375	1,314	716	200	916
Zero coupon bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,105	3,530	4,635	842	2,645	3,487
Less: loss allowance for debt other financial assets at amortised cost		(5)	(34)	(39)	-	(16)	(16)
		1,100	3,496	4,596	842	2,629	3,471

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

All of the entity's debt investments at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to xx months' expected losses. Management consider 'low credit risk' for listed bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk where they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the group. Interest can be charged at market rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained. The non-current other receivables are due and payable within three years from the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The group classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

- debt instruments that do not qualify for measurement at amortised cost (see (i) above)
- equity investments that are held for trading, and
- equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI.

Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVPL include the following:

Consolidated entity		
	Notes	
		2026 \$'000
		2025 \$'000
Non-current assets		
Unlisted preference shares		1,100
Contingent consideration	11(b)	1,290
		2,390
Current assets		
US listed equity securities		5,190
Australian listed equity securities		6,110
		11,300
		13,690

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(c) Other financial assets (continued)

(ii) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)*

See note 19(o) for the remaining relevant accounting policies.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

During the year, the following gains/(losses) were recognised in profit or loss:

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Fair value gains (losses) on financial assets at FVTPL recognised in other gains/(losses) (see note 4(c))	4(c)	955	(620)
Fair value gain on contingent consideration recognised in profit from discontinued operations (see note 11(b))	11(b)	90	-

Fair value measurements

The valuation techniques and key assumptions used in measuring the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTPL for 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

- Unlisted preference shares and contingent consideration: present value of expected cash inflows based on the terms of the contracts, using discount rates that are adjusted for counterparty credit risk (x.x % for the preference shares and x% for the contingent consideration; 2025 - x.x% for the preference shares).
- Listed equity securities: quoted market prices in active markets.

(d) Derivative financial instruments

The group has recognised the following derivative financial instruments:

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	145	97
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts - held for trading	-	-
Interest rate swaps - fair value hedges	-	-
Other hedging instruments	-	-
Non-current assets		
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	308	712
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts - held for trading	-	-
Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges	-	-
Other hedging instruments	-	-

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(d) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Current liabilities		
Foreign currency forwards – cash flow hedges	766	777
Forward foreign exchange contracts - held for trading	-	-
Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges	-	-
Other hedging instruments	-	-
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges	-	-

Classification of derivatives

Derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within xx months after the end of the reporting period.

The group's accounting policy for its cash flow hedges is set out in note 19(p).

Interest rate swaps

The group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates which expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. The group hedges the exposure to interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. Generally, the group enters into long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates that are lower than those available if the group borrowed at fixed rates directly. The group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in Australian dollars and US dollars.

The hedged interest payments are contractually due and payable on a monthly basis over a period of five years from the reporting date. The gains and losses recognised in the hedging reserve (note 8(b)) on interest rate swaps as of 30 June 2026 will be reclassified to profit or loss in the period or periods during which the hedged interest payments take place.

The group has determined the fair value of the interest rate swaps by calculating the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves for the particular currency.

Foreign currency forwards

The group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated primarily in US dollars, which is not the functional currency of the relevant group entity. The group uses foreign currency forwards to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk.

The hedged highly probable forecast inventory purchases denominated in foreign currency are expected to occur at various dates during the next xx months. Gains and losses recognised in the hedging reserve (note 8(b)) on foreign currency forwards as of 30 June 2026 will be included in the initial cost of the inventory when it is acquired, in line with the accounting policy in note 19(p).

The group has determined the fair value of the foreign currency forwards by calculating the present value of future cash flows based on the observable forward exchange rates at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

~~Amounts recognised in profit or loss in other gains/(losses)~~

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(d) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Amounts recognised in profit or loss in other gains/(losses) (continued)

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
	-	-
	-	-
Total net foreign exchange (losses) recognised in profit before income tax for the period	-	-
Hedge ineffectiveness gain/(loss) on foreign currency forwards	41	(22)

(e) Trade and other payables

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		9,330	7,751
Other payables		3,700	2,050
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		13,030	9,801
Refund liabilities for volume discounts (see note 3(b)(ii))	3(b)(ii)	490	235
Payroll tax and other statutory liabilities		1,570	1,207
Amounts due to associates		-	-
Social security and other taxes		-	-
Accrued expenses		-	-
Government grants		-	-
Contingent consideration		-	-
		15,090	11,243

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within xx days of recognition. Where trade payables are settled via electronic cash transfer, they are derecognised when the group has no ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment, has lost the practical ability to access the cash as a result of the electronic payment instruction and the risk of a settlement not occurring is insignificant.

(f) Supplier finance arrangements

(i) Supplier finance arrangements

Supplier finance arrangements are characterised by one or more finance providers offering to pay amounts that an entity owes its suppliers and the entity agreeing to pay according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements at the same date as, or a date later than, when suppliers are paid. These arrangements provide the entity with extended payment terms, or the entity's suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the related invoice payment due date.

On X XXX XXXX, the group entered into a supplier finance arrangement ending on XX XXX XXXX. Under the arrangement, a bank acquires the rights to selected trade receivables from the supplier. The terms and conditions of the arrangement are unchanged from the trade payables from this supplier, other than:

- the due date has been extended to XX days after the invoice date from the original XX days, and
- the acquired payables are no longer able to be offset against credit notes received from the supplier.

Range of payment due dates	2026	2025	2024 ³
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	45 days after invoice date	45 days after invoice date	45 days after invoice date
Comparable trade payables that are not part of the supplier finance arrangement (same line of business)	0-30 days after invoice date	0-30 days after invoice date	0-30 days after invoice date

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(f) Supplier finance arrangements (continued)

(i) Supplier finance arrangements (continued)

	Consolidated entity		Parent entity	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Carrying amount of liabilities under supplier finance arrangement				
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement of which the supplier has received payment from the finance provider	670	480	460	460
	460	370	400	400

There were no material business combinations or foreign exchange differences that would affect the liabilities under the supplier finance arrangement in either period. There were non-cash transfers from trade payables to liabilities under the supplier finance arrangement of \$X,XXX,XXX and \$X,XXX,XXX in 2026 and 2025 respectively.

(ii) Significant judgement - supplier finance arrangement

As disclosed above, given that the only changes are the payment due date changing from XX days to XX days after the invoice date and the group no longer being able to offset the acquired payables against the credit notes received from the supplier, management has determined that it is appropriate to present the amounts as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position instead of within borrowings.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, management has determined that the amounts are not part of the working capital used in the entity's principal revenue-producing activities, so it presents the cash outflows to settle the supplier finance liability in financing.

Management considers that the finance provider settles the invoices as a payment agent on behalf of the entity. The payments made by the finance provider are therefore presented as operating cash outflows and financing cash inflows in equal but opposite amounts at the point when the finance provider pays the supplier. When the group subsequently pays the amount outstanding to the finance provider, this is presented as a financing cash outflow.

(iii) Reclassification of supplier finance arrangements

The group previously presented its supplier finance arrangements as trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position, and its related cash flow movements as operating cash flows.

In applying the amendments to AASB 1060 relating to supplier finance arrangements, management had presented the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position. Prior year comparatives as at 30 June 2025 have been restated by reclassifying \$XXX,XXX from trade and other payables to liabilities under supplier finance arrangement (\$XXX,XXX as at 1 July 2025).

The financing cash flow relating to supplier finance arrangements are now presented separately. Prior year comparatives have been restated by reclassifying proceeds received under a supplier finance arrangement of \$X,XXX,XXX and repayments to a financial institution under a supplier finance arrangement of \$X,XXX,XXX, from operating cash flows to financing cash flows.

(g) Borrowings

Notes	Consolidated entity					
	2026 Current \$'000	2026 Non-current \$'000	Total \$'000	2025 Current \$'000	2025 Non-current \$'000	Total \$'000

6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(g) Borrowings ~~(continued)~~

Consolidated entity							
	Notes	2026 Current \$'000	2026 Non- current \$'000	2026 Total \$'000	2025 Current \$'000	2025 Non- current \$'000	2025 Total \$'000
<i>Secured</i>							
Bank overdrafts		2,650	-	2,650	2,250	-	2,250
Bank loans	6(g)(i), 6(g)(ii)	4,250	57,115	61,365	5,015	72,600	77,615
Debentures		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total secured borrowings	6(g)(i)	6,900	57,115	64,015	7,265	72,600	79,865
<i>Unsecured</i>							
Other borrowings		1,500	-	1,500	730	-	730
Bills payable		-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible notes ()		-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeemable preference shares ()		-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans from related parties **		-	15,185	15,185	-	4,000	4,000
Total unsecured borrowings		1,500	15,185	16,685	730	4,000	4,730
Total borrowings		8,400	72,300	80,700	7,995	76,600	84,595

** Further information relating to loans from related parties is set out in note 16.

(i) Terms and conditions of long-term borrowings

The group has two major secured long-term borrowings:

- A bank loan with a carrying amount of \$xx,xxx,xxx (2025 - xx,xxx,xxx) is repayable in monthly instalments until it matures in 20xx and bears fixed interest rate at x.x% annually (2025 - x.x% annually).
- A second facility for a total of \$xx,xxx,xxx was drawn down to \$xx,xxx,xxx (2025 - xx,xxx,xxx). This facility expires in 20xx and is repayable in full on that date. It bears a variable interest rate at x.xx% above the xx day bank bill rate which, at the end of the reporting period was x.xx% (2025 - x.xx%).

The group is subject to externally imposed restrictions and must seek approval from the principal lending banks for any capital transactions that the group wishes to enter into that are in excess of \$xx,xxx,xxx. Under the terms of the primary bank loan, TR Example Group must further meet the following financial covenants at the end of each annual reporting period:

- the gearing ratio must be not more than XX%, and
- the ratio of net finance cost to adjusted EBITDA must be not more than XX%.

The group has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period. As at 30 June 2026, the ratio of net finance cost to adjusted EBITDA was X8% (~~XX40%~~ as at 30 June 2025).

There are no indications that TR Example Group would have difficulties complying with the covenants when they will be next tested as at the 30 June 2026 annual reporting date.

(ii) Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security

Of the bank loans, \$x,xxx,xxx relate to transferred receivables (see note 6(b)(iii) above). The remaining bank loans and overdrafts are secured by first mortgages over the group's freehold land at carrying value of \$xx,xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xx,xxx,xxx), certain of the group's buildings at carrying value of \$xx,xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xx,xxx,xxx), which are classified as property, plant and equipment and the group's investment properties at carrying value of \$xx,xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xx,xxx).

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

This note provides information about the group's non-financial assets and liabilities, including:

- specific information about each type of non-financial asset and non-financial liability
 - property, plant and equipment (note 7(a))
 - leases (note 7(b))
 - investment properties (note 7(c))
 - intangible assets (note 7(d))
 - deferred tax balances (note 7(e))
 - inventories (note 7(f))
 - other current assets and assets classified as held for sale (note 7(g))
 - employee benefit obligations (note 7(h))
 - provisions (note 7(i)).
- accounting policies
- information about determining the fair value of the assets and liabilities, including judgements and estimation uncertainty involved.

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Non-current assets	Freehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Furniture, fittings and equipment \$'000	Leasehold buildings \$'000	Machinery and vehicles \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Assets under construction \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2025								
Cost or valuation	11,200	76,285	29,882	-	72,693	-	3,100	193,160
Accumulated depreciation	-	(50,285)	(9,630)	-	(41,605)	-	-	(101,520)
Net book amount <u>value</u>	11,200	26,000	20,252	-	31,088	-	3,100	91,640
At 30 June 2026								
Opening net book amount <u>value</u>	11,200	26,000	20,252	-	31,088	-	3,100	91,640
Business combinations	800	3,400	1,890	-	5,720	-	-	11,810
Additions	2,500	2,682	5,083	-	11,402	-	3,450	25,117
Assets classified as held for sale and other disposals	(550)	-	(5,985)	-	(1,680)	-	-	(8,215)
Transfers	-	-	950	-	2,150	-	(3,100)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(1,750)	(2,340)	-	(4,380)	-	-	(8,470)
Impairment loss (refer note 1)	-	(465)	(30)	-	(180)	-	-	(675)
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book amount <u>value</u>	13,950	29,867	19,820	-	44,120	-	3,450	111,207
At 30 June 2026								
Cost or value	13,950	82,367	31,790	-	90,285	-	3,450	221,842
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(52,500)	(11,970)	-	(46,165)	-	-	(110,635)
Net book amount <u>value</u>	13,950	29,867	19,820	-	44,120	-	3,450	111,207

Non-financial assets and liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Non-current assets	Furniture, fittings and equipment \$'000	Machinery and vehicles \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Leased plant and equipment \$'000	Other property, plant and equipment \$'000
At 1 July 2025					
Cost	29,882	72,693	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(9,630)	(41,605)	-	-	-
Net book amount	20,252	31,088	-	-	-
At 30 June 2026					
Opening net book amount	20,252	31,088	-	-	-
Business combinations	1,890	5,720	-	-	-
Additions	5,083	11,402	-	-	-
Assets classified as held for sale and other disposals	(5,985)	(1,680)	-	-	-
Transfers	950	2,150	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(2,340)	(4,380)	-	-	-
Impairment loss (refer note 1)	(30)	(180)	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	19,820	44,120	-	-	-
At 30 June 2026					
Cost	31,790	90,285	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(11,970)	(46,165)	-	-	-
Net book amount	19,820	44,120	-	-	-

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Non-current assets	Assets under construction \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2025		
Cost	3,100	1,93,160
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,01,520)
Net book amount	3,100	91,640
At 30 June 2026		
Opening net book amount	3,100	91,640
Business combinations	-	11,810
Additions	3,450	25,117
Assets classified as held for sale and other disposals	-	(8,215)
Transfers	(3,100)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(8,470)
Impairment loss (refer note 1)	-	(675)
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-
Closing net book amount	3,450	1,11,207
At 30 June 2026		
Cost	3,450	2,21,842
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,10,635)
Net book amount	3,450	1,11,207

(i) Non-current assets pledged as security

Refer to note 6(g)(ii) for information on non-current assets pledged as security by the group.

(ii) Depreciation methods and useful lives

All property, plant and equipment is recognised at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

- Buildings xx - xx years
- Machinery xx - xx years
- Vehicles x - x years
- Furniture, fittings and equipment x - x years

Furniture, fittings and equipment include assets received in form of free office fit outs. These assets and other leasehold improvements are recognised at their fair value and depreciated over the shorter of their useful life or the lease term, unless the entity expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

See note 19(r) for the other accounting policies relevant to property, plant and equipment.

(b) Leases

This note provides information for leases where the group is a lessee. For leases where the group is a lessor, see note 7(c).

(i) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

The following amounts are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Non-financial assets and liabilities

(b) Leases (continued)

(i) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	3,846	2,994
Equipment	4,678	5,264
Vehicles	1,232	1,250
	9,756	9,508

Future lease payments in relation to lease liabilities as at period end are as follows:

Lease liabilities		
Current	3,008	2,777
Non-current	8,493	8,514
	11,501	11,291
Within one year	2,911	2,348
Later than one year but not later than five years	8,248	9,260
Later than five years	2,340	2,017
	13,499	13,625

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2026 financial year were \$x,xxx,xxx (2025 - \$x,xxx,xxx).

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(ii) Depreciation of right-of-use assets

The depreciation and amortisation disclosed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes the following amounts for right-of-use assets:

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings	(348)	(366)
Equipment	(1,236)	(681)
Vehicles	(320)	(153)
	(1,904)	(1,200)

(iii) The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The group leases various offices, warehouses, equipment and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of x months to x years.

Extension and termination options, and residual value guarantees are included in a number of property and equipment leases of the group. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor.

Some property and equipment lease payments contain variable lease payments that are linked to consumer price index and are included in the calculations of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in relation to these leases.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets cannot be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Non-financial assets and liabilities

~~(b) Leases (continued)~~

~~(iii) The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for (continued)~~

Contracts might contain both lease and non-lease components. The group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the group is a lessee, the group has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and it accounts for these instead as a single lease component.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of xx months or less without a purchase option. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture. Lease payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets amount to \$xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xxx,xxx) are recognised as expenses in profit and loss.

See note 19(h) for the other accounting policies relevant to lease accounting.

(c) Investment properties

	Notes	Consolidated entity 2026 \$'000
Non-current assets - at fair value		
Opening balance at 1 July		10,050
Acquisitions		1,900
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustment in other gains/(losses)	3(b)	1,350
Closing balance at 30 June		13,300

(i) Significant estimate: measuring investment property at fair value

The group owns freehold office buildings that are held to earn long-term rental income and for capital appreciation. The properties are not occupied by the group. They are carried at fair value which is determined annually by external, independent and qualified valuers.

The valuers use capitalised income projections based on estimated net market income and a capitalisation rate derived from an analysis of market evidence. Key inputs used in the valuations are the discount rate, terminal yield, capitalisation rate, expected vacancy rates and rental growth rates. The inputs are adjusted, if necessary, for any changes in economic circumstances between the measurement date and the reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Refer to note 6(g)(ii) for information on non-current assets pledged as security by the group.

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

~~(ii) Non-current assets pledged as security~~

(c) Investment properties

(iii) Presenting cash flows

The group classifies cash outflows to acquire or construct investment property as investing and rental inflows as operating cash flows.

(iv) Leasing arrangements

The investment properties are leased to tenants under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. The lease contracts include variable lease payments which are linked to consumer price index. The leases are under a term of x to x years and subject to renewal at the option of the tenants for another term of x to x years. There are no purchase options in the lease. To reduce credit risk, the group has obtained bank guarantees from the tenants for the terms of the leases.

Non-financial assets and liabilities

~~(c) Investment properties (continued)~~

~~(iv) Leasing arrangements (continued)~~

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Minimum lease payments receivable on leases of investment properties are as follows:		
Within one year	4,265	4,245
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	9,120	9,050
Later than 5 years	2,370	2,550
	15,755	15,845

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(d) Intangible assets

Non-current assets	Notes	Goodwill \$'000	Patents, trademarks and other rights \$'000	Internally generated software \$'000	Customer contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2025						
Cost		9,700	9,410	3,020	-	22,130
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		-	(775)	(410)	-	(1,185)
Net book amount <u>value</u>		9,700	8,635	2,610	-	20,945
Year ended 30 June 2026						
Opening net book amount <u>value</u>		9,700	8,635	2,610	-	20,945
Additions - internal development		-	-	735	-	735
Business combinations	10	1,115	3,020	-	3,180	7,315
Impairment charge	7(d)(iv)	(2,410)	-	-	-	(2,410)
Amortisation charge *		-	(525)	(300)	(1,210)	(2,035)
Acquisition of business (note 10)		-	-	-	-	-
<u>Closing net book value</u>		<u>8,405</u>	<u>11,130</u>	<u>3,045</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>24,550</u>

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(d) Intangible assets (continued)

Non-current assets	Notes	Goodwill \$'000	Patents, trademarks and other rights \$'000	Internally generated software \$'000	Customer contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
Closing net book amount value		8,405	11,130	3,045	1,970	24,550
30 June 2026						
Cost		10,815	12,430	3,755	3,180	30,180
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(2,410)	(1,300)	(710)	(1,210)	(5,630)
Net book amount		8,405	11,130	3,045	1,970	24,550
Non-current assets						

~~Closing net book amount~~

~~30 June 2026~~

~~*~~

*Amortisation expenses are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in depreciation and amortisation expenses.

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(d) Intangible assets (continued)

(i) Amortisation methods and useful lives

The group amortises intangible assets with a limited useful life, using the straight-line method over the following periods:

• Patent, trademarks and licences	x-x years
• IT development and software	x-x years
• Customer contracts	x-x years

See note 19(t) for the other accounting policies relevant to intangible assets, and note 19(j) for the group's policy regarding impairments.

(ii) Software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

(iii) Customer contracts

The customer contracts were acquired as part of a business combination (see note 10 for details). They are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition and are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis, based on the timing of projected cash flows of the contracts over their estimated remaining terms.

(iv) Significant estimate: useful life of IT division's intangible assets

The group has recently completed the development of software that is used to analyse business processes by the IT consulting division. As at 30 June 2026, the carrying amount of this software was \$xxx,xxx (2025 - nil). The group estimates the useful life of the software to be at least five years based on the expected technical obsolescence for similar software. However, the actual useful life might be shorter or longer than five years, depending on technical innovations and competitor actions.

(v) Significant judgement and estimate: impairment for goodwill - key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The impairment loss on goodwill recognised by the group in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss relates to its smartphones and tablets division and followed a decision to reduce the manufacturing output as a result of declining sales due to increased competition in this market.

The group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment. For the 2026 and 2025 reporting periods, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGUs) was determined based on value-in-use calculations, using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a three-year period. The group has used the following assumptions in the calculation of value-in-use:

- Sales growth rates over the three-year forecast period that are based on past performance and management's expectations of market development and include the renewal of certain key customer contracts.

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(d) Intangible assets (continued)

(v) *Significant judgement and estimate: impairment for goodwill - key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations (continued)*

- Sales price annual growth rates over the three-year forecast period that are based on current industry trends and including long-term inflation forecasts for each territory.
- Budgeted gross margin, other operating costs and annual capital expenditure that are based on past performance and management's expectations for the future.
- Pre-tax discount rates that reflect the specific risks relating to the relevant CGUs.

Cash flows beyond the three-year period are extrapolated using the long-term growth rates which are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry in which each CGU operates.

The assumptions used for current reporting period may differ from the assumptions in the next reporting period as internal and external circumstances and expectations change. This may require further impairment write-downs or the reversal of previous write-downs as the case may be. In particular, the group has assumed sales growth rates of x.x% for the smartphone and tablets division. If this growth rate was revised to x.x% a further impairment loss of \$xxx,xxx would need to be recognised against the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

The group has further used a pre-tax discount rate of xx.x% (xxxx 2025- xx%) to calculate the recoverable amount of the division. If the pre-tax discount rate was increased to xx%, an impairment loss of \$xxx,xxx would have to be recognised against property plant and equipment.

(e) Deferred tax balances

(i) *Deferred tax assets*

		Consolidated entity	
	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Lease liabilities	7(b)	3,450	3,387
Tax losses		925	-
Provisions for warranties, restructurings, refunds, restoration obligations and legal claims	7(i)	1,137	786
Employee benefits	7(h)	914	822
		6,426	4,995
<i>Other</i>			
Hedging instruments	6(c)	230	234
	6(b),		
Loss allowances for financial assets	6(c)	212	121
Contingent liability	7(i)	143	-
Impairment of a building	4	140	-
Refund liabilities	6(e)	148	71
Other		65	18
Cash flow hedges	6(e)	-	-
Subtotal other		938	444
Total deferred tax assets		7,364	5,439
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	7(e)(ii)	(7,364)	(5,439)
Net deferred tax assets		-	-

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(e) Deferred tax balances (continued)

(i) Deferred tax assets (continued)

Significant estimates

The deferred tax assets include an amount of \$xxx,xxx which relates to carried-forward tax losses of Example Electronics Pty Ltd. These losses were recognised since the acquisition of this entity, see note 10. They were subsequently transferred to the head entity, TR Example Group when the acquired entity joined the tax consolidated group. The group expects to be able to recover these losses against taxable income over the following two to three years, subject to changes to the available fraction for transferred losses which could reduce the rate at which these losses can be utilised.

Movements	Lease liabilities \$'000	Tax losses \$'000	Employee benefits \$'000	Provisions \$'000	Other \$'000	Pension obligation \$'000	Building impairment \$'000	Deferred revenue \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2024	2,889	-	791	610	275	-	-	-	4,565
(Charged)/credited									
- to profit or loss	498	-	31	176	(134)	-	-	-	571
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	303
- directly to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	3,387	-	822	786	444	-	-	-	5,439
(Charged)/credited									
- to profit or loss	63	(600)	(33)	351	222	222	-	-	3
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	77	77	-	-	77
- directly to equity	-	-1,525	-125	-	60	60	-	-	80
Acquisition of subsidiary	63	(600)	(33)	351	135	1785	-	-	1,785
At 30 June 2026	444	925	914	1,137	938	-	-	-	7,364

At 1 July 2024

-to profit or loss
-to other comprehensive income
-directly to equity
Acquisition of subsidiary

At 30 June 2025



7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

~~(e)~~ Deferred tax balances (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax liabilities

		Consolidated entity	
	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Property, plant and equipment	7(a)	938	993
Right-of-use assets	7(b)	2,927	2,852
Intangible assets	7(d)	2,375	770
Investment property	7(c)	1,124	719
		7,364	5,334
Other			
Financial assets at FVTPL	6(c)	804	441
Hedging instruments	6(c)	138	243
Investments in associates	12(c)	90	78
Prepayments	7(g)	125	118
Inventories	7(f)	120	-
Other		23	11
Cash flow hedges	6(c)	-	-
Subtotal other		1,300	891
Total deferred tax liabilities		8,664	6,225
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	7(e)(i)	(7,364)	(5,439)
Net deferred tax liabilities		1,300	786

Offsetting within tax consolidated group

TR Example Group and its wholly-owned subsidiaries have applied the tax consolidation legislation, which means that these entities are taxed as a single entity. As a consequence, the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities of these entities have been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(e) Deferred tax balances (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax liabilities (continued)

Movements	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Right-of-use assets \$'000	Intangible assets \$'000	Investment property \$'000	Investments Other in associates \$'000	Investments in associates \$'000	Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss \$'000	Convertible note \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2024	770	2,312	615	300	822	-	-	-	4,819
Charged/(credited)									
- to profit or loss	223	540	155	419	(174)	-	-	-	1,163
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	243	-	-	-	243
At 30 June 2025	993	2,852	770	719	891	-	-	-	6,225
Charged/(credited)									
- to profit or loss	(379)	75	(255)	405	396	-	-	-	242
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(107)	-	-	-	(107)
Acquisition of subsidiary	324	-	1,860	-	120	-	-	-	2,304
At 30 June 2026	938	2,927	2,375	1,124	1,300	-	-	-	8,664
Charged/(credited)									
- to profit or loss	(379)	75	(255)	405	396	-	-	-	242
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(107)	-	-	-	(107)
Acquisition of subsidiary	324	-	1,860	-	120	-	-	-	2,304
At 30 June 2026	938	2,927	2,375	1,124	1,300	-	-	-	8,664

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(f) Inventories ~~(continued)~~

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Raw materials	6,200	4,800
Work in progress	5,600	5,400
Finished goods	10,353	9,472
Merchandise	-	-
Production supplies	-	-
Other inventories	-	-
Land held for development and resale	-	-
	22,153	19,672

(i) Assigning costs to inventories

The costs of individual items of inventory are determined using weighted average costs. Volume rebates or discounts are taken into account when estimating the cost of inventory if it is probable that they have been earned and will take effect. See note 19(m) for the group's other accounting policies for inventories.

(ii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Inventories recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss during the year ended 30 June 2026 included a credit of \$x,xxx,xxx (2025 - \$x,xxx,xxx) recognised as changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, an expense of \$xx,xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xx,xxx,xxx) recognised as raw materials and consumables used and \$xxx,xxx of inventories destroyed by a fire recognised in other expense (note 1).

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the group wrote down inventories to net realisable value by \$xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xxx,xxx) and reversed \$xx,xxx (2025 - \$x) of a previous written down inventory. These amounts were recognised in finished goods and work in progress in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(g) Assets classified as held for sale

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Non-current assets held for sale		
Land	250	-
	250	-

(i) Land held for sale

In xxx 20xx, the directors of Example Manufacturing Pty Ltd decided to sell a vacant land area which was originally acquired for an expansion of the smartphones and tablets manufacturing division. There are several interested parties and the sale is expected to be completed before the end of xxx 2026.

Refer to note 11(c) for information about assets and liabilities of a disposal group that were classified as held for sale at 30 June 2026.

~~(h) Employee benefit obligations~~

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(h) Employee benefit obligations ~~(continued)~~

Consolidated entity						
Notes	2026			2025		
	Current \$'000	Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000	Current \$'000	Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000
Leave obligations	690	2,220	2,910	470	2,270	2,740
Cash-settled share-based payment obligations	-	138	138	-	-	-
Share appreciation rights	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defined pension benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-employment medical benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
	690	2,358	3,048	470	2,270	2,740

(i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the group's liabilities for long service leave and annual leave which are classified as either other long-term benefits or short-term benefits, as explained in note 19(y).

The current portion of this liability includes all of the accrued annual leave, the unconditional entitlements to long service leave where employees have completed the required period of service and also for those employees who are entitled to pro rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount of the provision of \$XXX,XXX (2023 - \$XXX,XXX) is presented as current, since the group does not have a right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement for any of these obligations beyond 12 months. However, based on past experience, the group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

(ii) Reclassification of employee benefit obligations

The group's liabilities for accumulating sick leave and other long-term employee benefit obligations were previously presented as provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position. However, management considers it to be more relevant if all employee benefit obligations are presented in one separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position. Prior year comparatives as at 30 June 2025 have been restated by reclassifying \$xxx,xxx from current provisions to current employee benefit obligations and \$x,xxx,xxx from non-current provisions to non-current employee benefit obligations (\$xxx,xxx and \$x,xxx,xxx respectively as at 1 July 2025).

(iii) Cash-settled share-based payment obligations

In xxx 20xx, TR Example Group decided to reward divisional managers for their contribution to the performance of the group by granting them xxx,xxx share appreciation rights (SARs) in relation to the shares of its ultimate listed parent entity, Example Plc. The rights entitle the employees to a cash payment after three years of service. The amount payable will be determined based on the increase of Example Plc's share price between the grant date (xx xxx 20xx: GBP x.xx) and the vesting date (xx xxx 20xx). The rights must be exercised on vesting date and will expire if not exercised at on that date.

The fair value of the SARs as at the reporting date was determined using the Black-Scholes model and the share price, expected volatility, dividend yield and a risk-free interest rate as at the measurement date.

The group recognised expenses of \$xxx,xxx in relation to the SARs during the current reporting period (2025 - \$ nil).

(iv) Amounts recognised in profit and loss in relation to defined contribution plans

The group has recognised expenses of \$x,xxx,xxx in the current period (2025 - \$x,xxx,xxx) in relation to defined contribution plans which are included in employee benefit expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(v) Termination benefits

Refer to note 7(i) for information about termination benefits included in the restructuring provision recognised as at 30 June 2026.

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(i) Provisions

Consolidated entity							
	Notes	2026			2025		
		Current \$'000	Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000	Current \$'000	Non- current \$'000	Total \$'000
Provisions for restoration costs	7(i)(i)	225	1,573	1,798	-	1,382	1,382
Restructuring costs	7(i)(i)	900	-	900	-	-	-
Service warranties	7(i)(i)	635	-	635	920	-	920
Legal claim	7(i)(i)	460	-	460	320	-	320
Contingent liability	10	477	-	477	-	-	-
	7(i)(i),						
Employee benefits	7(h)(i)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Make good provision	7(i)(i)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume discounts and returns	7(i)(i)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2,697	1,573	4,270	1,240	1,382	2,622

* Restated - see note 7(h)(i) for further information.

(i) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates

Provisions for restoration costs

The group is required to restore the leased premises to their original condition at the end of the respective lease terms. A provision has been recognised for the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements. These costs have been capitalised as part of the cost of leasehold improvements and they are amortised over the shorter of the term of the lease and the useful life of the assets.

Restructuring including termination benefits

The reduction in output in the smartphones and tablets division (see note 7(d) above) resulted in the loss of xxx jobs at two factories. An agreement was reached with the local union representatives in xxx 20xx, which specifies the number of staff involved and the voluntary redundancy compensation package offered by the group, as well as amounts payable to those made redundant. The total estimated staff restructuring costs to be incurred are \$x,xxx,xxx. Other direct costs attributable to the restructuring, including costs incurred in relation to the termination of supply contracts, are \$xxx,xxx, and they are fully provided for in the current reporting period. The remaining provision of \$xxx,xxx is expected to be fully utilised over the next xx months. \$xxx,xxx of this provision relates to termination benefits.

Service warranties

Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year.

Significant estimates

The group generally offers 12-month warranties for its personal computer products. Management estimates the related provision for future warranty claims based on historical warranty claim information, as well as recent trends that might suggest that past cost information could differ from future claims. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior year. Factors that could impact the estimated claim information include the success of the group's productivity and quality initiatives, as well as parts and labour costs. As at 30 June 2026, this particular provision had a carrying amount of \$xxx,xxx (20xx - \$xxx,xxx). If claims costs were to differ by xx% from management's estimates, the warranty provisions would be an estimated \$xx,xxx higher or lower (2025 - \$xx,xxx higher/lower).

Legal claim

In xxxx 2026, an unfavourable judgment was ruled down against the group in respect of a legal claim made by a customer of the IT consulting division. However, after taking appropriate legal advice, the directors have decided to appeal against the decision. No payment has been made to the claimant pending outcome of the appeal. If upheld, payment of \$xxx,xxx will be required. The recognised provision reflects the management's best estimate of the most likely outcome. The court of appeal is expected to consider this matter in xxxx 2027.

7 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(i) Provisions (continued)

(i) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates (continued)

Legal claim (continued)

See note 19(x) for the group's other accounting policies relevant to provisions.

(ii) Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year are set out below:

	Provisions for restoration costs \$'000	Employee benefits \$'000	Make good provision \$'000
Consolidated entity			
2026			
Carrying amount at beginning of year	1,382	-	-
Acquired through business combination	-	-	-
Additional provision charged to plant and equipment	350	-	-
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	-	-	-
- additional provisions recognised	-	-	-
- unused amounts reversed	-	-	-
- unwinding of discount	66	-	-
Amounts used during the year	-	-	-
Carrying amount at end of year	1,798	-	-
	Restructuring obligations \$'000	Service warranties \$'000	Contingent liability \$'000
Consolidated entity			
2026			
Carrying amount at beginning of year	-	920	-
Acquired through business combination	-	-	450
Additional provision charged to plant and equipment	-	-	-
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	-	-	-
- additional provisions recognised	1,377	268	-
- unused amounts reversed	-	(330)	-
- unwinding of discount	-	-	27
Amounts used during the year	(477)	(223)	-
Carrying amount at end of year	900	635	477
		Legal claim \$'000	Other \$'000
Consolidated entity			Total \$'000
2026			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		320	-
Acquired through business combination		-	450
Additional provision charged to plant and equipment		-	350
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss		-	-
- additional provisions recognised		140	1,785
- unused amounts reversed		-	(330)
- unwinding of discount		-	93
Amounts used during the year		-	(700)
Carrying amount at end of year		460	4,270
Parent entity			
2026			
Carrying amount at end of year			

8 Equity

(a) Contributed equity

(i) *Movements in ordinary fully paid shares:*

		Number of shares	Total \$'000
Details			
Balance 1 July 2024 and 1 July 2025		5,479,93,075	62,619
Share issue	8(a)(ii)	1,606,820	10,410
Acquisition of subsidiary	10	1,698,261	14,816
		5,800,98,156	87,845
Less: Transaction costs arising on share issues		-	(200)
Deferred tax credit recognised directly in equity		-	60
Balance 30 June 2026		5,800,98,156	87,705

(ii) *Ordinary shares*

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and on a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

(b) Hedging reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, as described in note 19(p). Amounts are subsequently either transferred to the initial cost of inventory or reclassified to profit or loss as appropriate.

(c) Franked dividends

The franked portions of the final dividends recommended after 30 June 2026 will be franked out of existing franking credits, or out of franking credits arising from the payment of income tax in the year ending 30 June 2027.

	Consolidated entity	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30% (2025 - 30%)	20,531	15,480

The above amounts are calculated from the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for franking credits and debits that will arise from the settlement of liabilities or receivables for income tax and dividends after the end of the year.

9 Cash flow information

(a) Non-cash investing and financing activities

		Consolidated entity	
	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Acquisition of office fit outs from lessor as lease incentive	7(a)	-	950

Non-cash investing and financing activities disclosed in other notes are:

- Acquisition of right-of-use assets - note 7(b)

Cash flow information

~~(a) Non-cash investing and financing activities (continued)~~

- partial settlement of a business combination through the issue of shares - note 10, and
- deferred settlement of part proceeds of the sale of Example Equipment Hire Pty Ltd - note 11.

Group structure

This section provides information which will help users to understand how the group structure affects the financial position and performance of the group as a whole. In particular, there is information about:

- changes to the structure that occurred during the year as a result of business combinations and the disposal of a discontinued operation, and
- interests in associates.

A list of significant subsidiaries is provided in note 12. This note also discloses details about the group's equity-accounted investments.

10	Business combinations	x
11	Discontinued operations	x
12	Interests in other entities	x

10 Business combination

(a) Summary of acquisition

On x xxx 20xx the parent entity acquired xx% of the issued share capital of Example Electronics Pty Ltd, a manufacturer and distributor of peripheral equipment. The acquisition has significantly increased the group's market share in this industry and complements the group's existing IT consultancy division.

Details of the [final]/[provisional] purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill at acquisition date are as follows:

	\$'000
Purchase consideration (refer to (b) below):	
Cash paid	4,340
Ordinary shares issued	14,816
Contingent consideration	135
Total purchase consideration	<u>19,291</u>

The fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities recognised because of the acquisition at acquisition date are as follows:

	Fair value \$'000
Cash	1,550
Trade receivables	780
Inventories	840
Property, plant and equipment	11,810
Deferred tax asset	1,785
Intangible assets: trademarks	3,020
Intangible assets: customer contracts	3,180
Trade payables	(470)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	(415)
Bank overdraft	(1,150)
Contingent liability	(450)
Deferred tax liability	(2,304)
Net identifiable assets acquired	<u>18,176</u>
Add: goodwill	1,115
Net assets acquired	<u>19,291</u>

The goodwill is attributable to the workforce and an increase in market share.

There were no acquisitions in the year ended 30 June 2025.

(i) Significant estimate: contingent consideration

If certain pre-determined sales volumes are achieved by the acquired business for the year ended 30 June 2026, additional consideration of up to \$xxx,xxx may be payable in cash on x xxxx 2027.

The potential undiscounted amount payable under the agreement is between \$x for sales below \$x,xxx,xxx and \$xxx,xxx for sales above \$x,xxx,xxx. The fair value of the contingent consideration of \$xxx,xxx was estimated by calculating the present value of the future expected cash flows. The estimates are based on a discount rate of x% and assumed probability-adjusted sales of Example Electronics Pty Ltd of between \$x,xxx,xxx and \$x,xxx,xxx.

As at 30 June 2026, the contingent consideration has been derecognised, because the actual sales revenue achieved by Example Electronics Pty Ltd was below \$x,xxx,xxx. A gain of \$xxx,xxx was included in other income.

10 Business combination

(a) Summary of acquisition (continued)

(ii) Significant judgement: contingent liability

A contingent liability of \$xxx,xxx was recognised on the acquisition of Example Electronics Pty Ltd for a pending lawsuit in which the entity is a defendant. The claim has arisen from a customer alleging defects on products supplied to them. It is expected that the courts will have reached a decision on this case by xxxx 20xx. The potential undiscounted amount of all future payments that the group could be required to make, if there was an adverse decision related to the lawsuit, is estimated to be between \$xxx,xxx and \$xxx,xxx. As at 30 June 2026, there has been no change in the amount recognised for the liability in xxx 20xx (except for the unwinding of the discount of \$xx,xxx), since there has been no change in the probability of the outcome of the lawsuit.

11 Discontinued operation

(a) Description

On xx xxx 2025 the directors decided to sell Example Equipment Hire Pty Ltd and initiated an active program to locate a buyer and complete the sale. The associated assets and liabilities were consequently presented as held for sale in the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

The subsidiary was sold on xx xxx 2025 with effect from xx xxx 2025 and it is reported in the current period as a discontinued operations.

The gain from discontinued operations presented below in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relates to:

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	246	399
Gain on sale of the subsidiary after income tax	651	-
	897	399

(b) Details of the sale of the subsidiary

In the event that operations of the subsidiary achieve certain performance criteria during the period from x xxx 20xx to xx xxx 20xx as specified in an 'earn out' clause in the sale agreement, additional cash consideration of up to \$xxx,xxx will be receivable. At the time of the sale the fair value of the consideration was determined to be \$xxx,xxx. It has been recognised as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (see note 6(c)).

At year end, the fair value was re-estimated to be \$xxx,xxx. The gain of \$xx,xxx is presented in discontinued operations net of related income tax.

(c) Assets and liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale

The following assets and liabilities were reclassified as held for sale in relation to the discontinued operations as at 30 June ~~2025~~:

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets classified as held for sale		
Property, plant and equipment	-	1,995
Trade receivables	-	1,570
Inventories	-	1,390
Total assets of disposal group held for sale	-	4,955
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		
Trade payables	-	(450)
Provision for employee benefits	-	(50)
Total liabilities of disposal group held for sale	-	(500)

Discontinued operation

~~(c) Assets and liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale (continued)~~

12 Interests in other entities

(a) Material subsidiaries

The group's principal subsidiaries at 30 June 2026 are set out below. They have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business of each entity.

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group	
		2026	2025
		%	%
Example 1 Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Example 2 Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Example 3 Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Example 4 Pty Ltd	Australia	-	100

(b) Significant restrictions on subsidiaries

Cash and short-term deposits held in Example Manufacturing Pty Ltd are subject to loan covenant requirement in maintaining current assets which restricts the ability of Example Manufacturing Pty Ltd to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans.

The carrying amount of the assets included within the consolidated financial statements to which these restrictions apply is \$xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xxx,xxx).

(c) Interests in associates

As at 30 June 2026, the group held xx% of the ordinary shares in Example Pet Ltd (2025 - xx%), a company incorporated in Australia and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The group has determined that it has significant influence over Example Pet Ltd and is therefore equity-accounting its investment.

As at 30 June 2026, the fair value of the group's investment in the associate which is based on its market price quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange was \$x,xxx,xxx (2025: \$x,xxx,xxx) and the carrying amount of the investment was \$x,xxx,xxx (2025: \$x,xxx,xxx).

The amount presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the investment in the associate relates to:

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Group's share of the profit or loss of the associate	340	312
Group's share of a discontinued operation of the associate	-	43

Unrecognised items¹

This section of the notes provides information about items that are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements because they do not (yet) satisfy the recognition criteria.

In addition to the items and transactions disclosed below, there are also:

- (a) Unrecognised tax amounts - see note 5, and
- (b) Non-cash investing and financing transactions - see note 9(a).

13	Contingent liabilities and contingent assets	x
14	Commitments	x
15	Events after the reporting period	x

Unrecognised items

1. There is no requirement to highlight separately any unrecognised items. However, we believe that this information is useful for users in assessing the financial performance and position of the Ggroup.

13 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(a) Contingent liabilities

The Group had contingent liabilities at 30 June 2026 in respect of:

(i) Claims

A claim for unspecified damages was lodged against Example Consulting Pty Ltd in xxxx 2026 in relation to alleged non-performance under a sales contract. The company has disclaimed liability and is defending the action. It is not practical to estimate the potential effect of this claim, but legal advice indicates that it is not probable that a material liability will arise.

In xxxx 2026, a claim was lodged against Example Manufacturing Pty Ltd asserting that the entity had breached certain registered patents of a competitor. The matter is currently being considered by the courts, and the group expects judgment before the end of xxx 2026. The group considers it to be probable that the judgment will be in its favour and so it has therefore not recognised a provision in relation to this claim. The potential undiscounted amount of the total payments that the group could be required to make, if there was an adverse decision related to the lawsuit, is estimated to be approximately \$xxx,xxx.

(b) Contingent assets

A subsidiary has lodged a claim against a supplier for damages caused by the supply of faulty products. The matter has been referred to arbitration and, having received legal advice, the directors believe that a favourable outcome is probable. The claim is estimated to be approximately \$xxx,xxx. However, the contingent asset has not been recognised as a receivable at 30 June 2026, because receipt of the amount is dependent on the outcome of the arbitration process.

14 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant and equipment	4,200	800
Investment property	520	1,250
Intangible assets	450	-

(b) Repairs and maintenance: investment property

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Contractual obligation for future repairs and maintenance - not recognised as a liability	540	389

15 Events occurring after the reporting period

(a) Acquisition of Example Furnishings Limited

On xx xxxx 2026, TR Example Group acquired xx.x% of the issued shares in Example Manufacturing Limited, a manufacturer of IT equipment, for consideration of \$xx,xxx,xxx. The acquisition is expected to increase the group's market share and create cost synergies.

The financial effects of this transaction have not been recognised at 30 June 2026. The operating results and assets and liabilities of the acquired company will be consolidated from xx xxxx 2026.

15 Events occurring after the reporting period

(a) Acquisition of Example Furnishings Limited (continued)

The group estimates that the acquisition will result in the recognition of goodwill of approximately \$x,xxx,xxx which is attributable to Example Manufacturing Limited's strong position and profitability in trading in the IT equipment market and synergies expected to arise after the company's acquisition of the new subsidiary.

The purchase price includes contingent consideration which is depending on the profits achieved by Example Manufacturing in the year ending 30 June 2027. The maximum undiscounted amount payable under this arrangement is \$xxx,xxx and the fair value as at the date of acquisition is estimated to be approximately \$xxx,xxx.

(b) Refinancing of borrowing

At the beginning of xxxx 2026, the group renegotiated its existing loan facility to finance the construction of the new production plant for the electronic equipment division. The total available amount under the facility was increased by \$xx,xxx,xxx, which is expected to be drawn down over the next xx months. The facility is now repayable in three annual instalments, commencing x xxxx 20xx. The refinancing resulted in the recognition of a modification gain of \$xx,xxx which will be recognised in profit or loss in the 2027 financial year.

Further details

This section of the notes includes other information that must be disclosed to comply with the accounting standards and other pronouncements, but that is not immediately related to individual line items in the consolidated financial statements.

16	Related party transactions	x
17	Remuneration of auditors	x
18	Parent entity financial information	x
19	Summary of significant accounting policies	x
20	Changes in accounting policies	x

16 Related party transactions

(a) Parent entities

The group is controlled by the following entities:

Name	Type	Ownership interest	
		2026	2025
Example Immediate Plc	Immediate parent entity	xx%	xx%
Example Plc	Ultimate parent entity and controlling party	xx%	xx%

- Example AG holds xxx% of the issued ordinary shares of Example Immediate Plc..

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 12(a).

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Total key management compensation	3,273,000	2,510,000

The compensation disclosed above include \$xxx,xxx (2026 - \$xxx,xxx) of bonuses payable under a short-term incentive scheme which were unpaid as at year end and are included in other payables. In addition, the leave obligations disclosed in note 7(h)(i) include \$xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xx,xxx) of obligations payable to the key management personnel.

In addition to the key management compensation disclosed above, the group paid \$xxx,xxx (2025 - \$xxx,xxx) to a management entity for CFO services provided to the group.

(d) Transactions with other related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$	\$
<i>Sales and purchases of goods and services</i>			
Sale of goods to associates		1,25,222	-
Purchase of management services from parent		4,50,000	3,70,000
Purchases of electronic equipment from other related parties		1,82,232	78,300
Purchases of various goods and services from entities controlled by key management personnel	16(d)(i)	7,64,265	5,76,020
<i>Dividend revenue income</i>			
Other related parties		1,50,000	3,00,000
<i>Superannuation contributions</i>			
		-	-
f6e5419a-440d-423a-b509-0e5365416464		-	-
<i>Dividend payments</i>			
Example Immediate Plc		2,59,40,234	1,28,65,329

(i) Purchases from entities controlled by key management personnel

The group acquired the following goods and services from entities that are controlled by members of the group's key management personnel:

- construction of a warehouse building

16 Related party transactions ~~Related-party transactions~~

(d) Transactions with other related parties (continued)

(i) Purchases from entities controlled by key management personnel (continued)

- rental of an office building, and
- legal services.

(e) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Current payables (purchases of goods and services)		
Example Immediate Plc (parent entity)	58,200	73,000
Entities controlled by key management personnel	1,96,375	91,294
Other related parties	2,65,327	94,300

(f) Loans to/from related parties

	Notes	Consolidated entity	
		2026	2025
		\$	\$
<i>Loans to key management personnel</i>			
Beginning of the year		6,06,300	5,02,700
Loans advanced		2,20,000	1,50,000
Loan repayments received		(1,08,850)	(46,400)
Interest charged		56,929	41,275
Interest received		(56,929)	(41,275)
Loss allowance (see note 6(c))	6(c)	(3,000)	(2,000)
End of year		7,14,450	6,04,300
<i>Loans to other related parties</i>			
Beginning of the year		7,00,000	6,00,000
Loans advanced		10,00,400	6,00,400
Loan repayments received		(4,00,300)	(5,00,400)
Interest charged		81,450	62,130
Interest received		(81,450)	(62,130)
Loss allowance (see note 6(c))	6(c)	(4,000)	(2,000)
End of year		1,2,96,100	6,98,000
<i>Loans from Example Immediate Plc (parent entity)</i>			
Beginning of the year		4,00,000	-
Loans advanced		7,1,50,000	4,1,00,000
Loan repayments made		(2,0,50,000)	(1,00,000)
Interest charged		1,85,400	1,04,900
Interest paid		(1,85,400)	(1,04,900)
End of year		9,1,00,000	4,00,000
<i>Loans from associates</i>			
Beginning of the year		-	-
Loans advanced		6,2,85,230	8,00,220
Loan repayments made		(2,00,000)	(8,00,220)
Interest charged		2,45,450	84,830
Interest paid		(2,45,450)	(84,830)
End of year		6,0,85,230	-

16 Related party transactions

(f) Loans to/from related parties (continued)

An allowance of \$x,xxx was recognised in relation to loans to related parties during the year, and the loss allowance on loans to key management personnel was increased by \$x,xxx, see note 6(c)(i). No loss allowance was recognised in expense in 2025.

(g) Terms and conditions

Transactions relating to dividends, calls on partly paid ordinary shares and subscriptions for new ordinary shares were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

The loans to key management personnel are generally for periods of xx years, repayable in quarterly instalments at interest rates of x% per annum. They are secured by first mortgages over the individuals' residences. One unsecured loan of \$xx,xxx was made to a director of TR Example Group for a period of two years with an interest rate of x% per annum. This loan is repayable in full on xx xxxx 20xx.

Goods were sold to associates during the year based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties. Management services were bought from the immediate parent entity on a cost-plus basis, with a margin ranging from xx% to xx% (2025 - xx% to xx%). All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. The loans to other related parties are repayable between two to four years from the reporting date, the loans from the associate mature in three years and the loans from the parent entity are denominated in Australian dollars and repayable in instalments from 20xx. The average interest rate on the other loans during the year was x.x% (2025 - x.xx%).

Outstanding balances other than loans to key management personnel are unsecured and are repayable in cash.

17 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by ABC Auditors as the auditor of the parent entity, TR Example Group, by xxx's related network firms and by non-related audit firms:

(a) Auditors of the Group - ABC Auditors and related network firms

	Consolidated entity	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Audit of financial reports		
Group	6,53,000	6,35,000
Controlled entities	9,63,000	9,45,000
Total audit of financial reports	1,6,16,000	1,5,80,000
Other statutory assurance services	56,000	52,000
Other assurance services	2,41,000	75,000
Header		
Other services		
Tax compliance services	20,000	15,000
Tax advisory services	10,000	10,000
Consulting services	15,000	12,000
Total other non-audit services	45,000	37,000
Total services provided by ABC Auditors	1,9,58,000	1,7,44,000

(b) Other auditors and their related network firms

Audit of financial reports		
Controlled entities	15,000	12,000
	-	-

17 Remuneration of auditors

(b) Other auditors and their related network firms (continued)

Other statutory assurance services	40,000	35,000
Other assurance services	21,000	21,000
	-	-
Other services		
Tax compliance services	30,000	25,000
	-	-
Total services provided by other auditors (excluding ABC Auditors)	1,06,000	93,000

18 Changes in accounting policies

~~As a result of the adoption of the amendments to AASB-1060, the group changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:~~

- ~~• Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the group has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.~~
- ~~• Covenants that the group is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the group is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification.~~

~~This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of TR Example Group's borrowings. The group did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to AASB-1060.~~
New and amended standards and interpretations

~~The new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that apply for the first time in 20265 do not materially impact the consolidated financial statement of the Group.~~

Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

~~Certain Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting year ended 30 June 2026. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.~~

Appendix

~~New standards and amendments~~

~~This appendix provides a summary of (a) new standards and amendments that are effective for the first time for periods commencing on or after 1 July January 20245 (i.e. years ending 30 June 20256) and (b) forthcoming requirements, being standards and amendments that will become effective on or after 1 July July 20256.~~

~~(a) New standards and amendments — applicable 1 July January 20254~~

~~The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July January 20245:~~

Title	Key requirements	Effective date *
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New standards and amendments

(a) New standards and amendments — applicable 1 July 2024 (continued)

AASB 2020-1— <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> [AASB-101]	<p>Amendments made to AASB 101 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> in 2020 and 2022 clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant that an entity is required to comply with only after the reporting period).</p>	1 January 2024
AASB 2020-6— <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current—Deferral of Effective Date</i> [AASB-101]	<p>Covenants of loan arrangements will not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either on or before the reporting date, this needs to be considered in the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date.</p>	
AASB 2022-6— <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i> [AASB 101 and AASB Practice Statement 2]	<p>The amendments require disclosures if an entity classifies a liability as non-current and that liability is subject to covenants with which the entity must comply within 12 months of the reporting date. The disclosures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the carrying amount of the liability • information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), and 	
AASB 2023-3— <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants: Tier 2</i> [AASB-1060]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants. <p>The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the requirements in AASB 108 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>.</p> <p>Special transitional rules apply if an entity had early adopted the 2020 amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.</p>	
AASB 2022-5— <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i> [AASB-16]	<p>In November 2022, the AASB finalised narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in AASB 16 <i>Leases</i> which explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.</p> <p>The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability subsequent to the sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a way that does not result in the seller-lessee recognising any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.</p>	1 January 2024

Appendix

New standards and amendments

(a) New standards and amendments — applicable 1 July 2024 (continued)

AASB 2023-1— <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [AASB 7 & AASB 107]	In June 2023, the AASB issued amendments to AASB 107 and AASB 7 to require specific disclosures about supplier finance arrangements (SFAs). The amendments respond to investors' need for more information about SFAs to be able to assess how these arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk.	1 January 2024
AASB 2024-1— <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Supplier Finance Arrangements: Tier 2 Disclosures</i> [AASB 1060]	<p>The new disclosures will provide information about:</p> <p>(a) The terms and conditions of SFAs.</p> <p>(b) The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs and the line items in which those liabilities are presented.</p> <p>(c) The carrying amount of the financial liabilities in (b) for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers.</p> <p>(d) The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and comparable trade payables that are not part of such arrangements.</p> <p>(e) Non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities in (b).</p> <p>(f) Access to SFA facilities and concentration of liquidity risk with finance providers.</p> <p>Entities will be required to aggregate the information that they provide about SFAs. However, entities should disaggregate information about terms and conditions that are dissimilar, disclose explanatory information where the range of payment due dates is wide, and disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes that are needed for comparability between periods.</p> <p>The AASB has provided transitional relief by not requiring comparative information in the first year, and also not requiring disclosure of specified opening balances. Further, the required disclosures are only applicable for annual periods during the first year of application. Therefore, the earliest that the new disclosures will have to be provided is in annual financial reports for December 2024 year ends, unless an entity has a financial year of less than 12 months.</p> <p>Entities reporting under the simplified disclosure regime will also be required to provide the information in 1 to 5 above, with similar transitional relief.</p>	

New standards and amendments

(a) New standards and amendments — applicable 1 July 2024 (continued)

<p>AASB 2023-5- Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Lack of Exchangeability AASB 2022-10- Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for- Profit Public Sector Entities (AASB 13)^Δ</p>	<p>The amendments create a new definition of exchangeability and clarify when a currency is not exchangeable.</p> <p>The amendments explain that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — An entity can obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay. — A market or exchange mechanism creates enforceable rights and obligations over an exchange transaction. <p>When a currency is not exchangeable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — An entity shall estimate the spot exchange rate. — The estimate would reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. — The entity must also disclose information on how the lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. <p>In June 2023, the AASB issued amendments clarifying how an entity determines the exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency. The amendments introduce guidance for identifying a lack of exchangeability and require entities to estimate the exchange rate using an approach that reflects the conditions under which the entity would have been able to exchange the currency if exchangeability existed.</p> <p>The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements, including the facts and circumstances giving rise to the lack of exchangeability, the method used to estimate the exchange rate, and the quantitative impact on the financial statements. These changes primarily affect entities operating in jurisdictions subject to currency controls or severe exchange restrictions. The AASB has added authoritative implementation guidance to AASB 13-Fair Value Measurement for application by not-for-profit (NFP) public sector entities.</p> <p>The guidance clarifies, for the fair value measurement of assets that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the entity only needs to consider whether the asset's highest and best use differs from its current use when the asset is either • classified as held for sale or held for distribution to owners, or • it is highly probable that the asset will be used for an alternative purpose to its current use. • That the asset's use is 'financially feasible' if market participants would be willing to invest in the asset's service capacity, considering both • the capability of the asset to be used to provide needed goods or services to beneficiaries, and • the resulting cost of those goods or services. • That If both, the market selling price of a comparable asset and some market participant data required to measure the fair value of the asset are not observable, an entity uses its own assumptions as a starting point in developing unobservable inputs and adjusts those assumptions to the extent that reasonably available information indicates that other market participants 	<p>1 January 2025- (Earlier application is permitted for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2025.) 1 January 2024</p>
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	would use different data. ● How the cost approach is to be applied to measure the asset's fair value, including guidance on the nature of costs to induce in the replacement cost of a reference asset and how to identify economic obsolescence.	
AASB 2024-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 [Deferral of equity accounting-related amendments]	In 2024, the AASB approved amendments that defer the effective date of earlier amendments relating to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The deferral means that entities are not required to implement the previously issued equity accounting amendments during the 2025/26 period. The amendments therefore retain the existing accounting requirements for such transactions, avoiding changes to current recognition and measurement practices. Entities must continue applying their existing policies until the deferred amendments become operative at a future date.	1 January 2025 (early application is permitted)
AASB 2026-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements [AASB 136 & AASB 137]	In January 2026, the AASB issued amendments arising from the IASB's Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements, introducing enhanced disclosure requirements for impairment (AASB 136) and provisions (AASB 137). The amendments add new illustrative examples and clarify expectations regarding transparency over significant estimation uncertainties. Entities are now required to provide more granular information about key assumptions, the nature of estimation uncertainty, and sensitivity to changes in assumptions. These disclosures aim to improve users' understanding of measurement uncertainty in impairment testing and provisioning.	1 July 2025 (early application is permitted)

* Applicable to reporting periods commencing on or after the given date, unless otherwise stated.

△ Applicable only to not for profit and/or public sector entities.

(b) Forthcoming requirements

As at 31 March 2025⁶, the following standards and interpretations had been issued but were not mandatory for annual reporting periods ending on 30 June 2025⁶. For more recent information, refer to our [the AASB website at New Standards for 2025/26 and earlier financial years | AASB and Changes in Australian Accounting Standards | NSW Government](#).

Title	Key requirements	Effective Date *
AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Lack of Exchangeability [AASB 1, AASB 121 & AASB 1060]	In October 2023, the AASB amended AASB 121 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, AASB 121 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary. These new requirements will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted (subject to any endorsement process).	1 January 2025 (early adoption is available)
AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Classification	The AASB 2024-2 amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments: — Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition.	1 January 2026 (earlier application permitted)

and Measurement of Financial Instruments AASB 2025-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met. — For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG) linked features and other similar contingent features. — Clarify how non recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the SPPI test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets. — Require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. <p>The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.</p> <p>AASB 2025-2 follows the issuance of AASB 2024-2, extending some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities. Specifically, it amends AASB 1060 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs. — Renumber the supplier finance arrangement disclosures and relocate them from the “Basic Financial Instruments” section of the Standard to the “Statement of Cash Flows” section. 	
AASB 2025-1 and AASB 2025-3 Amendments to AASs—Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity [AASB 7 and AASB 9] AASB 2025-3 Amendments to AASs—Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Tier 2 Disclosures	<p>Entities with nature-dependent electricity contracts will have to consider the amendments, which clarify three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (e.g., wind, solar) can qualify for the own use exception under IFRS 9 if the entity remains a net purchaser over the contract period (i.e., the entity buys sufficient electricity to offset any sales of unused electricity). — Entities can now designate contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity as hedging instruments and designate a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specific criteria are met. — Amendments to IFRS 7 add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity’s financial performance and cash flows. <p>AASB 2025-3 follows the issuance of AASB 2025-1, extending some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities. Specifically, it amends AASB 1060 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about nature-dependent electricity contracts that meet the ‘own use’ criteria and are recognised as procurement contracts. 	1 January 2026 (earlier application permitted)
AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector ^Δ	<p>Public sector entities are required to apply AASB 17 Insurance Contracts for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026.</p> <p>AASB 2022-9 outlines modifications to the standard AASB 17 which apply only to public sector entities.</p> <p>Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026, with earlier application permitted. The AASB has added modifications to AASB 17 Insurance Contracts which apply only to public sector entities. These modifications provide public sector entities with:</p>	1 July 2026 (earlier application permitted)⁵

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-requisites, indicators and other considerations to help identify which arrangements fall within the scope of AASB 17 in a public sector context • an exemption from sub-grouping onerous versus non-onerous contracts at initial recognition • an exemption from sub-grouping contracts issued no more than a year apart • an amendment to the initial recognition requirements so that they do not depend on when contracts become onerous • guidance on coverage periods, which has consequences for assessing eligibility for the premium allocation approach in a public sector context • an accounting policy choice to measure liabilities for remaining coverage applying the premium allocation approach, and • a transition requirement which grandfathers existing arrangements such that they can either be classified as liability for incurred claims within the scope of AASB 17 or a provision within the scope of AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. <p>AASB 1050 Administered Arrangements was also amended to provide an accounting policy choice for government departments to apply either AASB 17 or AASB 137 in determining the information to be disclosed about administered captive insurer activities.</p>	
<p>AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</p>	<p>AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and retrospective application will be required.</p> <p>The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 are:</p> <p>New structure for the statement of profit or loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income and expenses must be classified into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. Presentation of mandatory subtotals: 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes', and 'profit or loss'. For the purposes of classifying income and expenses into one of the three new categories, entities will need to assess their main business activity, which will require judgement. There may be more than one main business activity. <p>Disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs)</p> <p>An MPM is a subtotal of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside the financial statements to convey management's view of an aspect of the entity's overall financial performance to users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosures of MPMs must be made in a single note. Include information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the measure is calculated How it provides useful information Reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by AASB 18 or another standard ASIC is considering whether amendments will be made to its guidance in RG230 Disclosing non-IFRS financial information. 	<p>1 January 2027 (earlier application permitted)(early adoption is permitted)</p>
<p>AASB 2014 10 Amendments to AASBs Sale or Contribution of</p>	<p>The amendments to AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a</p>	<p>1 January 2028 (earlier application permitted)</p>

Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.	
	These amendments are to be applied prospectively.	
	AASB 2024-4 Amendments to AASs—Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections deferred the effective date of AASB 2014-10 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028.	

Appendix

New standards and amendments

(b) Forthcoming requirements (continued)

<p>AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector^Δ</p>	<p>The AASB has added modifications to AASB 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> which apply only to public sector entities. These modifications provide public sector entities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-requisites, indicators and other considerations to help identify which arrangements fall within the scope of AASB 17 in a public sector context • an exemption from sub-grouping onerous versus non-onerous contracts at initial recognition • an exemption from sub-grouping contracts issued no more than a year apart • an amendment to the initial recognition requirements so that they do not depend on when contracts become onerous • guidance on coverage periods, which has consequences for assessing eligibility for the premium allocation approach in a public sector context • an accounting policy choice to measure liabilities for remaining coverage applying the premium allocation approach, and • a transition requirement which grandfathers existing arrangements such that they can either be classified as liability for incurred claims within the scope of AASB 17 or a provision within the scope of AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. <p>AASB 1050 Administered Arrangements was also amended to provide an accounting policy choice for government departments to apply either AASB 17 or AASB 137 in determining the information to be disclosed about administered captive insurer activities.</p>	<p>1 July 2025</p>

* Applicable to reporting periods commencing on or after the given date.

~~** This overview provides an overview of the significant reporting pronouncements issued as of 31 December 2025, omitting the following minor amendments:~~

- ~~— AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Annual Improvements Volume I (IFRS Developments Issue 229: IASB issues narrow scope amendments to five IFRS accounting standards (June 2024))~~
- ~~— AASB 2025-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards—Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation—Currency~~
- ~~— Recognition of Revenue from Tuition Fees (IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers)~~
- ~~— Classification of Cash Flows related to Variation Margin Calls on 'Collateralised to Market' Contracts (IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows)~~

19 Summary of significant material accounting policies

~~Listed below are examples of accounting policies that could potentially be material for an entity and should therefore be disclosed.~~

This note provides a list of other material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The consolidated financial statements are for the group consisting of TR Example Group and its subsidiaries.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. TR Example Group is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements

(i) *Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements*

The consolidated financial statements of the TR Example Group ~~group~~ comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

(ii) *Historical cost convention*

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) and investment property - measured at fair value, and
- assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost of disposal.

(iii) *New and amended standards adopted by the group*

New and amended standards and interpretations

~~The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January/July 2025 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The group has applied the following standards and amendments for first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2025:~~

- ~~AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments~~^{153B}~~AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability~~
- ~~AASB 2025-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures~~
- ~~AASB 2025-1 and AASB 2025-3 Amendments to AASs - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity [AASB 7 and AASB 9]~~
- ~~AASB 2025-3 Amendments to AASs - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Tier 2 Disclosures~~

~~For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should de2026termine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.~~

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements. ~~AASB 2023-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Non-current Liabilities with Covenants: Tier 2 [AASB 1060]~~

Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

~~Certain Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting year ended 30 June 2026. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective~~

- ~~AASB 2024-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements: Tier 2 Disclosures [AASB 1060]~~

~~(iv) Rounding~~

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The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$000), except when otherwise indicated under the option available to the Company Group as provided in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191. The Company Group is an entity to which this legislative instrument applies.

(b) ~~Principles~~ Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity where the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group (refer to note 19(i)).

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(b) ~~Principles-Basis~~ of consolidation (continued)

(ii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the group holds between xx% and xx% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

(iii) Joint arrangements

[Removed as not applicable.]

(iv) Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Where the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in note 19(j).

(v) Changes in ownership interests

The group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of TR Example Group.

When the group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This might mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(c) Segment reporting

Removed as not applicable to TR Example Group.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(d) Foreign currency translation (continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Group companies

[Removed as not applicable.]

(e) Revenue recognition

The accounting policies for the group's revenue from contracts with customers are explained in note 3(b).

(f) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. Note 4(a) provides further information on how the group accounts for government grants.

(g) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The deferred tax liabilities in relation to investment property that is measured at fair value is determined assuming that the property will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(g) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(h) Leases

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- lease payments to be made under an extension option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise the option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

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

The group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. While the group revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the group.

(i) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the

- the fair values of the assets transferred
- the liabilities incurred

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(i) Business combinations (continued)

- the equity interests issued by the group
- the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- the consideration transferred,
- the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

(j) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(l) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. See note 6(b) for further information about the group's accounting for trade receivables and description of the group's impairment policies.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(m) Inventories

(i) Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost includes the transfer from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but it excludes borrowing costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(ii) Land held for resale

Land held for resale is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, and development and borrowing costs during development. When development is completed borrowing costs and other holding charges are expensed as incurred.

(n) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and groups of contracts within the scope of *AASB 17 Insurance Contracts*, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the noncurrent asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognized.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(o) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded either in profit or loss or in OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(o) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

The group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- **FVOCI:** assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- **FVTPL:** assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as applicable.

(iv) Impairment

The group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables, see note 6(b) for further details.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(p) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date when a derivative contract is entered into, and they are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The group designates certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges), or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge relationships are disclosed in note 6(d). Movements in the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Cash flow hedge that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/(losses).

Where option contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the group designates only the intrinsic value of the options as the hedging instrument.

Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in intrinsic value of the options are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The changes in the time value of the options that relate to the hedged item ('aligned time value') are recognised within OCI in the costs of hedging reserve within equity.

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the group designates the full change in fair value of the forward contract (including forward points) as the hedging instrument and recognises the gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are accounted for as follows:

- Where the hedged item subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (such as inventory), both the deferred hedging gains and losses and the deferred time value of the option contracts or deferred forward points, if any, are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss because the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example through cost of goods sold).
- The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognised in profit or loss within finance cost at the same time as the interest expense on the hedged borrowings.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs, resulting in the recognition of a non-financial asset such as inventory. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

(q) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability when the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(q) Financial guarantee contracts (continued)

- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The fair value of financial guarantees on initial recognition equals the present value of the premium in an arm's length transaction.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

(r) Property, plant and equipment

The group's property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost might also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in shareholders' equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

The depreciation methods and periods used by the group are disclosed in note 7(a).

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 19(j)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is group policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(s) Investment properties

The group's accounting policy for investment properties is disclosed in note 7(c).

(t) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as described in note 19(i). Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

(ii) Trademarks, licences and customer contracts

Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost. Trademarks, licences and customer contracts acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(t) Intangible assets (continued)

(iii) Research and development

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation as set out in note 7(d)(ii) are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

(iv) Amortisation methods and periods

Refer to note 7(d) for details about amortisation methods and periods used by the group for intangible assets.

(u) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within xx months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(v) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible bond is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

Borrowings are derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the group has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least xx months after the reporting period.

Covenants that the group is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the group is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification at the reporting date.

(w) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(x) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations might be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(y) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within xx months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and they are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The group has liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within xx months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period, using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement for at least xx months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered defined contribution superannuation plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iv) Share-based payments – share-appreciation rights

Liabilities for the share appreciation rights granted over the parent entity's shares are recognised as employee benefit expense over the relevant service period. The liabilities are remeasured to fair value at each reporting date and are presented as employee benefit obligations in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(v) Profit-sharing and bonus plans

The group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

19 Summary of significant accounting policies

(y) Employee benefits (continued)

(vi) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of AASB 137 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than xx months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

(z) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity, see note 8.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any group company purchases the company's equity instruments, for example as the result of a share buy-back or a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of TR Example Group as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of TR Example Group.

(aa) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(ab) Earnings per share

Removed as not applicable to TR Example Group.

(ac) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of TR Example Group (the Group), I state that: ~~In the directors' opinion:~~

In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the consolidated financial statements and notes set out on pages X5 to ~~79XX~~ are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- ~~(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.~~

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

Sydney
22 August 20265

Appendix

New standards and amendments

This appendix provides a summary of (a) new standards and amendments that are effective for the first time for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2025 (i.e. years ending 30 June 2026) and (b) forthcoming requirements, being standards and amendments that will become effective on or after 1 July 2026.

(a) New standards and amendments – applicable 1 January 2025

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2025:

Title	Key requirements	Effective date *
<u>AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability</u>	<p>The amendments create a new definition of exchangeability and clarify when a currency is not exchangeable.</p> <p>The amendments explain that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — An entity can obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay. — A market or exchange mechanism creates enforceable rights and obligations over an exchange transaction. <p>When a currency is not exchangeable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — An entity shall estimate the spot exchange rate. — The estimate would reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. — The entity must also disclose information on how the lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. 	1 January 2025
<u>AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</u>	<p>The AASB 2024-2 amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. • Introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met. • For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. • Clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the SPPI test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets. • Require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. <p>The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.</p>	1 January 2026
<u>AASB 2025-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of</u>	<p>AASB 2025-2 follows the issuance of AASB 2024-2, extending some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities. Specifically, it amends AASB 1060 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs. 	1 January 2026

<u>Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Renumber the supplier finance arrangement disclosures and relocate them from the “Basic Financial Instruments” section of the Standard to the “Statement of Cash Flows” section.</u> 	
<u>AASB 2025-1 and AASB 2025-3 Amendments to AASs - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity [AASB 7 and AASB 9]</u>	<p><u>Entities with nature-dependent electricity contracts will have to consider the amendments, which clarify three key areas:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (e.g., wind, solar) can qualify for the own-use exception under IFRS 9 if the entity remains a net purchaser over the contract period (i.e., the entity buys sufficient electricity to offset any sales of unused electricity).</u> <u>2. Entities can now designate contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity as hedging instruments and designate a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specific criteria are met.</u> <u>3. Amendments to IFRS 7 add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity’s financial performance and cash flows.</u> 	<u>1 January 2026</u>
<u>AASB 2025-3 Amendments to AASs - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Tier 2 Disclosures</u>	<p><u>AASB 2025-3 follows the issuance of AASB 2025-1, extending some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities. Specifically, it amends AASB 1060 to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about nature-dependent electricity contracts that meet the ‘own-use’ criteria and are recognised as procurement contracts.</u> 	<u>1 January 2026</u>

* Applicable to reporting periods commencing on or after the given date, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Forthcoming requirements

As at 31 March 2026,†The following standards and interpretations had been issued but were not mandatory for annual reporting periods ending on 30 June 2026. For more recent information, refer to the AASB website at New Standards for 2025/26 and earlier financial years | AASB and Changes in Australian Accounting Standards | NSW Government.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Key requirements</u>	<u>Effective Date *</u>
<u>AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</u>	<p><u>The AASB 2024-2 amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the ‘settlement date’, i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition.</u> — <u>Introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met.</u> — <u>For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG) linked features and other similar contingent features.</u> — <u>Clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the SPPI test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets.</u> — <u>Require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.</u> 	<u>1 January 2026- (earlier application permitted)</u>
<u>AASB 2025-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures</u>	<p><u>The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.</u></p>	

	<p>AASB 2025-2 follows the issuance of AASB 2024-2, extending some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities. Specifically, it amends AASB-1060 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs. Renumber the supplier finance arrangement disclosures and relocate them from the "Basic Financial Instruments" section of the Standard to the "Statement of Cash Flows" section. 	
<p>AASB 2025-1 and AASB 2025-3</p> <p>Amendments to AASBs—Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (AASB 7 and AASB 9)</p> <p>AASB 2025-3</p> <p>Amendments to AASBs—Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Tier 2 Disclosures</p>	<p>Entities with nature-dependent electricity contracts will have to consider the amendments, which clarify three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (e.g., wind, solar) can qualify for the own use exception under IFRS 9 if the entity remains a net purchaser over the contract period (i.e., the entity buys sufficient electricity to offset any sales of unused electricity). Entities can now designate contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity as hedging instruments and designate a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specific criteria are met. Amendments to IFRS 7 add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows. <p>AASB 2025-3 follows the issuance of AASB 2025-1, extending some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities. Specifically, it amends AASB-1060 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about nature-dependent electricity contracts that meet the 'own use' criteria and are recognised as procurement contracts. 	<p>1 January 2026</p> <p>(earlier application permitted)</p>
<p>AASB 2022-9</p> <p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector ^</p>	<p>Public sector entities are required to apply AASB 17 Insurance Contracts for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026.</p> <p>AASB 2022-9 outlines modifications to the standard AASB 17 which apply only to public sector entities.</p> <p>Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026, with earlier application permitted.</p>	<p>1 July 2026</p> <p>(earlier application permitted)</p>
<p>AASB 18</p> <p>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</p>	<p>AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and retrospective application will be required.</p> <p>The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 are:</p> <p>New structure for the statement of profit or loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income and expenses must be classified into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. Presentation of mandatory subtotals: 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes', and 'profit or loss'. For the purposes of classifying income and expenses into one of the three new categories, entities will need to assess their main business activity, which will require judgement. There may be more than one main business activity. <p>Disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs)</p> <p>An MPM is a subtotal of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside the financial statements to convey management's view of an aspect of the entity's overall financial performance to users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosures of MPMs must be made in a single note. Include information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the measure is calculated 	<p>1 January 2027</p> <p>(earlier application permitted)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>How it provides useful information</u> • <u>Reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by AASB 18 or another standard</u> <p>• ASIC is considering whether amendments will be made to its guidance in RG230 Disclosing non-IFRS financial information.</p>	
<u>AASB 2014-10 Amendments to AASs - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</u>	<p>The amendments to AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.</p> <p>These amendments are to be applied prospectively.</p> <p><u>AASB 2024-4 Amendments to AASs – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections</u> deferred the effective date of AASB 2014-10 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028.</p>	<u>1 January 2028</u> (earlier application permitted)

* Applicable to reporting periods commencing on or after the given date.

** ~~This~~ These overviews provides an overview of the significant reporting pronouncements issued as of 31 December 2025, omitting the following minor amendments:

- AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Annual Improvements Volume IFRS Developments Issue 229: IASB issues narrow-scope amendments to five IFRS accounting standards (June 2024)
- AASB 2025-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency
- Recognition of Revenue from Tuition Fees (IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers)
- Classification of Cash Flows related to Variation Margin Calls on 'Collateralised-to-Market' Contracts (IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows)