Appendix 4E

Preliminary final report

Dataworks Group Limited

ABN 85 612 182 368

Reporting period:	Financial year ended 30 June 2026
Previous corresponding period:	Financial year ended 30 June 2025

	30-Jun-26 $	30-Jun-25 $	Movement $	%
Revenues from continuing operations	**8,927,346**	**7,203,965**	**1,723,381**	**23.9%**
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	(2,251,553)	(10,033,239)	7,781,686	77.6%
Net loss for the period attributable to members	(2,251,553)	(10,033,239)	7,781,686	77.6%

Commentary

The above results should be read in conjunction with the results and review of operations in the unaudited Financial Statements for the year ending 30 June 2026 attached.

Net Tangible Assets per share

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary share (cents per share)	(3.70)	(0.78)

Loss of control over entities

DataPOWA Limited was placed into Management Voluntary Liquidation on 30 September 2025 to affect an orderly wind down of the business.

Dividends (distributions)

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Interim Dividend per share (fully franked)	nil	nil
Final Dividend per share (fully franked)	nil	nil

Dividend reinvestment plan

Not applicable

Details of associates and joint ventures

Not applicable

Foreign Entities

The results of all foreign entities have been compiled using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Status of Audit

The Preliminary Final Report has been prepared in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.3A and has been derived from the unaudited Financial Statements. The Financial Statements are in the process of being audited and is expected to be made available by 30 September 2026.

Attachments

Details of attachments

The Preliminary Unaudited Financial Statements of Dataworks Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026 are attached.

Signed

Mr Julian Babarczy
Executive Chairman
Dated: 31 August 2026

Dataworks Group Limited

ABN 85 612 182 368

Preliminary Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements – 30 June 2026

Dataworks Group Limited
Corporate directory
30 June 2026

Directors	Julian Babarczy (Executive Chairman) Freya Smith (Non-Executive Director) Ian Penrose (Non-Executive Director)
Company secretary	David Franks
Registered office and Principal Place of Business	Level 11 201 Miller Street North Sydney, NSW, 2060 Telephone +61 2 8206 8888 Email: contact@Dataworks.com
Share register	Automic Group Limited Level 5, 126 Philip Street Sydney NSW 2000 Telephone +61 2 8072 1400 Email: info@automic.com.au
Auditor	Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd 283 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008
Solicitors	Thomson Geer
Bankers	St George Bank Limited
Stock exchange listing	Dataworks Group Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. ASX code: DWG
Website	www.dataworksgroup.com.au
Place of Incorporation	Victoria, Australia

Dataworks Group Limited
30 June 2026

Result of operations

FY26 was a pivotal year for Dataworks Group Limited, marking the Company's transition from developing and implementing regulatory technology to operating long-term government infrastructure across two regulated jurisdictions.

During the year, Dataworks successfully expanded its Centralised Self Exclusion (CSE) technology platform into Ontario, Canada, materially improved its financial performance and further established the operating credentials required to pursue additional government opportunities across global regulated wagering markets.

Revenue grew to $8.93m, an increase of 24% from the prior year (FY25: $7.20m), driven by continued strong performance from BetStop™ – The National Self-Exclusion Register ("BetStop") and revenue recognised under the Company's Ontario CSE contract during FY26. BetGuard, the Company's CSE platform for iGaming Ontario, entered live commercial operation during the June quarter.

The loss after tax reduced to $2.25m (FY25: loss $10.03m), representing an 78% improvement. Net cash inflow from operating activities was $1.91 million (FY25: outflow of $5.30 million), while the Company invested $1.51 million in capitalized software development during the year.

These outcomes reflect the substantial operational and financial progress made during the year as the Company focused its activities on its core regulated gaming technology platform and long-term government customers.

A proven government regulatory infrastructure platform

Since acquiring the BetStop contract in 2023, Dataworks completed the development of the underlying technology and successfully launched the national service. The Company has since continued to invest in and enhance its proprietary, enterprise-grade CSE platform, designed to support large and complex regulated wagering markets.

The platform combines two core capabilities:

1. Core CSE technology: A proven, secure, high-availability central register and real-time integration layer enabling individuals to self-exclude across licensed wagering operators within a regulated jurisdiction; and

2. End-to-end managed services: The operational capability required to support large-scale regulatory programs, including participant support, contact centre operations, identity verification, operator engagement and regulatory reporting.

These capabilities now underpin long-term government programs across Australia and Ontario, Canada.

Dataworks now operates BetStop, the Australian Government's National Self-Exclusion Register, as well as BetGuard, iGaming Ontario's real-time CSE platform, which was successfully configured from Dataworks' core technology platform to meet Ontario's specific regulatory requirements. Dataworks also operates a dedicated Toronto-based Contact Centre supporting the Ontario program.

The successful deployment of the Company's technology into a second regulated jurisdiction represents an important validation of the scalability and adaptability of the Dataworks platform and expands the Company's role from technology provider to operator of mission-critical regulatory infrastructure and associated managed services.

End-to-end managed services capability

A core strength of Dataworks is its ability to combine proprietary technology with the operational services required to support large-scale government regulatory programs.

This capability has been embedded within BetStop from inception and was further expanded during FY26 through the establishment of Dataworks' discrete managed services contract in Ontario. Under the Ontario program, Dataworks provides operational services supporting the CSE platform including participant support, identity verification, operator engagement and regulatory reporting.

The ability to provide both enterprise technology and associated managed services broadens the Company's value proposition to government customers and provides additional opportunities to participate across the lifecycle of responsible gambling programs.

Two proven government reference platforms

Operational excellence remained a core focus during FY26.

BetStop continued to provide secure, reliable and highly available real-time infrastructure supporting the Australian Government's National Self-Exclusion Register. During the year, the independent statutory review of BetStop was tabled in the Australian Parliament and concluded that the system is operating effectively, is fit-for-purpose from a regulatory perspective and is delivering meaningful harm minimisation outcomes.

In Ontario, Dataworks successfully completed the development, testing and implementation of BetGuard, with the platform entering live operation during the June quarter. The Company also established its Toronto-based Contact Centre and commenced associated participant support services.

Dataworks now operates the only two known large-scale, enterprise-grade, real-time government Centralised Self-Exclusion platforms across regulated jurisdictions globally.

Together, these operation platforms provide Dataworks with proven government reference deployments that are unique globally and demonstrate the Company's ability to design, implement and operate complex regulatory infrastructure at scale. The Board believes these reference sites materially strengthen the Company's credentials when participating in future government procurement processes.

A transportable and customisable platform

The successful implementation of BetGuard also provided important validation of the transportability of the Company's technology.

The Ontario program required the underlying platform to be adapted to a different regulatory framework, privacy environment, market structure and operating model. Dataworks was able to leverage its existing technology and experience from BetStop while configuring the platform specifically for the Ontario market.

The Company believes this ability to build on an established technology base while adapting the platform to jurisdiction-specific requirements can reduce the development risk, implementation complexity and time required to pursue future regulated-market opportunities.

This capability, together with Dataworks' government operating experience and established security credentials, forms an important part of the Company's strategy to pursue additional CSE opportunities across domestic and international regulated wagering markets.

Extending the platform into venue-based CSE

During FY26, Dataworks also progressed the architecture and early development of a venue-based CSE capability designed to extend the Company's platform into physical gambling environments. Further product development and investment will be required before the Venue CSE platform is fully developed and ready for broader commercial deployment. However, engagement with regulators and industry participants indicates potential demand for more integrated self-exclusion frameworks capable of supporting both online and physical gambling environments. The Company believes successful development of a Venue CSE offering could create a new product with significant domestic and international commercialisation potential.

Over time, the Company also sees potential to leverage its existing regulatory infrastructure, integrations and operating capability into selected adjacent responsible gambling and regulatory applications. Investment in these opportunities will be prioritised according to customer demand, available capital and expected commercial returns.

Restructuring, cost discipline and investment for growth

In parallel with the continued development of its CSE platform, Dataworks substantially progressed the restructuring and simplification of the Group during FY26. The Company exited, wound down or materially reduced non-core activities to focus its resources on regulated gaming technology and its government customer programs. The Group now operates in two focused geographic segments, Australia and Canada.

This increased focus contributed to a material reduction in the Company's cost base. After software capitalization, employee expenses reduced to $5.09m (FY25: $7.34m), while other expenses reduced to $5.85m (FY25: $9.44m). The Company also maintained disciplined working capital management while continuing to invest in the delivery of its Australian and Ontario government programs. Given the Company's recent modest capital position, management has deliberately operated with a lean cost base and limited discretionary investment in areas including sales and marketing, international business development and new product development.

With two operational government reference platforms now established and multiple commercial opportunities being progressed, the Company believes there is potential to selectively increase investment in these areas where this can support additional long-term contracted revenue and attractive returns on capital.

At 30 June 2026, the Group held cash and cash equivalents of $651,308 (FY25: $404,599). During FY26, the Company received $690,224 in government grants and tax incentives.

Subsequent to year end, Dataworks secured a $1.5m unsecured working capital facility, providing additional financial flexibility to support ongoing operations, business development activities, potential new contract mobilisation and associated implementation costs.

Positioned for the next phase of growth

Dataworks enters FY27 with two operational government CSE platforms across Australia and Ontario, an established base of long-term contracted government revenue, proven technology and operating capability and a substantially more focused cost base.

The Company's immediate priorities are to continue delivering strong outcomes for its existing government customers, progress its pipeline of domestic and international government procurement opportunities and convert these opportunities into additional long-term contracted revenues.

The successful operation of BetStop and BetGuard provides Dataworks with two proven government reference sites and a demonstrated ability to deploy its technology across different regulatory environments.

The Company will also continue to invest selectively in the development of its Venue CSE capability and other platform expansion opportunities where supported by customer demand and attractive commercial returns.

With increasing regulatory focus on responsible gambling and consumer protection across global wagering markets, the Board believes Dataworks is well positioned to leverage its established technology, government customer relationships and operating experience as it pursues the next phase of commercial growth.

Strategic Opportunities

During FY26, the Company continued to engage with interested counterparties, with the assistance of Tekkorp Capital Advisors, regarding potential strategic opportunities. The timing and progression of these discussions was influenced by the advancement of the Company's significant commercial opportunities. These discussions remain ongoing, with the Board continuing to assess strategic alternatives having regard to long-term shareholder value.

Financial position

The Company reported sales revenue of $8,927,346 (30 June 2025: $7,203,965) for the financial year ended 30 June 2026. At 30 June 2026 the Group had cash and cash equivalents of $651,308 (30 June 2025: $404,599). During the year the Company received an Australian Tax Office R&D tax rebate and other government rebates of $695,593 (30 June 2025: $1,146,903).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 8 July 2026, DWG borrowed $1,500,000 under a loan agreement with Stroud Agricultural Company Pty Ltd as trustee for the Vernon Trust. The loan attracts an interest rate of 18% per annum and carries a $75,000 arrangement fee. The proceeds are being applied as working capital.

On the 31st August 2026, the Company entered into an eight-week paid Planning Services Agreement with the NSW Government to support project planning, technical scoping and contract development activities in connection with a component of the Government's gambling harm minimization measures. The engagement is expected to generate approximately $536,000 in revenue, subject to the delivery of agreed milestones.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since 30 June 2026 that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Dataworks Group Limited
Contents
30 June 2026

General information

The consolidated financial report covers Dataworks Group Limited (the "Company") and its controlled entities (together the "Consolidated Entity" or "Group").

Dataworks Group Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 11
201 Miller Street
North Sydney, NSW, 2060

Dataworks Group Limited

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Revenue			
Revenue	4	8,927,346	7,203,965
Cost of sales	5	(1,149,677)	(887,775)
Gross profit		7,777,669	6,316,190
Other Income			
Interest revenue		12,309	20,196
Research & Development Tax rebate		695,593	1,146,903
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	5	(5,091,587)	(7,341,964)
Share-based costs	5	(60,600)	(2,253,626)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(947,891)	(1,626,105)
Occupancy cost	5	(11,398)	(4,740)
Loss on investments		-	(359,020)
Administration costs	5	(4,116,716)	(5,798,929)
Finance costs	5	(508,932)	(132,144)
Loss before income tax expense		**(2,251,553)**	**(10,033,239)**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	6	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the shareholders of Dataworks Group Limited		(2,251,553)	(10,033,239)
Other comprehensive income for the year, being foreign exchange, net of tax		98,716	78,162
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the shareholders of Dataworks Group Limited		**(2,152,837)**	**(9,955,077)**
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share		(2.2)	(10.9)
Diluted earnings per share		(2.2)	(10.9)

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

Dataworks Group Limited

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	651,308	404,599
Trade and other receivables	8	626,039	1,118,113
Work in progress		83,874	20,481
Prepayments		19,253	-
Total current assets		**1,380,474**	**1,543,193**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	83,777	180,901
Right-of-use assets	10	624,738	663,221
Intangibles	11	1,882,128	961,169
Deposits	12	208,027	270,737
Total non-current assets		**2,798,670**	**2,076,028**
Total assets		**4,179,144**	**3,619,221**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	4,048,124	2,244,278
Lease liabilities	15	282,419	234,580
Provisions	16	321,473	445,948
Deferred revenue	14	960,507	-
Total current liabilities		**5,612,523**	**2,924,806**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	423,056	496,886
Provisions	18	73,527	35,254
Total non-current liabilities		496,583	532,140
Total liabilities		6,109,106	3,456,946
Net assets		**(1,929,962)**	**162,275**
Equity			
Issued capital	19	68,778,112	68,361,060
Reserves	20	12,151,748	12,974,974
Accumulated losses	20	(82,859,822)	(81,173,759)
Total equity		**(1,929,962)**	**162,275**

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

Dataworks Group Limited
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

Year ended 30 June 2025 (audited comparative)

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	**61,778,002**	**17,069,687**	**(76,079,553)**	**2,768,136**
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(10,033,239)	(10,033,239)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	78,162	-	78,162
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	78,162	(10,033,239)	(9,955,077)
Issue of shares	6,781,814	(1,633,314)	-	5,148,500
Share issue costs	(571,458)	268,548	-	(302,910)
Conversion of convertible notes into shares	272,702	(22,702)	-	250,000
Share-based payments	100,000	2,153,626	-	2,253,626
Options and performance rights expired/lapsed	-	(4,939,033)	4,939,033	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	**68,361,060**	**12,974,974**	**(81,173,759)**	**162,275**

Year ended 30 June 2026

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2025	**68,361,060**	**12,974,974**	**(81,173,759)**	**162,275**
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(2,251,553)	(2,251,553)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	98,716	-	98,716
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	98,716	(2,251,553)	(2,152,837)
Share-based payments	-	60,600	-	60,600
Options and performance rights expired/lapsed	-	(565,490)	565,490	-
Exercise of performance rights	498,170	(498,170)	-	-
Share issue costs	(81,118)	81,118	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2026	**68,778,112**	**12,151,748**	**(82,859,822)**	**(1,929,962)**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Dataworks Group Limited
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		10,391,555	7,532,847
Payments to suppliers and employees		(9,152,994)	(14,027,405)
Interest received		12,308	15,654
Interest and other finance costs paid		(45,291)	-
Government grants and tax incentives		690,224	1,179,477
Other receipts		16,182	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**1,911,984**	**(5,299,427)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	(26,712)	(22,623)
Payments for capitalised software development costs		(1,511,502)	-
Loans to other entities		(1,555)	-
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**(1,539,769)**	**(22,623)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	5,148,500
Payment of share issue transaction costs		-	(307,106)
Proceeds from borrowings		832,500	-
Repayment of borrowings		(832,500)	(22,459)
Repayment of lease liabilities principle		(35,642)	(223,370)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**(35,642)**	**4,595,565**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		336,573	(726,485)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	7	404,599	1,147,951
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(89,864)	(16,867)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7**	**651,308**	**404,599**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the settlement of liabilities and the realisation of assets in the normal course of business.

The Group has incurred a loss of $2,251,553 (2025: $10,033,239) and experienced net cash inflows from operating activities of $1,911,984 (2025: outflows of $5,299,427). As at 30 June 2026, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of $651,308 (2025: $404,599).

The Group's ability to continue as a going concern, to recover the carrying value of its assets and meet its commitments as and when they fall due is dependent on the ability of the Group to raise additional capital or obtain external financing in the next few months. The Board is assessing capital raising opportunities as at the date of this report.

The Directors believe that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern after consideration of the following factors:

- The ability of the Company to raise the additional capital, for which it has a successful history in doing so;
- Commercialisation of its intellectual property, to deliver future revenue; and
- Recognising that the priority of the Board and management remains revenue growth and cost reductions.

Whilst the directors acknowledge there are timing risks associated with the completion of successful capital raisings which have a direct impact on the Company's ability to meet liabilities when due, the directors believe that this will be successful.

However, if the capital raising and other factors mentioned above do not eventuate, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Company will continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether the Company will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

The financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

Basis of preparation

Dataworks Group Limited is domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial statements comprise the results of Dataworks Group Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the valuation of share-based payments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Dataworks Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2026

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the Group only.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Dataworks Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Revenue recognition

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step process outlined in AASB 15 which is as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer;
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract and determine at what point they are satisfied;
Step 3: Determine the transaction price;
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
Step 5: Recognise revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied.

(i) Identification of performance obligations

The Group has determined that for new software sales, the licenses and implementation services are quoted as separate line items and have separate list prices and therefore are distinct performance obligations. Licensing and technical support which is purchased by software customers to assist with their ongoing use of the software is separate from the software implementation performance obligation.

(ii) Satisfaction of performance obligations

The performance obligation for the implemented software is satisfied at the point in time when the software has been installed and is operating materially as contractually required. The performance obligation for providing software customers with licensing and technical support remains throughout the contract period so is satisfied over the contract period.

In addition to contracts with customers, the Group receives interest revenue from monies held in its bank accounts. Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant and that the grant will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which grants are intended to compensate. If the grant relates to expenses or losses already incurred by the entity, or to provide immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs, the income is recognised in the period in which it becomes receivable.

The expected future Research and Development incentive, for past qualifying Research and Development expenditure is accrued as other income when it is established that the conditions of the Research and Development incentive have been met and that the expected amount of the incentive can be reliably measured.

Dataworks Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2026

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Derivative financial instruments

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation include monetary items that are considered part of the net investment. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in equity whilst gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, it's carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Compound financial instruments

The component parts of convertible loan notes issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effect, and is not subsequently remeasured. Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible loan notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognised directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the convertible loan notes using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Group's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and other 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 non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. The Group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. An individual asset will be depreciated in full at the time of purchase where its cost is less than $2,000, its expected useful life is less than 12 months, or it will become technically obsolete (particularly relating to computer equipment) in less than 12 months.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Leasehold improvements	3–10 years
Plant and equipment	2–7 years
Computer equipment	2–5 years

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell it;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits, including the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of internally-generated assets over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

Intellectual property

Significant costs associated with intellectual property are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the consolidated entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the consolidated entity recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the consolidated entity has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease

payments comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, residual guarantee, lease term, certainty of a purchase option or termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date 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 reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. The costs of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date, determined using an appropriate option valuation model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the Group receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied. If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification. If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately.

Fair value measurement

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to / recovered from the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2026. There are no standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

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Notes to the financial statements

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Note 3. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

Operating and business segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocation of resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

Over the 12 months the Group has focused their activities on the provision of Centralised Self Exclusion technology platforms. The Group now operates as a single operating segment serving multiple clients across geographies and jurisdictions, hence no operating segment information provided.

Operating segment information

FY2025	**Australia $**	**UK $**	**US $**	**Total $**	**Consolidated $**
REVENUE					
Sales to external customers	6,758,323	445,642	-	7,203,965	7,203,965
Interest revenue	20,196	-	-	20,196	20,196
Total Revenue	6,778,519	445,642	-	7,224,161	7,224,161
Income/(Expenses)					
Other Income	1,146,903	-	-	1,146,903	1,146,903
Employee Expenses	(6,367,644)	(974,320)	-	(7,341,964)	(7,341,964)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(1,587,154)	(38,951)	-	(1,626,105)	(1,626,105)
Other expenses	(8,534,345)	(901,889)	-	(9,436,234)	(9,436,234)
Segment Profit/(Loss)	**(8,563,721)**	**(1,469,518)**	**-**	**(10,033,239)**	**(10,033,239)**
Total Assets	3,525,896	53,393	39,932	3,619,221	3,619,221
Total Liabilities	3,115,511	341,435	-	3,456,946	3,456,946

Major Clients

During the year ending 30 June 2026, revenue from two clients amounted to $4,458,711 and $4,362,803 respectively. No other client contributed 10% or more to the consolidated entity's revenue in FY26.

Geographic Disaggregation of Revenue

This disaggregation of revenue from contracts with clients is based on the location of the clients as follows:

Geographic Region	**2026 $**	**2025 $**
Australia	4,564,543	4,984,672
Canada	4,362,803	1,773,651
UK	-	445,642
Total	**8,927,346**	**7,203,965**

Note 4. Revenue

	2026 $	**2025 $**
Software revenue	8,927,346	7,203,965

Note 5. Expenses

Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cost of sales			
Cost of sales		(1,149,677)	(887,775)
Depreciation and amortisation			
Depreciation — property, plant and equipment		(126,047)	(160,861)
Depreciation — right-of-use assets	10	(231,299)	(198,967)
Amortisation — intangible assets	11	(590,545)	(1,266,277)
Total depreciation and amortisation		**(947,891)**	**(1,626,105)**
Administrative costs			
Professional adviser and legal costs		(1,798,721)	(2,231,630)
Consulting costs paid to entities related to directors		(510,361)	(315,680)
Recruitment costs		(81,772)	(85,773)
Advertising and promotion		(86,069)	(81,179)
Travel and accommodation		(250,535)	(271,012)
Software, hosting and subscriptions		(522,220)	(965,078)
Insurance		(306,914)	(401,767)
Other		(560,124)	(1,446,810)
Total administrative costs		**(4,116,716)**	**(5,798,929)**
Employee benefits expense			
Wages, salaries and related costs		(5,969,843)	(6,852,459)
Superannuation and pension contributions		(633,246)	(572,283)
Other employee benefits		-	82,778
Less: Employee costs capitalised to intangible assets		1,511,502	-
Total employee benefits expense		**(5,091,587)**	**(7,341,964)**
Finance costs			
Interest expense (loans and facilities)		(508,295)	-
Interest paid		(637)	-
Interest and finance charges on lease liabilities (AASB 16)		-	(132,144)
Finance costs expensed		**(508,932)**	**(132,144)**
Share-based payments expense		**(60,600)**	**(2,253,626)**
Occupancy Cost		**(11,398)**	**(4,740)**

Dataworks Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements

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Note 6. Income tax expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(2,251,553)	(10,033,239)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2025: 25%)	(562,888)	(2,508,310)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share-based payments	15,150	563,407
Non assessable Research & Development refund	173,898	286,726
	(373,840)	(1,658,177)
Current year temporary differences not recognised	373,840	1,658,177
Income tax expense/(benefit)	**-**	**-**
Tax losses not recognised		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	52,492,309	50,363,738
Potential tax benefit at statutory tax rates	13,123,077	12,590,935

Note 7. Current assets – cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash at bank	601,308	354,599
Term deposits	50,000	50,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	**651,308**	**404,599**

Note 8. Current assets – Trade and other receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade receivables	510,992	1,032,286
GST receivable	115,047	85,827
Total trade and other receivables	**626,039**	**1,118,113**

All trade receivables outstanding at 30 June 2026 are not past due. There are no receivables that are impaired as at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Trade receivables ageing	2026 $	2025 $
Not past due	510,992	995,042
Past due 0 to 30 days	-	15,745
Past due 31 to 90 days	-	17,680
Past due over 90 days	-	3,819
Total	**510,992**	**1,032,286**

The consolidated entity has recognised a doubtful debts expense of $Nil (2025: $Nil) in profit or loss in respect of expected credit losses for the year.

Note 9. Non-current assets – property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
Computer equipment – at cost	200,519	183,880
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(169,835)	(147,328)
	30,684	36,552
Office equipment – at cost	331,151	321,078
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(278,058)	(176,729)
	53,093	144,349
Total property, plant and equipment	**83,777**	**180,901**

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	**Computer equipment** **$**	**Office equipment** **$**	**Total** **$**
Balance at 1 July 2025	**36,552**	**144,349**	**180,901**
Additions	16,639	10,073	26,712
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	2,211	2,211
Depreciation expense	(22,507)	(103,540)	(126,047)
Balance at 30 June 2026	**30,684**	**53,093**	**83,777**

Note 10. Non-current assets – right-of-use assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Right-of-use assets – at cost	1,187,412	994,832
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(562,674)	(331,611)
Net book value	**624,738**	**663,221**

The consolidated entity leases office premises. An existing lease commenced 1 November 2023 with a term of 5 years. A new lease was entered into during FY26. Depreciation for the year on right-of-use assets was $231,299 (2025: $198,967).

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	**Right-of-use assets** **$**	**Total** **$**
Balance at 1 July 2025	**663,221**	**663,221**
Additions — new lease	192,816	192,816
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(231,299)	(231,299)
Balance at 30 June 2026	**624,738**	**624,738**

Note 11. Non-current assets – intangibles

	2026 $	2025 $
Goodwill – at cost	406,290	406,288
Intellectual Property – at cost	3,014,316	3,014,316
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(3,014,316)	(2,459,435)
Net book value	-	554,881
Capitalised software development costs		
At cost	1,511,502	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(35,664)	-
Net book value	1,475,838	-
Total intangibles	**1,882,128**	**961,169**

Intellectual Property was fully amortised during the year (2025: $554,881). Goodwill is not amortised and is tested annually for impairment.

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Goodwill $	Intellectual property $	Software development costs $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	**406,288**	**554,881**	**-**	**961,169**
Additions	-	-	1,511,502	1,511,502
Exchange differences	2	-	-	2
Amortisation expense	-	(554,881)	(35,664)	(590,545)
Balance at 30 June 2026	**406,290**	**-**	**1,475,838**	**1,882,128**

Goodwill

Goodwill of $406,290 arose from the acquisition of the BetStop – National Self-Exclusion Register contract in FY2023. Goodwill is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis or whenever there is an indication of impairment. No indicators of impairment were identified as at 30 June 2026.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property arising from the Data Republic Pty Ltd acquisition (capitalised at $3,014,316 and depreciated at 20% per annum straight-line) was fully amortised during the year ended 30 June 2026.

Note 12. Non-current assets – deposits

	2026 $	2025 $
Security deposits	208,027	270,737

Security deposits represent amounts held with landlords and service providers as collateral for office leases and related contracts.

Dataworks Group Limited

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Note 13. Current liabilities – trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade payables	1,156,467	840,943
Accrued expenses	332,930	152,514
PAYG withholding payable	2,409,151	1,059,869
Superannuation payable	149,567	147,894
Other payables	9	43,058
Total trade and other payables	**4,048,124**	**2,244,278**

The average credit period on trade payables is approximately 36 days.

Note 14. Deferred revenue

	2026 $	2025 $
Deferred revenue	960,507	-

Deferred revenue represents amounts billed to customers in advance of the satisfaction of performance obligations. The balance of $960,507 is expected to be recognised as revenue within the next 12 months (2025: nil).

Note 15. Current liabilities – lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Current portion of lease liabilities	282,419	234,580

This balance relates to the application of AASB 16 Leases. Refer to note 10 for details. The consolidated entity leases office premises with terms of up to 5 years in Australia and office space in Canada with a term of up to 2 years.

Note 16. Current liabilities – provisions

	2026 $	2025 $
Annual leave	294,009	367,928
Long service leave	27,464	78,020
Total provisions	**321,473**	**445,948**

Note 17. Non-current liabilities – lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-current lease liabilities	423,056	496,886

Note 18. Non-current liabilities – provisions

	2026 $	2025 $
Long service leave	73,527	35,254

Note 19. Equity – issued capital

	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 $	2025 $
Ordinary shares – fully paid	103,054,327	102,224,044	68,778,112	68,361,060

Movements in ordinary share capital – year ended 30 June 2026

Details	Date	Shares	$
Balance	1 July 2025	102,224,044	68,361,060
Issue of shares and performance rights (non-cash)	1 October 2025	830,283	498,170
Share issue costs			(81,118)
Balance	**30 June 2026**	**103,054,327**	**68,778,112**

Movements in ordinary share capital – year ended 30 June 2025 (comparative)

Details	Date	Shares	$
Balance	1 July 2024	1,542,752,593	61,778,002
Issue of shares	24 Jul 2024	5,000,000	100,000
Issue of shares	3 Oct 2024	123,233,333	1,848,500
Issue of shares	16 Dec 2024	320,000,000	3,200,000
Issue of shares	31 Dec 2024	25,000,000	272,702
Issue of shares	6 Jan 2025	16,000,000	1,108,314
Issue of shares	18 Mar 2025	10,000,000	100,000
Consolidation of shares (100:1)	3 Apr 2025	(1,939,886,882)	-
Issue of shares	11 Apr 2025	125,000	525,000
Share issue costs		-	(571,458)
Balance	**30 June 2025**	**102,224,044**	**68,361,060**

Movements in unlisted options – year ended 30 June 2026

Exercise price	Expiry date	1 Jul 2025 No.	Lapsed No.	30 Jun 2026 No.
$2.00	4 Sep 2025	1,652,833	1,652,833	-
$0.40	3 Oct 2025	3,080,819	3,080,819	-
$1.60	20 Dec 2025	150,000	150,000	-
$1.20	30 Jun 2026	375,000	375,000	-
$0.40	18 Sep 2026	8,874,998	-	8,874,998
$0.60	31 May 2027	7,949,999	-	7,949,999
$0.60	13 Nov 2027	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
$0.60	18 Mar 2028	1,750,000	-	1,750,000
Total		**25,833,649**	**5,258,652**	**20,574,997**

Movements in performance rights – year ended 30 June 2026

Expiry date	1 Jul 2025 No.	Granted No.	Exercised No.	Lapsed No.	30 Jun 2026 No.
3 Feb 2026	944,700	-	830,283	114,417	-
31 May 2027	1,750,000	750,000	-	-	2,500,000
Total	**2,694,700**	**750,000**	**830,283**	**114,417**	**2,500,000**

On 1 October 2025, 830,283 performance rights were exercised, resulting in the issue of 830,283 ordinary shares (on a post-consolidation ratio of approximately 88%).

Options on issue at 30 June 2026

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number under option
$0.40	18 Sep 2026	8,874,998
$0.60	31 May 2027	7,949,999
$0.60	13 Nov 2027	2,000,000
$0.60	18 Mar 2028	1,750,000
Total		**20,574,997**

Performance rights on issue at 30 June 2026

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under rights
24 Jul 2024	31 May 2027	$0.00	1,750,000
30 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2030	$0.00	750,000
Total			**2,500,000**

No options were exercised during the year (2025: nil). 5,258,652 options lapsed unexercised during the year.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital. On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Capital risk management

The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The consolidated entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current Company's share price at the time of the investment.

Note 20. Equity – reserves

	2026 $	2025 $
Foreign currency reserve	(132,540)	(231,256)
Equity-settled reserve	6,110,683	5,968,965
Options reserve	6,173,605	7,237,265
Total reserves	**12,151,748**	**12,974,974**

Movements in reserves – year ended 30 June 2026

Consolidated	Foreign currency $	Equity-settled $	Options $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	**(231,256)**	**5,968,965**	**7,237,265**	**12,974,974**
Foreign currency translation	98,716	-	-	98,716
Share-based payments — performance rights (CEO)	-	60,600	-	60,600
Share issue costs	-	81,118	-	81,118
Options/rights expired or lapsed	-	-	(565,490)	(565,490)
Exercise of performance rights	-	-	(498,170)	(498,170)
Balance at 30 June 2026	**(132,540)**	**6,110,683**	**6,173,605**	**12,151,748**

Movements in reserves – year ended 30 June 2025 (comparative)

Consolidated	Foreign currency $	Equity-settled $	Options $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	**(309,418)**	**6,480,672**	**10,898,433**	**17,069,687**
Foreign currency translation	78,162	-	-	78,162
Share-based payments	-	1,149,556	1,004,070	2,153,626
Performance rights exercised	-	(1,633,314)	-	(1,633,314)
Share issue costs — equity	-	-	268,548	268,548
Conversion of convertible notes	-	-	(22,702)	(22,702)
Options and performance rights lapsed	-	(27,949)	(4,911,084)	(4,939,033)
Balance at 30 June 2025	**(231,256)**	**5,968,965**	**7,237,265**	**12,974,974**

Nature of reserves

The foreign currency reserve arises on the translation of foreign operations into the presentation currency. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the related foreign operation is disposed of.

The equity-settled reserve is used to recognise the fair value of performance rights and other equity instruments granted to employees and directors as part of their remuneration. Fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes model or other appropriate valuation methodology. Amounts are transferred to issued capital when the underlying instruments vest and are exercised.

The options reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to employees, directors, and advisers by way of unlisted options over ordinary shares. When options expire unexercised, the balance is transferred to accumulated losses.

Accumulated losses

	2026 $	2025 $
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(81,173,759)	(76,079,553)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(2,251,553)	(10,033,239)
Transfer relating to options and rights expired/lapsed	565,490	4,939,033
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	**(82,859,822)**	**(81,173,759)**

Note 21. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the Company:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services – Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of the financial statements	67,500	40,000