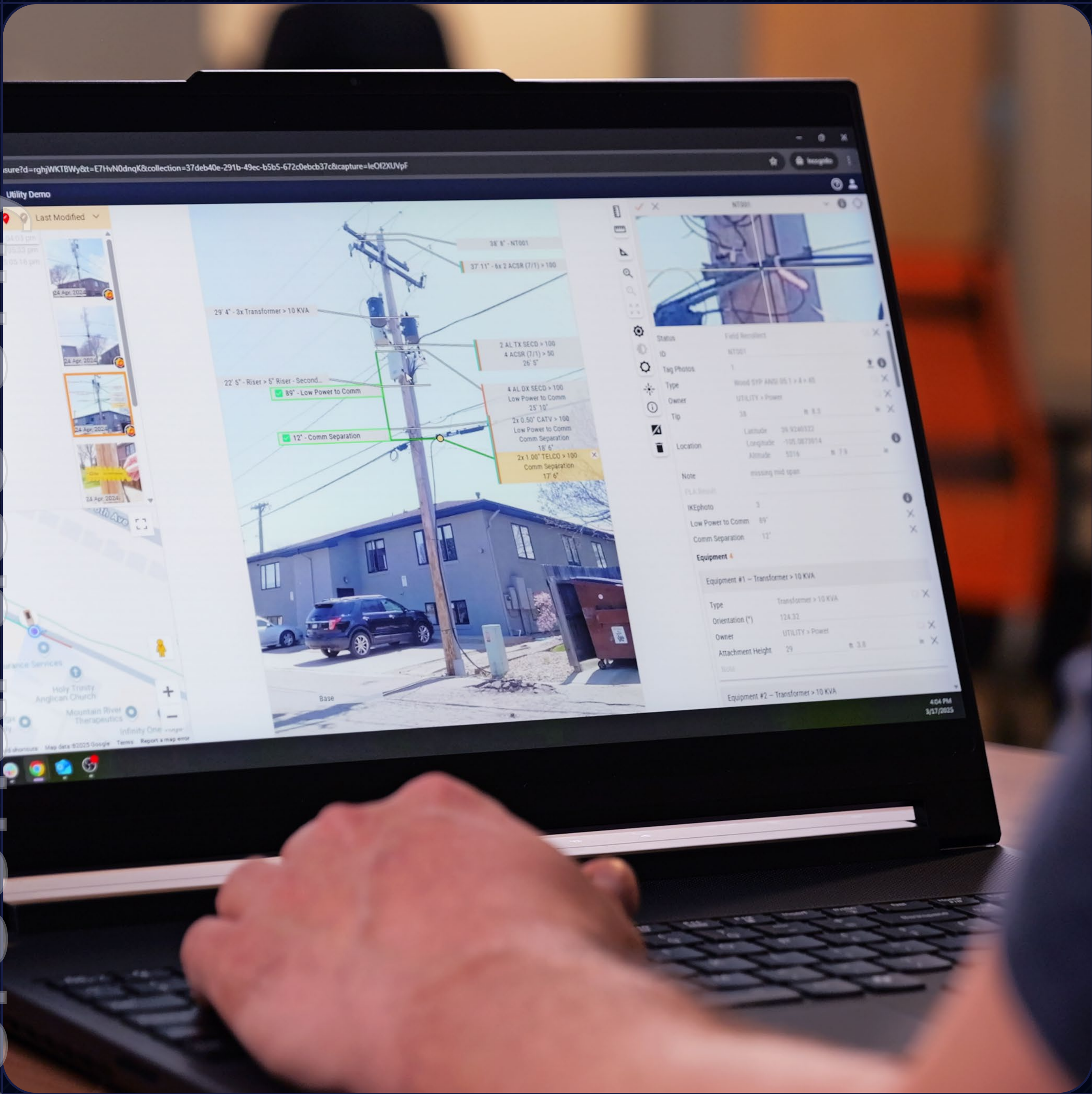

ikeGPS

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year End // 31 March 2026

ikeGPS Group Limited

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ikeGPS Group Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ikeGPS Group Limited (the "Company"), including its subsidiaries (the "Group") on pages 5 to 37 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2026 and of its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand*) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why the matter is significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Intangible assets- Impairment assessment and the carrying value of assets As disclosed in Note 3 and Note 12, the Group has undertaken an assessment of the carrying value of its assets, including intangible assets, in accordance with the requirements of NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Cash generating units (CGUs) that are not yet profit generating may indicate there is an impairment. In addition, certain CGU's hold intangible assets in development that are not yet ready for use and goodwill. Accordingly, these assets are required to be tested for impairment. Impairment assessments are a key audit matter due to the materiality of the assets, the risk of impairment, and the significant level of judgement applied in estimating future cash flows and other key assumptions in determining the recoverable amount of a CGU. To determine whether the carrying value of assets including intangibles is reasonable, management performed an impairment assessment on a value-in-use (VIU) basis. Management determined there were three CGUs: • IKE core platform (CGU1); • Spike (CGU2); and • IKE Structural (CGU3). During the year, the Directors resolved to amalgamate the former IKE Insight (CGU4) into the IKE core platform CGU. Impairment tests prepared by management were based on discounted cashflow models using the Board approved budget for the year ending 31 March 2027 and combined with forecasted cash flows for subsequent years. The key assumptions in assessing CGU carrying value, were as follows: • Cash flow projections; • Average forecast annual revenue growth rates; • The terminal value growth rate; and • The pre-tax discount rate.	The procedures we performed to evaluate the impairment assessment, amongst others, included the following: • performed procedures to evaluate and challenge the Group's determination of cash-generating units (CGUs). This included reviewing internal management reporting to assess the level at which the Group monitors performance, comparing CGUs to our knowledge of the Group's operations and reporting systems, reconciling assets allocated to CGUs to accounting records, and evaluating the basis for amalgamating CGU4 into CGU1; • obtained management's impairment assessments and tested the completeness and mathematical accuracy of the value-in-use calculations; • considered and challenged key assumptions, including cash flow projections, annual forecasted revenue growth rate, discount rates, and terminal growth rates, and used our internal valuation experts to assess the valuation methodology's compliance with NZ IAS 36. This included evaluating the appropriateness of pre-tax discount rates and terminal growth rates by benchmarking against external data and industry-specific rates; • compared the forecasted cash flows used for the year ending 31 March 2027 to the Board-approved business plan and assessed the basis for cash flow forecasts beyond this period, including management's justification for long-term growth assumptions; • evaluated the historical accuracy of management's forecasting by comparing previous period budgets to actual outcomes to assess the reliability of future projections; • assessed the sensitivity analysis prepared by management, including the impact of changes in key assumptions such as discount rates, growth rates, and forecasted cash flows, and evaluated whether the related disclosures highlight estimation uncertainty and potential impairment risk appropriately; and • reviewed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements to assess whether they were complete, accurate, and compliant with the requirements of NZ IAS 36, particularly in areas involving significant estimation and judgement.

Why the matter is significant

Software Intangible assets – Capitalisation of internally developed software and amortisation

The software intangible assets carrying value is $5.758m at 31 March 2026. This is comprised of computer software development assets and development work in progress.

The Group is a Software as a Service (“SaaS”) provider which incurs significant expenditure in developing and maintaining its software assets.

NZ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* outlines the criteria for capitalisation of costs associated with developing the software including whether the software will generate future economic benefits.

As disclosed in Note 12, capitalised software costs are recognised at cost and subsequently amortised over their estimated useful lives. Costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

The calculation and capitalisation of costs involve significant judgment, particularly in estimating the time staff spent on development, attributing costs to that time and assessing the future economic recovery of the associated asset.

The complexity and subjectivity involved in these estimates create a risk that development costs may not be appropriately capitalised or amortised, which could impact the valuation of non-current assets and the accuracy of the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to Note 12 in the consolidated financial statements for disclosures on the capitalised development costs.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The procedures we performed to evaluate the capitalisation of development costs, amongst others, included the following:

- obtained an understanding of the controls and processes implemented by management to ensure that capitalisation assessments are appropriate and that costs are accurately determined;
- obtained from management their capitalisation analysis for asset additions during the period, including the basis of cost determination and the classification of assets;
- selected samples of development costs recognised within work-in-progress (WIP) additions during the year and assessed whether these costs were directly attributable to development activities. This included review of supporting documentation such as JIRA epics and stories, salary allocations, consultant invoices, and internal project tracking, including monthly approvals from project engineers as evidenced through meeting minutes;
- for sampled projects that were transferred from WIP to capitalised development assets during the year, we evaluated whether the capitalisation criteria under NZ IAS 38 – *Intangible Assets* had been appropriately met, including whether the project was available for use; and
- reviewed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements for completeness and appropriateness.

In respect to the amortisation of intangible assets, our procedures, amongst others, included the following:

- obtained an understanding of the controls and processes implemented by management to ensure that useful life assessments are appropriate;
- obtained managements paper supporting the basis for their assessments of useful lives applied to capitalised assets;
- assessed the basis of managements useful lives for reasonableness and ensuring amortisation periods applied to intangible assets were consistent with those assessments.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Directors' responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements

The Directors are responsible on behalf of the Group for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and IFRS, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the External Reporting Board's website at: https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1

Restriction on use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders, as a body those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinion we have formed.

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited

Grant Thornton

B R Smith

Partner

Wellington

29 May 2026

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note		Year ended 31 March Group 2026		2025
			NZ$'000		NZ$'000
Operating revenue	5		26,549		25,155
Cost of revenue			(5,262)		(7,746)
Gross profit			**21,287**		**17,409**
Other income	5		356		265
Foreign exchange gains			636		195
Movement of fair value assets and liabilities	5		519		(17)
Total other income, gains, and losses			**1,511**		**443**
Support costs			(1,755)		(1,655)
Sales and marketing expenses			(10,530)		(9,549)
Research and engineering expenses			(10,358)		(11,445)
Corporate costs			(8,022)		(7,268)
Impairment of Intangibles	12		-		(4,353)
Expenses	6		**(30,665)**		**(34,270)**
Operating loss			**(7,867)**		**(16,418)**
Net finance income			375		79
Net loss before income tax			**(7,492)**		**(16,339)**
Income tax (expense)/credit	7		-		1
Loss attributable to owners of ikeGPS Group Limited			**(7,492)**		**(16,338)**
Other comprehensive loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			(89)		2
Total Comprehensive loss			**(7,581)**		**(16,336)**
Basic and diluted loss per share	19	$	(0.04)	$	(0.10)

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Share capital NZ$'000	Accumulated losses NZ$'000	Share-based payment reserve NZ$'000	Foreign currency translation reserve NZ$'000	Total NZ$'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	**105,542**	**(90,307)**	**3,901**	**961**	**20,097**
Net loss for the year after tax	-	(16,338)	-	-	(16,338)
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	2	2
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(16,338)**	**-**	**2**	**(16,336)**
Transactions with owners:					
Recognition of vesting of share-based options	-	-	812	-	812
Issue of shares from exercise of share options	370	-	(343)	-	27
Share-based options forfeited and lapsed during the year	-	296	(299)	-	(3)
Equity movements arising from business combinations	112	-	(112)	-	-
Issue of share capital from share based payment	173	-	-	-	173
Total transactions with owners	**655**	**296**	**58**	**-**	**1,009**
Balance at 31 March 2025	**106,197**	**(106,349)**	**3,959**	**963**	**4,770**

	Share capital NZ$'000	Accumulated losses NZ$'000	Share-based payment reserve NZ$'000	Foreign currency translation reserve NZ$'000	Total NZ$'000
Balance at 1 April 2025	**106,197**	**(106,349)**	**3,959**	**963**	**4,770**
Net loss for the year after tax	-	(7,492)	-	-	(7,492)
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	(89)	(89)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(7,492)**	**-**	**(89)**	**(7,581)**
Transactions with owners:					
Recognition of vesting of share-based options	-	-	1,259	-	1,259
Issue of shares from exercise of share options	906	-	(1,080)	-	(174)
Share-based options forfeited and lapsed during the year	-	1	(69)	-	(68)
Issue of ordinary shares	27,188	-	-	-	27,188
Issue of share capital from share based payment	174	-	-	-	174
Total transactions with owners	**28,268**	**1**	**110**	**-**	**28,379**
Balance at 31 March 2026	**134,465**	**(113,840)**	**4,069**	**874**	**25,568**

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position

	Note	2026	2025
		As at 31 March Group	
ASSETS		NZ$'000	NZ$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	11,700	10,282
Term Deposits		11,551	-
Trade and other receivables	9	4,560	6,077
Prepayments		1,091	540
Contract costs		1,301	1,347
Financial instruments	15	513	-
Inventory	10	315	1,428
Total current assets		**31,031**	**19,674**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	11	1,310	2,148
Intangible assets	12	6,532	6,336
Lease assets	13	558	913
Term Deposits		9,550	-
Inventory	10	2,314	181
Total non-current assets		**20,264**	**9,578**
Total assets		**51,295**	**29,252**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,206	991
Employee entitlements		2,573	2,209
Financial instruments		-	3
Provision	24	284	285
Lease liabilities	13	175	408
Deferred revenue	5	14,746	7,614
Total current liabilities		**18,984**	**11,510**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	473	615
Deferred revenue	5	6,270	12,357
Total non-current liabilities		**6,743**	**12,972**
Total liabilities		**25,727**	**24,482**
Total net assets		**25,568**	**4,770**
EQUITY			
Share capital	18	134,465	106,197
Share-based payment reserve	21	4,069	3,959
Accumulated losses		(113,840)	(106,349)
Foreign currency translation reserve		874	963
Total equity		**25,568**	**4,770**

Director Date: 29 May 2025
NZ (New Zealand Time)

Director Date: 29 May 2025
NZ (New Zealand Time)

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
		Year ended 31 March Group	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		29,488	32,386
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(32,949)	(31,503)
Payment of low value and short term leases	13	(16)	(18)
Net Tax refund received		170	263
Interest paid		(74)	(103)
Net cash used in operating activities	**8**	**(3,381)**	**1,025**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment		(489)	(818)
Additions to intangible assets		(1,455)	(423)
Payments for Term Deposits		(21,101)	-
Interest received		231	180
Net cash used in investing activities		**(22,814)**	**(1,061)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	13	(367)	(324)
Exercising of share options		-	-
Proceeds from issuance of shares		27,188	26
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**26,821**	**(298)**
Net increase/(reduction) in cash and cash equivalents		**626**	**(334)**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		10,282	10,242
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		792	374
Cash and cash equivalents		**11,700**	**10,282**

The accompanying notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Reporting Entity

ikeGPS Group Limited is a limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in New Zealand, registered under the Companies Act 1993 and listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange ('NZX') and Australian Securities Exchange ('ASX'). It is an FMC reporting entity for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 comprise ikeGPS Group Limited and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Group'), which comprises of ikeGPS Limited ('ikeGPS Ltd') and ikeGPS Incorporated ('ikeGPS Inc').

The principal activity of the Group is that of design, sale, and delivery of a solution for the collection, analysis, and management of distribution assets for electric utilities and communications companies.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 29 May 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993 and Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('NZ GAAP'). The Group is a for-profit entity for the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP. The consolidated financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('NZ IFRS'), other New Zealand accounting standards and authoritative notices that are applicable to entities that apply NZ IFRS. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that have been measured in accordance with the specific relevant accounting policy.

All amounts are shown exclusive of Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other indirect taxes, except for trade receivables and trade payables that are stated inclusive of GST and Sales Taxes.

Basis of consolidation

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

New and amended standard and interpretations

There are no new standards or interpretations material to the Group to be applied during the year. The Group does not anticipate adopting any standards prior to their effective date. NZ IFRS 18 has been issued but is not yet effective, this standard sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. IKE is still assessing the impact of this standard.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies, accounting estimates, and judgments that summarise the measurement basis used and are relevant to the understanding of the financial statements are provided throughout the accompanying notes.

The material judgments and estimates used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements are outlined below.

Going concern

The considered view of the Board Directors is that the going concern assumption is valid. This view has been reached after making due enquiry and having regard to the circumstances that the Directors consider will occur and those that are reasonably likely to affect the Group during the period of one year from the date these consolidated financial statements are approved.

The Group recorded a net loss of NZ$7.5M for the year ended 31 March 2026 (2025: NZ$16.3M) and is expected to make further losses in the following financial year.

Notwithstanding the above, the Group has prepared cash flow forecasts and sensitivity analyses that indicate term deposits and cash-on-hand of $32.8M as at 31 March 2026, combined with forecasted cash flows, will enable the Group to fully meet its obligations as they fall due, and continue operating as a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of authorising these consolidated financial statements.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets at 31 March 2026 were reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment and if so tested or tested regardless in the case of indefinite life intangible assets (including intangibles not yet available for use). The Directors identified the following cash generating units (CGUs):

+ CGU1 – IKE Core platform: intangible assets, property plant and equipment, Goodwill, capital work in progress, lease assets and working capital.
+ CGU2 – Spike: intangible assets and working capital.
+ CGU3 – IKE Structural: intangible assets, capital work in progress and working capital.

The Directors concluded the overall operating losses associated with CGU1 are an indicator of impairment, requiring an estimate of the CGU1 recoverable amount.

CGU1 was determined to have a carrying value of $6.9M including goodwill. Future cash flows are forecasted based on a five-year business model for CGU1, which included, what directors consider to be, a conservative average revenue growth rate of 15% and operating expenses reflecting the FY27 business plan.

During the year, the Directors resolved to amalgamate the former CGU4 (IKE Insight) into CGU1. This decision reflected a fundamental change in the commercial strategy for the underlying technology: rather than continuing to offer the product as a standalone add-on (the basis on which CGU4 was originally identified), the Directors approved its integration as a built-in feature of CGU1's core product offering.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

Following the integration, the cash inflows previously generated by CGU4 became inseparable from, those of CGU1. The technology no longer generates discrete revenue streams; instead, it contributes to the pricing, retention, and margin profile of the combined CGU1 product.

Therefore, CGU4 ceased to meet the definition of a cash-generating unit under NZ IAS 36, as it no longer generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. This represented a change in the composition of the CGUs to which goodwill had been allocated, triggering the reallocation requirements of NZ IAS 36.

In accordance with NZ IAS 36, management performed an impairment test on both CGU1 and CGU4 at half year, prior to the reorganisation, using the pre-existing CGU structure. No impairment was identified in either CGU at that date.

Management then assessed the appropriate basis for reallocating the goodwill previously held in CGU4. The relative value approach contemplated by NZ IAS 36 was considered but determined the best method in this instance. The Company identifies its CGUs on a product-set basis, and following integration, the technology acquired that generated the original goodwill is deployed exclusively within, and generates economic benefits exclusively for, CGU1. No other CGU derives synergies, cash flows, or margin uplift from the technology. On this basis, management concluded that allocating 100% of the former CGU4 goodwill to CGU1 better reflects the location of the synergies and future economic benefits than a relative value allocation would.

The Group remains optimistic that the infrastructure market will continue to grow due to the significant multiyear investment programmes IKE's customers have in place. A pre-tax discount rate of 18.4% was used to establish the recoverable amount on a value in use basis. To determine terminal value, the Group applied a 2% growth rate.

Sensitivity analysis was performed on key assumptions for CGU1. An impairment would need to be recognised if the average growth rate was 27.3% lower than forecasted.

The Directors have determined that no impairment is required as CGU1's carrying value does not exceed its value in use.

An indicator of impairment also existed in CGU2 due to the negative operating cashflows of the CGU during the year. However, CGU2 was determined to have a carrying value of $0.2M as in the prior year the Directors impaired the remaining intangible asset balance to zero. This leaves the remaining carrying value of the CGU as stock on hand which is expected to be fully realised over the coming years. This stock has been assessed to ensure the correct value and treatment under NZ IAS 2.

CGU3 was tested for impairment as the carrying value includes an intangible asset for the IKE PoleForeman product. CGU3 was determined to have a carrying value of $1.3M. A pre-tax discount rate of 25% was used to establish the recoverable amount on a value in use basis. To determine terminal value, the Group applied a 2% growth rate.

Sensitivity analysis was performed on key assumptions for CGU4. An impairment would need to be recognised if the average growth rate was 65.1% lower than forecasted.

The Directors have determined that no impairment is required as CGU3's carrying value does not exceed its value in use.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

Overall, across the CGUs the Directors have taken a prudent approach to forecasting future revenues.

The forecasted financial information for all CGUs is based on both historical experience and future expectations of operating performance and requires judgements to be made as to revenue growth, operating cost projections, foreign exchange rates, and the market environment. It is sensitive to changes in each of the assumptions outlined above and actual results may be substantially different.

Foreign currencies

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment that the entity operates ("the functional currency").

The functional currency of ikeGPS Ltd is New Zealand dollars. The functional currency of ikeGPS Inc is United States dollars. These consolidated financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the Group's presentational currency.

The financial performance and position of ikeGPS Inc are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

+ assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at reporting date;
+ income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions);
+ all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income;

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are initially translated to functional currencies at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the revaluation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in the foreign currency translation accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. If the net investment is to be disposed of, the cumulative amount would be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4. Operating segments

The CEO is assessed to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) who regularly reviews financial information by product and gross margin. Reporting of overheads and the financial position is not undertaken at a level lower than the Group as a whole. Geographically, revenue is substantially generated in the United States of America.

The Group derives its revenue from:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

4. Operating segments (continued)

Platform Transactions:

+ IKE Analyze revenue by providing an end-to-end technical solution for customers; IKE captures and analyses pole loading and make-ready engineering assessments, or customers capture pole data and transact on the platform,
+ transactional revenue by analysing pole data through an artificial intelligence and machine learning platform.

Platform Subscriptions:

+ the IKE Platform solution where customers use the functionality of IKE Office and if applicable the IKE Device,
+ pole loading software licences and ongoing subscriptions for maintenance and support.

Hardware and other services:

+ IKE Device and Spike device sales, and related accessories,
+ Other services including training and deployment.

The segment information provided to the CEO and Board of Directors for the year ended 31 March 2025 was as follows:

	Group 2026 NZ$'000	Group 2025 NZ$'000
Platform Transactions		
IKE Analyze revenue	4,956	7,573
IKE Insight revenue	-	9
Cost of sales	(3,287)	(5,130)
Gross profit	**1,669**	**2,452**
Platform Subscriptions		
Platform as a service revenue	3,996	3,886
Pole loading software licenses and subscription revenue	8,907	4,572
Subscription revenue	6,266	5,921
Cost of sales	(1,166)	(1,584)
Gross profit	**18,003**	**12,795**
Hardware and other services		
Hardware and accessories revenue	1,270	2,103
Other service revenue	1,154	1,091
Cost of sales	(809)	(1,032)
Gross profit	**1,615**	**2,162**
Total Operating Revenue	26,549	25,155
Total Cost of Sales	(5,262)	(7,746)
Total Gross profit	**21,287**	**17,409**
Sales & marketing costs	(10,530)	(9,549)
Other corporate income and expenses	(18,119)	(19,846)
Impairment of Intangibles	-	(4,353)
Net loss before tax	**(7,362)**	**(16,339)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

5. Revenue

The Group derives its revenue from the sale of products and related services, subscription revenue, software licenses, providing access to hardware and the software platform, and technical pole data analysis. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations have been satisfied, which is when control of the good or service associated with the performance obligation has been transferred to the customer.

Revenue is recognised using a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under NZ IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The standard requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The five-step model for recognising revenue from contracts with customers requires consideration of the following steps:

+ Identifying the contract
+ Identifying the individual performance obligations within the contract
+ Determining the transaction price
+ Allocating the transaction price to distinct performance obligations
+ Recognising revenue

The table below provides the key judgements made on the application of NZ IFRS 15 across each revenue type with standardised terms and conditions. The Group has applied a practical expedient permitted by the standard; therefore, no significant financing component exists on deferred revenue.

Revenue Type	Description	Key Judgements	Outcome	Timing of revenue recognition
IKE device solution	This is marketed to the utility and communications market as an all-in-one streamlined solution from data capture on the IKE device, preconfigured with the IKE Field Android mobile application, through to measurement and analysis on IKE Office - a cloud-based software platform.	Management has determined the individual performance obligations of the contract. The total contractual price is allocated to each performance obligation using the stand-alone selling price.	Management has determined that the IKE Device and subscription to IKE Office are distinct performance obligations of the IKE Solution. IKE has used the stand-alone selling price to allocate the contractual price.	**Point in time** The IKE device is recognised at the point in time when the device is sent to the customer. **Over time** IKE Office is recognised over the term of the subscription contract.
Subscription	Customers are required to renew software subscriptions to allow continued access to the IKE Office online cloud functionality and the ability to customise and add new forms onto the IKE device.	Determining when the performance obligation is fulfilled.	Customers use IKE Office to store and analyse data, customise, and add new forms. Along with integration capability these performance obligations can be described as 'stand ready' services which can be recognised over time.	**Over time** Subscription software recognised over time.
Services	Service revenue is made up of training, deployment, and device repair revenue.	Determining when the performance obligation is delivered.	Revenue is recognised when the service is performed for the customer. For example, when the training is performed.	**Point in time** Service revenue is recognised when the service is delivered.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Revenue Type	Description	Key Judgements	Outcome	Timing of revenue recognition
IKE Platform subscription revenue	Customers subscribe to the Platform to access both an IKE device and the functionality of IKE Office. This subscription enables customers to go out in the field and collect data via our online platform, where IKE or the customer can then perform analysis.	The subscription is in two parts; 1. The lease of the IKE device under NZ IFRS 16, 2. The subscription to IKE Office. This requires management to allocate the contract price to each performance obligation and determine when each performance obligation is fulfilled.	Management has determined the contract price allocated to the lease and subscription portion of the platform subscription is on the same basis as the IKE solution discussed above. The performance obligations for the subscription portion of the IKE Platform are consistent with the above subscription treatment.	**Over time** IKE Office is recognised over the term of the contract. The lease of the IKE device is recognised over time in accordance with NZ IFRS 16.
IKE Analyze	Providing either an end-to-end technical solution for customers; IKE captures and analyses pole loading and make-ready engineering assessments, or customers capture pole data and transact on our platform.	Determining when each performance obligation is fulfilled.	Either the customer uploads or analyses the data in IKE Office, or IKE performs the analysis and completes requested reports per the scoping document. Once the activity is complete the Group will recognise the revenue.	**Point in time** Each transaction (completed record) is recognised when the performance obligation has been completed.
IKE PoleForeman subscription revenue	Customers purchase a subscription which provides a right to access the functionality of IKE PoleForeman. This subscription enables customers to utilize the platform to complete their pole loading analysis, build structural models, and achieve NESC compliance	Determining when the performance obligation is fulfilled.	The performance obligations for the subscription are consistent with the above subscription treatment.	**Over time** IKE Poleforeman is recognised over the term of the contract.
IKE Structural pole loading software license	IKE sells a license of its pole loading software to customers.	Management has determined the individual performance obligations of the contract. The total contractual price is allocated to each performance obligation using the stand-alone selling price.	Management has determined that the perpetual license and first year of maintenance and support are separate performance obligations. IKE has used the stand-alone selling price to allocate the contractual price.	**Point in time** The software license is recognised at the point in time when it is transferred. **Over time** The subscription is recognised over the first year.
IKE Structural pole loading maintenance and support subscription	Ongoing software support, maintenance, and software updates through an annual subscription.	Determining when each performance obligation is fulfilled.	Customers use the maintenance and support to have the latest pole loading software and calculations available. These performance obligations occur at any time during the subscription period.	**Over time** Pole loading software maintenance and support subscriptions are recognised over time.
IKE Insight revenue	IKE Insight revenue is derived from our IKE Insight artificial intelligence and machine learning platform processing pole data and delivering an agreed output to the customer.	Determining when each performance obligation is fulfilled. Once customer data is collected it is uploaded onto the IKE Insight platform where analysis is completed based on the statement of work agreed.	The business is required to perform certain analysis as per the scoping document for each customer. Once the activity is complete, the Group will recognise the revenue.	**Point in time** Each transaction (completed record) is recognised when the performance obligation has been completed.
Spike device	ikeGPS sells Spike devices through direct orders and online software.	No major judgement required.	N/A	**Point in time** Recognised when the device is received by the customer.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

5. Revenue (continued)

Consideration received prior to the service being provided is recognised as deferred revenue (and commission paid prior to the related contract performance is similarly deferred) on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Other operating revenue includes consulting, device repairs, and training revenue. Revenue is recognised when the services are performed.

Revenue	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Sale of products (Point in time)	1,270	2,103
Platform-as-a-Service (Over time and Point in time)	3,996	3,886
IKE Analyze (Point in time)	4,956	7,573
IKE Insight (Point in time)	-	9
IKE Subscription (Over time)	6,266	5,921
IKE PoleForeman Subscriptions (Over time)	8,907	4,089
IKE Structural licences (Over time and Point in time)	-	483
Services (Point in time)	1,154	1,091
Total operating revenue	**26,549**	**25,155**
Government grants	202	265
Other income	154	-
Total other income	**356**	**265**
Fair value movement on other liabilities	-	-
Fair value movement on financial instruments	519	(17)
Total movement of fair value assets and liabilities	**519**	**(17)**

In the current year, cash was received as government grants under New Zealand Trade and Enterprise International Growth Fund, and the research and development tax credit incentive scheme, relating to FY24 research and development costs.

In the current year, no customer contributed over 10% of revenue (2024: nil).

Reconciliation of deferred revenue balances	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Opening deferred revenue balance	19,971	11,230
Subscription revenue recognised	(10,141)	(5,401)
Platform-as-a-Service recognised	(2,242)	(434)
IKE Structural maintenance and support	(104)	(1,913)
Unsatisfied performance obligations for the current year	13,532	16,489
Closing deferred revenue balance	**21,016**	**19,971**
Current Deferred Revenue	14,746	7,614
Non-Current Deferred Revenue	6,270	12,357
Total Deferred Revenue	**21,016**	**19,971**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

6. Expenses

Operating expenses consist of operating, sales, marketing, engineering, research, and corporate costs.

		2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Audit of consolidated financial statements		307	252
Total fees paid to auditor		**307**	**252**
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	12	1,281	3,195
Depreciation on Property, Plant, and Equipment	11	1,334	1,642
Depreciation on Leased Assets	13	354	346
Depreciation transferred to Cost of Goods		(1,125)	(1,380)
Total amortisation and depreciation		**1,844**	**3,803**
Employee benefit expense		19,817	16,852
Share-based payment		1,191	1,015
External contractors and consultants		1,815	1,642
Employee benefit expense capitalised [1.]		(1,453)	(443)
Operating lease expenses [2.]		286	264
Direct selling and marketing [3.]		2,857	2,830
Sales tax expense/(expense reversal)		(10)	(8)
Impairment of intangible asset due to obsolescence [4.]	12	-	4,353
Credit loss provision movement and write-off expense		(635)	155
Other operating expenses [5.]		4,646	3,555
Total operating expenses		**30,665**	**34,270**

1. Relates to employee benefit expense, external contractors and consultants' expenses that are directly attributable to the development of intangible assets and have been capitalised.
2. Relates to short-term and low-value leases and common area maintenance costs.
3. Selling and marketing expenses included promotional activities, travel, commissions, and other direct marketing costs.
4. Impairment charge relating to obsolete intangible assets (for more detail see note 12).
5. Other operating expenses include corporate advisory, travel, engineering, facilities, and IT costs.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages, salaries, and short-term incentives (both settled and accrued), including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are recognised in respect of employees' services up to reporting date. 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.

For defined contribution plans, the group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance 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 an employee benefit expense when they are due.

6. Expenses (continued)

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Share-based payment

The Group operates an employee option scheme (equity-settled) under which employees receive the option to acquire shares at a predetermined exercise price. The options are measured at fair value at grant date using the Black Scholes model, with the fair value recognised as an employee benefit expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss with a corresponding increase in equity. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, being the period over which all the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the profit and loss with a corresponding change to the share-based compensation reserve in equity.

In addition, the Group provides share-based payments to employees related to business combinations. The employees are required to satisfy service conditions, and an expense is recognised over the service period. The rewards are considered equity-settled and recognised as an employee benefit expense and an increase to either share capital or the share-based compensation reserve.

Finance income and expenses

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Finance expenses comprise interest expense on lease liabilities, recognised using the effective interest method.

7. Current and deferred tax

The current income tax charge is calculated based on the tax laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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.

Prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting loss from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

7. Current and deferred tax (continued)

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Net loss before income tax	(7,492)	(16,339)
Prima facie income tax credit at 28%	(2,098)	(4,575)
Effect of different foreign income tax rates	320	336
Non-deductible expenses	716	1,388
Deferred tax on temporary differences	1,082	1,538
Unrecorded tax losses	(20)	1,312
Income tax expense	**-**	**(1)**

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Deferred tax opening balance	-	-
Temporary differences		
Employee entitlements and provisions	73	61
Deferred research and development	-	-
Leases	22	7
Accruals	-	-
Property, plant, and equipment	(107)	(336)
Intangible assets	(403)	(269)
Other	-	156
Tax losses	415	381
Deferred tax closing balance	**-**	**-**

Deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences have been recognised to the extent taxable temporary differences exist in the same tax jurisdiction. No deferred tax asset is recognised in excess of the available taxable temporary differences, due to the uncertainty of when the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets related to deductible temporary differences total $3,566,700 (2025: 4, 720,617).

ikeGPS Group Limited has unrecognised tax losses of $21,666,328 (2025: $13,787,444) available for use against future taxable profits, subject to the New Zealand Tax Legislation requirements being met. ikeGPS Inc has unrecognised tax losses of $47,346,806 (2025: $53,460,201), of which $7,917,482 is available indefinitely for use against future taxable profits and $45,542,719 available to be carried forward up to 20 years from the date the tax loss was created.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Cash at bank	11,700	10,282
Total	**11,700**	**10,282**

An overdraft facility of NZ$250,000 is in place with the BNZ, which has security interest over all property of ikeGPS Limited. On the BNZ facility, there is an outstanding guarantee to another party of $75,000.

Reconciliation of operating cash flows:

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Loss for the year	**(7,492)**	**(16,338)**
Less Investment interest received	(487)	(180)
Add non-cash items included in net loss		
Depreciation	1,650	1,928
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,281	3,124
Impairment of Intangible Assets (including Goodwill)	-	4,353
Raw materials and finished goods write-off	102	363
Trade receivables write-off	(219)	122
Share-based payment expense	1,191	943
Write-off of obsolete materials and assets	1	36
Movement of fair value assets and liabilities	(519)	16
Interest on leases		
Foreign exchange losses on translation movement	(776)	(161)
	2,711	**10,724**
Add/(less) movement in working capital items		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	1,873	(763)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(1,124)	110
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(548)	261
Decrease/(Increase) in contract costs	43	(595)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	199	(296)
Increase in provision	22	14
(Decrease) in other liabilities	-	(281)
Increase in deferred income	1,058	7,915
Increase in employee entitlements	364	454
	1,887	**6,819**
Net cash used in operating activities	**(3,381)**	**1,025**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

9. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables arise when the Group provides cash, goods, and services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after reporting date that are classified as non-current assets.

The Group assesses impairment on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss associated with its financial assets is carried at amortised cost. The Group will assess if there has been a significant increase in credit risk by assessing market conditions, forward looking estimates, and previous financial history of counterparts.

The Group applies the simplified approach permitted by NZ IFRS 9 for trade receivables, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The expected credit losses on these financial assets are assessed using a provision matrix, adjusted for factors that are specific to the receivables including customers' historical credit loss experience, individual customer characteristics, customer market segment, and the economic environment.

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating default or delinquency in payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy, liquidation or other financial reorganisation, and there is no real prospect of recovery.

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Trade receivables	4,226	6,359
Impairment provision	(113)	(748)
GST receivable	109	93
Other receivables	338	373
Total trade and other receivables	**4,560**	**6,077**

10. Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory is based on a weighted average cost, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventory and bringing it to its existing location and condition. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour, and production overhead. 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. Inventory is treated as non-current if it is not expected to be sold within twelve months of reporting date.

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Finished goods	576	536
Components	2,052	1,073
Total inventory	**2,628**	**1,609**
Current	315	1,428
Non-current	2,314	181

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

10. Inventory (Continued)

During the year, IKE materials have been written down by $30,041 (2025: $31,268) and Spike finished goods by Nil (2025: Nil).

11. Property, plant, and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Office furniture and equipment	20% - 33%
Plant and equipment	20% - 50%
IKE rental devices	30%
Leasehold improvement	Over the period of the lease

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date. Gain and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

	Plant and equipment NZ$'000	IKE rental devices NZ$'000	Office furniture and equipment NZ$'000	Leasehold Improvements NZ$'000	Total NZ$'000
Cost					
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,362	4,971	1,295	126	7,754
Additions	-	732	117	-	849
Disposals	-	(179)	-	-	(179)
Exchange differences	-	231	60	-	291
Balance at 31 March 2025	**1,362**	**5,755**	**1,472**	**126**	**8,715**
Balance at 1 April 2025	1,362	5,755	1,472	126	8,715
Additions	-	272	232	-	504
Disposals	-	(71)	(42)	-	(113)
Exchange differences	-	(12)	(3)	-	(15)
Balance at 31 March 2026	**1,362**	**5,944**	**1,659**	**126**	**9,091**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

11. Property, plant, and equipment (Continued)

	Plant and equipment NZ$'000	IKE rental devices NZ$'000	Office furniture and equipment NZ$'000	Leasehold Improvements NZ$'000	Total NZ$'000
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,290	2,647	946	14	4,897
Depreciation for the year	31	1,363	230	18	1,642
Disposals	-	(141)	-	-	(141)
Exchange differences	-	123	46	-	169
Balance at 31 March 2025	**1,321**	**3,992**	**1,222**	**32**	**6,567**
Balance at 1 April 2025	1,321	3,992	1,222	32	6,567
Depreciation for the year	24	1,094	198	18	1,334
Disposals	-	(70)	(39)	-	(109)
Exchange differences	-	(8)	(3)	-	(11)
Balance at 31 March 2026	**1,345**	**5,008**	**1,378**	**50**	**7,781**
Carrying amounts					
At 31 March 2025	41	1,763	250	94	2,148
At 31 March 2026	**17**	**936**	**281**	**76**	**1,310**

12. Intangible assets

Capitalised development costs

The Group capitalises employee and consultants' costs directly related to development of an intangible asset. The carrying values of capitalised development costs are annually evaluated for indicators of impairment. Management has reviewed the expected remaining useful life of these assets and concluded that they are appropriately amortised over periods of 4 to 10 years.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

12. Intangible assets (continued)

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

All research costs are recognised as an expense when they are incurred.

Other intangible assets

Separately purchased intangible assets (i.e. software) were recognised at cost, plus any initial directly attributable costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Purchased software has a useful life ranging from 4 to 10 years.

Software, customer contracts, relationships, trademarks, and training material acquired through business combinations were initially recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at initial recognition value less accumulated amortisation and impairment and have a useful life ranging from 2 to 10 years.

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is annually tested for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

Goodwill is allocated to CGU for the purpose of impairment testing (see note 3 Impairment), as this CGU is expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets under development are not subject to amortisation and are annually tested for impairment within CGU1 and CGU4, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The carrying amount of the Group's other non- financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment or objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments for the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss immediately.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

12. Intangible assets (continued)

	Development assets NZ$'000	Work in Progress NZ$'000	Patents NZ$'000	Goodwill NZ$'000	Customer contracts, relationships, trademarks NZ$'000	Training materials NZ$'000	Total NZ$'000
Cost							
Balance at 1 April 2024	24,477	2,063	174	3,840	1,047	219	31,820
Additions	-	710	-	-	-	-	710
Transfers	1,824	(1,824)	-	-	-	-	-
Expensed/Disposals	-	(276)	-	-	-	-	(276)
Impairment	(6,781)	-	-	-	(479)		(7,260)
Exchange differences	547	43	-	178	49	10	827
Balance at 31 March 2025	**20,067**	**716**	**174**	**4,018**	**617**	**229**	**25,821**
Balance at 1 April 2025	20,067	716	174	4,018	617	229	25,821
Additions	-	1,482	-	-	-	-	1,482
Transfers	1,130	(1,130)	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(13)	(1)	-	(8)	(1)	-	(23)
Balance at 31 March 2026	**21,184**	**1,067**	**174**	**4,010**	**616**	**229**	**27,280**
Amortisation and impairment losses							
Balance at 1 April 2024	14,737	-	174	3,099	577	148	18,735
Amortisation for the year	2,936	-	-	-	184	75	3,195
Impairment	(2,689)	-	-	-	(218)	-	(2,907)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	285	-	-	144	27	6	462
Balance at 31 March 2025	**15,269**	**-**	**174**	**3,243**	**570**	**229**	**19,485**
Balance at 1 April 2025	15,269	-	174	3,243	570	229	19,485
Amortisation for the year	1,235	-	-	-	46	-	1,281
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(11)	-	-	(6)	(1)	-	(18)
Balance at 31 March 2026	**16,493**	**-**	**174**	**3,237**	**615**	**229**	**20,748**
Carrying amounts							
At 31 March 2025	4,798	716	-	775	47	-	6,336
At 31 March 2026	**4,691**	**1,067**	**-**	**773**	**1**	**-**	**6,532**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

13. Leases

Lease assets are contracts that convey the right to use office space in both Colorado and Wellington. They were initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at inception. Subsequently, they are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, adjusted for remeasurement of the lease liability to reflect modifications.

The corresponding lease liability to the lessor is included on the consolidated statement of financial position as a lease liability. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction in the lease liability. The finance charges and depreciation of the lease asset are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The Group's 'incremental borrowing rate' used in the discounting for the Colorado lease liability was 7.75% and the Wellington Lease was 9%.

The leases run for a period ranging from 3 to 5 years with an option to renew. The renewal period for the Wellington lease was taken into account, as management is reasonably certain that this will be renewed. The Colorado lease renewal was not taken into account.

The Group applied the exemption for low-value assets on the lease of the photocopier and the exemption for short-term leases on the office space rented in Alabama. Therefore, the lease payments were recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilties	2026	2025
	NZ$'000	NZ$'000
Balance at 1 April	1,023	1,333
Additions during the year	-	-
Payments made	(448)	(437)
Interest charges	74	103
Derecognition of lease liability	-	-
Exchange differences	(1)	24
Balance at 31 March	**648**	**1,023**

The maturity of the lease liabilities is as follows:	2026	2025
	NZ$'000	NZ$'000
Less than one year	175	408
Greater than one year	473	615
Lease liabilities recognised as at 31 March	**648**	**1,023**

Lease assets	2026	2025
	NZ$'000	NZ$'000
Balance at 1 April	913	1,245
Additions during the year	-	-
Depreciation charges	(354)	(346)
Derecognition of lease assets	-	-
Exchange differences	(1)	14
Balance at 31 March	**558**	**913**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

13. Leases (continued)

The following leases are exempt from the application of NZ IFRS 16 and have been recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Photocopier	2	6
Office space	203	203
	205	**209**

14. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. They are initially recognised at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Trade payables	907	702
Other payables	71	47
Accrued expenses	228	242
Total trade and other payables	**1,206**	**991**

15. Financial instruments and financial risk management

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

They are trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, cash and cash equivalents, foreign exchange options, contract assets, employee entitlements, lease liabilities, and other liabilities. They are included in current assets and current liabilities, except for lease liabilities with payment terms greater than 12 months, which are included in non-current liabilities.

The Group classifies its financial assets and liabilities as 'measured at amortised cost' or 'fair value through profit or loss' at initial recognition.

The following table shows the Group's financial assets and liabilities and their classification:

15.Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

Financial instrument	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Measured at amortised cost
Term Deposits	Measured at amortised cost
Trade and other receivables and payables	Measured at amortised cost
Foreign exchange options	Fair value through profit or loss (Level 2 of hierarchy)
Lease liabilities	Measured at amortised cost
Other liabilities – Accrued Liabilities for service	Measured at 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. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost are initially recognised at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses from these financial liabilities are included in finance expenses.

The fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost is not materially different from their stated carrying values.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains and losses. Impairment losses on financial assets are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss are originally and subsequently remeasured to fair value, with gains and losses being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The following table shows the designation of the Group's financial instruments:

			2026			2025
	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost NZ$'000	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value NZ$'000	Total carrying value NZ$'000	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost NZ$'000	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value NZ$'000	Total carrying value NZ$'000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	11,700	-	11,700	10,282	-	10,282
Term Deposits	21,101	-	21,101	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	4,451	-	4,451	5,984	-	5,984
Foreign exchange options	-	513	513	-	(4)	(4)
Total financial assets	**37,252**	**513**	**37,765**	**16,266**	**(4)**	**16,262**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	907	-	907	702	-	702
Other payables	71	-	71	47	-	47
Accrued expenses	227	-	227	242	-	242
Lease liabilities	648	-	648	1,023	-	1,023
Total financial liabilities	**1,853**	-	**1,853**	**2,014**		**2,014**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

16.Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk factors

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risks, which arise in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

Credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of a counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Group to credit risk principally consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and the foreign exchange options. All cash and cash equivalents are held with high credit quality counterparties, being trading banks with at least an 'AA-' credit rating in New Zealand, and a Moody's 'A2' rating in the USA.

The Group does not require collateral or security from its trade receivables, it performs credit checks, ageing analyses, and monitors specific credit allowances. The Group does not anticipate any material non-performance by customers. The total impaired trade receivables as at reporting date is $112,594 (2025: $748,016).

At reporting date, 83% (2025: 50%) of the Group's cash and cash equivalents were with one bank.

Maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date:	2026	2025
	NZ$'000	NZ$'000
Cash at bank	11,700	10,282
Term Deposits	21,101	-
Trade and other receivables	4,560	5,984
Foreign exchange options	513	(4)
Total	**37,874**	**16,262**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group cannot pay contractual liabilities as they fall due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs, taking into consideration the Group's forward financing plans. Management believes that the Group has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due for the next 12 months.

The following table sets out the undiscounted cash flows for all financial liabilities of the Group:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

16.Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

						2026
	Contractual cash flows NZ$'000	6 months or less NZ$'000	6 months to 1 year NZ$'000	1 to 2 years NZ$'000	3+ Years NZ$'000	No stated maturity NZ$'000
Trade payables	907	907	-	-	-	-
Other payables	71	71	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	227	227	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	774	131	83	340	219	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**1,979**	**1,336**	**83**	**340**	**219**	-

						2025
	Contractual cash flows NZ$'000	6 months or less NZ$'000	6 months to 1 year NZ$'000	1 to 2 years NZ$'000	3+ Years NZ$'000	No stated maturity NZ$'000
Trade payables	702	702	-	-	-	-
Other payables	47	47	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	242	242	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,223	224	225	383	391	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**2,214**	**1,215**	**225**	**383**	**391**	-

Foreign currency risk management

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on its revenue and a significant portion of its expenses that are denominated in USD, which is different to the Group's presentational and parent's functional currency NZD.

Additionally, the institutional placement and share purchase plan completed in previous years was predominantly in AUD, creating additional foreign currency risk exposure. Therefore, the Group has purchased AUD/USD foreign exchange options to mitigate the risk on its AUD cash holdings.

If the NZD strengthened / weakened against the USD or AUD by 10% at 31 March 2025, the pre-tax loss would have been (higher) / lower as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

16.Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

	2026		2025	
	Carrying amount in USD	Carrying amount in AUD	Carrying amount in USD	Carrying amount in AUD
	US$'000	AU$'000	US$'000	AU$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,032	2,808	5,259	773
Trade and other receivables	2,404	-	3,394	-
Trade and other payables	(95)	(18)	(277)	(4)
	6,341	**2,790**	**8,376**	**769**

Sensitivity analysis	Carrying amount US$'000	Change in USD rate %	Effect on loss before tax NZ$'000
2026	6,341	10%	(1,007)
		-10%	1,231
2025	8,376	10%	(1,274)
		-10%	1,557

	Carrying amount AU$'000	Change in AUD rate %	Effect on loss before tax NZ$'000
2026	2,790	10%	(304)
		-10%	371
2025	769	10%	(76)
		-10%	93

Interest rate risk management

The Group's interest rate risk arises from its cash balances. The Group currently has no significant exposure to interest rate risk other than in relation to the amount held at the bank. A reasonably expected movement in the prevailing interest rate would not materially affect the Group's consolidated financial statements.

17.Fair value estimation

The Group measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value either at initial recognition and/or continually. To determine these fair values, valuation techniques are utilised.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has identified what level of input is utilised in the valuation in the note for each asset or liability. An explanation of each level is below.

Level 1: The fair value of assets/liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

17.Fair value estimation (continued)

Level 2: The fair value of assets/liabilities that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset/liability is included in level 3.

18.Contributed equity

Share capital	2026	2025
	NZ$'000	NZ$'000
On issue at the beginning of the year	106,197	105,542
Exercise of share options	906	370
Issue of ordinary shares	27,188	-
Issued as part of business combinations	-	112
Issue of share capital from share based payment	174	173
Total share capital	**134,465**	**106,197**

Shares on issue	2026	2025
Fully paid total shares at the beginning of the year	161,062,692	160,242,975
Ordinary shares issued on settlement of options	435,724	312,955
Ordinary shares issued as part of capital raise	32,442,948	-
Ordinary shares issued as part of business combinations	-	134,668
Issue of share capital from share based payment	174,920	372,094
Fully paid ordinary shares	**194,116,284**	**161,062,692**

The share capital of the Group consists of fully paid ordinary shares with no-par value attached. Authorised shares that have not been issued have been authorised for the Group's employee share options and other contractual share-based payments (see Note 21)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

19.Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Group presents earnings per share ('EPS') data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	2026	2025
Total loss for the year attributable to the owners of the parent (NZ$'000)	(7,492)	(16,338)
Ordinary shares issued	194,116,304	161,062,692
Weighted average number of shares issued	183,199,915	160,603,675
Basic loss per share	$ (0.04)	$ (0.10)

The potential shares and options are anti-dilutive in nature due to the Group being in a loss position. The diluted loss per share is therefore the same as the undiluted EPS at ($0.04) and ($0.10) for the respective period.

20. Capital management

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity raised by the issuance of ordinary shares. The Group manages its capital to ensure it can continue as a going concern and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group's aim is to have a sufficient capital base to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital requirements are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors.

During the year the group undertook an equity raise and issued an additional 32,442,948 ordinary shares, raising a net additional $27.2M. Otherwise there have been no material changes in the Group's management of capital from the previous year.

21.Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise both the fair value of options issued to employees but not exercised and contractual share payments to be made to employees based on the period of employment.

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Share-based payment reserve		
Share options	4,069	3,959
Contractual share-based payments	-	-
Total	**4,069**	**3,959**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

21.Share-based payments reserve (continued)

The contractual share-based payments are in relation to employees who have service conditions, which when completed grant the right to shares. These arrangements arose from prior business combinations.

The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to settle the shares in cash and has no history of choosing to settle these payments in cash. As such, these awards are treated as equity settled share-based payments.

The Group determined the value of shares issued under contractual share-based payments based on the share price at the time of grant. This price is fixed.

A total of 174,920 shares at a value of $173,815 were issued during the period for services rendered (2025: 372,094 shares at a value of $173,206).

Share options were granted to directors and selected employees to retain, reward, and motivate such individuals to contribute to the growth and profitability of the Group.

Options outstanding at 31 March 2026 have a contractual life from grant date of between 4 and 6 years. Options can be exercised at any time after vesting and unexercised options expire at the end of the contract or if the employee leaves the Group. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash. Any share to be issued on the exercise of the option will be issued on the same terms and will rank equally in all respects with the ordinary shares in the company on issue.

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related average exercise prices are as follows:

		2026		2025
	Average exercise price	Number of options '000's	Average exercise price	Number of options '000's
At 1 April	$0.810	11,317	$0.000	9,855
Granted	$0.940	3,707	$0.475	2,917
Exercised	$0.749	(2,637)	$0.540	(1,136)
Forfeited	$0.546	(241)	$0.790	(309)
Lapsed	$0.768	(8)	$0.790	(10)
Expired	nil	nil	nil	nil
	$0.770	**12,138**	**$0.810**	**11,317**

Out of the 12,138,887 outstanding options 8,008,932 (2025: 8,215,719) had vested and were exercisable at 31 March 2026.

21. Share-based payments reserve (continued)

Options outstanding

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise price:

Year Granted	Expiry date	Exercise price	2026 Number of options	2026 Term remaining (years)	2025 Number of options	2025 Term remaining (years)
2021	30-Jun-25	$0.750	0	0.00	1,000,000	0.25
2022	30-Jun-25	$0.750	0	0.00	325,000	0.25
2022	30-Jun-26	$1.060	1,739,000	0.25	2,074,000	1.25
2022	30-Sept-26	$1.060	150,000	0.50	150,000	1.50
2023	31-Jul-27	$0.780	1,999,000	1.33	2,193,000	2.33
2024	31-Jul-28	$0.790	1,898,364	2.34	2,458,000	3.34
2024	30-Nov-28	$0.630	200,000	2.67	200,000	3.67
2025	30-Jun-29	$0.475	2,170,931	3.25	2,917,000	4.50
2025	31-Jul-29	$0.475	317,000	3.34	2,917,000	4.50
2026	30-Jun-30	$0.940	3,664,592	4.25		

Measurement of fair value

The Company determined the fair value of options issued using the Black Scholes valuation model. The significant inputs to the model were level 3 inputs and were:

	2026	2025
Fair value of options issued in the year	$0.37, $0.40, $0.43, $0.45	$0.16, $0.30, $0.35
Weighted average share price	$0.90, $0.93, $0.97	$0.44, $0.63, $0.70
Exercise price	$0.940	$0.475
Volatility	42.7%, 44.0%, 50.7%	44.2%, 45.4%, 46.0%
Dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Risk free interest rate	3.17%, 3.57%, 3.73%, 3.84%	4.63%, 4.34%, 4.40%

22. Related Parties

ikeGPS Limited and ikeGPS Incorporated are 100% owned by ikeGPS Group Limited (2024: 100%). All subsidiaries have 31 March reporting dates.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

22. Related Parties (continued)

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	2026 NZ$	2025 NZ$
ikeGPS Limited	New Zealand	Product development and business operations	1,000	1,000
ikeGPS Incorporated	USA	Product development and business operations	1,000	1,000
			2,000	**2,000**

Key management are identified as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Board Directors.

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Short term benefits to Board Directors and senior management	1,835	2,126
Share-based payment expense Board Directors and senior management	36	305

The Group issued 1,507,262 unlisted share options at NZD$0.94 to Key Management during the period in accordance with the ikeGPS Group Limited Employee Share Scheme (2025: 925,000 at NZD$0.475).

In addition to the unlisted options issued, 695,970 options were exercised by key management or Board Directors resulting in the issue of 126,161 shares (2025: 500,000 options were exercised resulting in 158,373 shares).

As part of the director's remuneration package 38,017 shares were issued at NZD$0.94.

23. Commitments

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Non-cancellable short-term and low-value leases or lease related costs		
Less than one year	3	2
Between one and five years	2	-
Total	**5**	**2**

Operating leases are in relation to rented premises (short-term under one year) and photocopiers (low-value assets). These exclude leases accounted for under IFRS 16.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

24. Provisions

	2026 NZ$'000	2025 NZ$'000
Opening balance	285	272
Foreign exchange movement	(1)	13
Closing balance	**284**	**285**

Corporate Tax

The Group has identified a potential tax obligation linked to a series of intercompany transactions.

As the transactions have occurred the Group considers it to be more likely than not the obligation exists.

25.Subsequent events

There were no material events post 31 March 2026 that require disclosure.

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