

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd
ABN 58 132 211 806
Annual Report
for the year ended 31 March 2026

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Contents

Directors' report	Page 1
Financial statements	4
Directors' declaration	50
Independent auditor's report to the members	51

Directors' report

Your directors present their special purpose financial report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the Group) consisting of SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and the entities it controlled for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Directors

The following persons were directors of SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Uday Singh
Rituraj Sinha
Devesh Desai
Michael McKinnon

Principal activities

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year were the provision of services relating to all aspects of physical security, and paramedic and emergency response services.

Dividends

Dividends paid to the shareholder during the financial year amounted to \$3,687,000 (2025: \$2,575,000).

Review of operations

A summary of consolidated revenues and results of the Group is set out below:

Particulars	31 March 2026 \$000's	(Restated) 31 March 2025 \$000's
Revenue	1,085,682	934,970
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation, and taxation	42,496	37,857
Depreciation and amortisation	(13,242)	(11,229)
Earnings before interest and taxation	29,254	26,628
Finance costs	(9,752)	(8,953)
Other Income	2,139	2,356
Other (loss)/gain	(761)	1,617
Expected credit loss on related-party loan receivable	-	(20,672)
Share of profit of associates	37	70
Earnings before taxation	20,917	1,046
Income tax (expense)	(6,716)	(6,624)
Profit after tax	14,201	(5,578)

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group from the beginning of the financial year to the date of this report, other than those listed below:

On 2 December 2025, the group acquired 100% ownership of State Medical Assistance Holdings Pty Ltd for a consideration of \$2,169,020.

Significant changes in the state of affairs (continued)

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company partially forgave a loan receivable from SIS Group International Holdings Pty Ltd, a fellow subsidiary under common control amounting to \$20,672,482. The transaction was undertaken as part of an internal group reorganisation and had no cash flow impact. The carrying value of the loan receivable after forgiveness amounts to \$78,698,517. The amount forgiven was fully provided for as of 31 March 2026 and hence there was no amount recognised either as an expense or directly in equity as a distribution to fellow subsidiaries.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

Apart from the matters disclosed in note 30, Events Occurring After the Reporting Date, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (a) the Group's operations in future financial years, or
- (b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (c) the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on other likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of operations have not been included in these financial statements because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Environmental regulation and Climate-Related Disclosures

The Group is a part of the SIS Australia Holdings Consolidation ("SISAH") Group. SISAH is a reporting entity under its first year of adoption of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS), which are aligned with the ISSB's IFRS S1 and IFRS S2. While SIS Australia Group is not required to prepare standalone climate-related disclosures, its climate-related information including greenhouse gas emissions, relevant metrics, and contributions toward Group-level climate targets forms part of the consolidated climate-related financial disclosures prepared by SISAH. Readers are referred to the SISAH Group Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 March 2026 for the full climate-related reporting prepared in accordance with AASB S1 and AASB S2.

Insurance of officers

During the financial year, a related entity, MSS Security Pty Limited, paid a premium to insure the directors and officers of the Group.

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

Proceedings on behalf of the Group

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

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

Rounding of amounts

The Group is of a kind referred to in Class Order 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the directors' report. Amounts in the directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with that Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers continues in office in accordance with section 325 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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



Devesh Desai
Director



Michael McKinnon
Director

Sydney
01 May 2026

Contents

	Page
Financial statements	4
Consolidated Statement of financial position	5
Consolidated Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	6
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity	7
Consolidated Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	10

These financial statements cover the consolidated entity consisting of SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

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

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd Level 20, 150 George Street, Parramatta NSW 2150

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 01 May 2026. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2026
All figures in \$'000

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2026	(As Restated) 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	52,709	19,097
Intangible Assets	5	122,482	116,383
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	63	73
(ii) Other non-current financial assets		805	530
Other non-current assets	10	78,699	78,699
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	11,570	12,664
Total non-current assets		266,328	227,446
Current assets			
Inventories		52	14
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	-	14,075
(ii) Trade receivables	11	123,646	107,457
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	78,380	59,179
(iv) Term deposits	12	-	540
(v) Other current financial assets	7	49,173	39,718
Other current assets	9	22,961	14,891
Total current assets		274,212	235,874
Total assets		540,540	463,320
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	13	15,800	15,800
Retained earnings		203,873	193,359
Foreign currency translation reserves	14	237	323
Total equity		219,910	209,482
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	86,562	89,595
(ii) Non-current lease liabilities	20	31,224	4,900
Provisions	18	9,734	8,298
Total non-current liabilities		127,520	102,793
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	4,621	3,320
(ii) Trade payables	16	6,271	4,230
(iv) Current lease liabilities	20	2,613	2,606
(v) Other current financial liabilities	17	104,714	68,208
Other current liabilities	19	506	8,729
Provisions	18	74,130	63,816
Current tax liabilities	8	255	136
Total current liabilities		193,110	151,045
Total liabilities		320,630	253,838
Total equity and liabilities		540,540	463,320

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

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2026
All figures in \$'000

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2026	(As restated) 31 March 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from contracts with customers	21	1,085,682	934,970
Other income	22	2,139	2,356
Other gains/ (losses)	23	(761)	1,617
Total income		1,087,060	938,943
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed		440	559
Purchases of stock-in-trade		167	525
Employee benefits expense	24	851,061	698,761
Expected credit loss on related-party loan receivable		-	20,672
Finance costs	25	9,752	8,953
Depreciation and amortization expenses	26	13,242	11,229
Other expenses	27	191,518	197,268
Total expenses		1,066,180	937,967
Profit before share of profit of associates and tax		20,880	976
Share of profit of associates		37	70
Profit before tax		20,917	1,046
Tax expense/(benefit)			
Current tax		6,827	8,857
Deferred tax		(111)	(2,233)
Total tax expense	8	6,716	6,624
Profit/(loss) for the year		14,201	(5,578)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
a) Foreign exchange loss on monetary items included in net investment in foreign operations		(86)	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of taxes)		(86)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		14,115	(5,578)

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

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2026
All figures in \$'000

	Attributable to owners			
	Equity Share Capital	Foreign currency translation reserves	Retained earnings	Total
For the Year ended 31 March 2025				
Balance at 1 April 2024	15,800	323	201,512	217,635
Profit for the year, as previously reported	-	-	15,094	15,094
Correction of prior-period error (Note 3.2)	-	-	(20,672)	(20,672)
Total comprehensive income for the year – Restated	-	-	(5,578)	(5,578)
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	(2,575)	(2,575)
Balance at 31 March 2025 (As restated)	15,800	323	193,359	209,482
For the Year ended 31 March 2026				
Balance at 1 April 2025 (As previously reported)	15,800	323	214,031	230,154
Correction of prior-period error	-	-	(20,672)	(20,672)
Balance at 1 April 2025 (As restated)	15,800	323	193,359	209,482
Profit for the year	-	-	14,201	14,201
Other comprehensive income	-	(86)	-	(86)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(86)	14,201	14,115
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	(3,687)	(3,687)
Balance at 31 March 2026	15,800	237	203,873	219,910

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

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2026
All figures in \$'000

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025 (As restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax	20,917	1,046
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	13,242	11,229
Foreign exchange Loss/(Gain)	1,316	(191)
Net (Gain) on financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	-	(430)
Net (Gain) on sale of fixed assets	(919)	(995)
(Gain) on re-measurement of Long Service Leaves	(199)	-
Finance costs	9,752	8,953
Interest income classified as investing cash flows	(2,183)	(2,356)
Dividend Income	-	-
Expected credit loss on related-party loan receivable (Note 3.2b)	-	20,672
Bad debts (reversed)/provision	(49)	406
Share of (Profit) of associates and joint ventures	(37)	(70)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	41,840	38,264
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	(13,003)	(5,872)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(37)	266
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(7,827)	4,410
(Increase)/Decrease in other current financial assets	(9,733)	6,113
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade payables	181	(1,332)
Increase in provisions	10,701	1,281
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(8,222)	5,674
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	33,777	(3,085)
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current financial assets	(161)	(134)
(Decrease) in other non-current financial liabilities	-	(43)
Cash generated/(used in) from operations	47,516	45,542
Direct tax paid (net of refunds)	(7,101)	(9,900)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	40,415	35,642
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property plant and equipment/ Intangibles and capital work in progress	(13,838)	(11,157)
Proceeds from sale/disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,681	1,295
Proceeds from redemption of Rupe Denominated Bonds (Refer Note 6)	12,762	-
Investments made	(2,163)	(1,118)
Dividend received	47	55
(Investment) in / matured fixed deposits	539	-
Interest received	2,461	2,353
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	1,489	(8,572)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Foreign exchange (Gain) realised	-	(45)
Proceeds from term loans	6,863	5,893
Repayment of term loans	(12,265)	(4,194)

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

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2026
All figures in \$'000

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025 (As restated)
Increase/(Repayment) of bank overdraft	(489)	141
Leases paid	(5,475)	(4,333)
Interest paid	(7,598)	(8,055)
Dividends paid	(3,687)	(2,575)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	(22,651)	(13,168)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	19,253	13,902
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	59,179	45,277
Cash balances added on acquisition	35	-
Effects of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(87)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	78,380	59,179

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

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd
Notes to consolidated financial statements 31 March 2026

(continued)
All figures in \$'000

Contents of the notes of the consolidated and parent entity financial statements

		Page
1	The Group Overview	11
2	Summary of material accounting policies	11
3	Critical accounting estimates and judgements	31
4	Property, plant and equipment	33
5	Other Intangible assets	34
6	Investments	35
7	Other financial assets	35
8	Income tax assets, liabilities and expense	35
9	Other assets	37
10	Other Non-Current Assets	37
11	Trade receivables	37
12	Cash and cash equivalents	38
13	Equity share capital	38
14	Other equity	38
15	Borrowings	39
16	Trade payables	39
17	Other financial liabilities	40
18	Provisions	40
19	Other liabilities	40
20	Lease liabilities	41
21	Revenue from operations	41
22	Other Income	42
23	Other gains/(losses)	42
24	Employee benefits	42
25	Finance costs	42
26	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	43
27	Other expenses	44
28	Distributions made and proposed	44
29	Commitments and contingencies	45
30	Events occurring after the reporting date	46
31	Group information	46
32	Business combinations	46
33	Interest in other entities	48
34	Related party transactions	48
35	Parent entity financial information	49

1. The Group Overview

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of SIS Australia Holdings Pty Ltd. The ultimate parent entity is Security and Intelligence Services (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on both the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited ("BSE") and The National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE"). Its registered office is situated at Level 20, 150 George Street, Parramatta NSW 2150.

The principal activities of SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries, associates and joint venture ("the Group") during the financial year were the provision of services relating to all aspects of physical security, and paramedic and emergency response services.

These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of the Group consisting of SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in accordance with applicable accounting standards. A list of subsidiaries is included in note 31.

The financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars (AUD) rounded off to nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar as issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission under Class Order 2026/183.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 01 May 2026.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared for internal purposes of reporting to the members for the year ended 31 March 2026 and must not be used for any other purpose.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies below and the recognition and measurement principles of Australian Accounting Standards. They contain only those disclosures considered necessary by the directors to meet the needs of the members. The Group is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant AASB:

- a. Certain financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) and contingent consideration that are measured at fair value;
- b. Share based payments; and
- c. Liability in respect of forward contract/ call and put options for acquisition of Non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.
- d. Contingent liability and indemnification of asset acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of financial position. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable. Comparative information is reclassified where appropriate to enhance comparability or in conformity with revised standards and interpretations.

All figures in \$'000

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent, its subsidiaries, and share in net assets of associates and joint ventures as at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2026. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements,
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses 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. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control over the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Parent, i.e., year ended on 31 March 2026.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group has used the following key consolidation procedures:

- (a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- (b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the Parent's investment in each subsidiary and the Parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. The policy for accounting for Business combinations explains the accounting for any related goodwill.
- (c) Eliminate in full intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group. Profits or losses resulting from intraGroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full. However, intraGroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.
- (d) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

2.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

- (e) A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.
- (f) If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:
- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary,
 - Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests,
 - Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity,
 - Recognises the fair value of the consideration received,
 - Recognises the fair value of any investment retained,
 - Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss,
 - Reclassifies the Parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Parent's equity. The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition to acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interest is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no substantive right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as either non-current assets or liabilities.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Items of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') are initially recognised at cost. All items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, asset retirement obligation and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard or period of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use at the year-end are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation

The Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful lives using a written down value method (and straight-line method in respect of certain subsidiaries) from the date the assets are available for use. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the related lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Category	Useful life
Furniture and Fixtures	3-10 years
Plant and Machinery	3-10 years
Vehicles	3-5 years
Computer Equipment	3-5 years

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment.

The useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Additions are depreciated on a pro-rata basis from the date the asset is available for use until the date the assets are derecognised.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part, initially recognised, is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when the Group controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at historical cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised software development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life on written down value method (or straight line method in respect of certain subsidiaries) and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Goodwill	Indefinite
Computer Software	3-10 years
Brand name	20 years
Customer contracts	Expected contract duration

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested annually for impairment, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded at the amount by which the purchase price for a business or for an ownership interest in a controlled entity exceeds the fair value attributed to its net assets at date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units, and 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. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or the groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in the Group's case are the respective entities carrying out business.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c. Intangible assets (continued)

Software

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials, services, and direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project.

Brand name

Brand name is amortised over 20 years.

Customer contracts

Customer contracts acquired on an acquisition of business are recorded at the fair value of respective assets on the date of acquisition. Customer contracts are amortised based on their useful life.

d. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has control. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The Group's investments in its associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control exist are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. The statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Dividends receivable from associates and joint ventures reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

If an entity's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the entity discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture, for the purpose of reflecting the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture, are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (continued)

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as "Impairment of investment in associates /joint ventures" in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating EIR, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, extensions call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The interest income based on EIR is included as interest income as a part of other income in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit or loss. A gain or loss on such financial asset which is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognises interest income calculated using the EIR method, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Financial instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is made only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the profit or loss in respect of such assets that are not part of a hedging relationship. The gain /loss on assets measured at FVTPL are presented in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income within other gains/losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity investments

All equity investments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an Instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with gain/loss presented in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income within other gains/losses in the period in which it arises.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Similarly, where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances on a forward-looking basis using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Lifetime ECL allowance is recognised for trade receivables with no significant financing component. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case they are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss also includes liabilities arising from forward contract/ call and put options for the purpose of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries and contingent liability acquired in a business combination. The fair value gain/loss arising on such liabilities is recognised in profit or loss.

Borrowings

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

Preference shares which are mandatorily redeemable are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares, to the extent such dividends are mandatorily payable, are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

The fair value of the liability portion of an optionally convertible debenture/ bond/ preference share or a zero-coupon debenture/ bond/ preference share or compulsorily convertible debenture where the price of conversion of the debenture into equity share is not fixed, is determined using a market rate of interest for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound financial instrument. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently remeasured.

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an substantive right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/ losses. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income as other gains/losses.

Reclassification of financial instruments

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines changes in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

f. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

g. Current and deferred tax

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

The current income tax is a charge calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It established provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted off in the statement of financial position.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. 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.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

g. Current and deferred tax (continued)

Tax consolidation legislation

SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities are members of a consolidated group under the tax consolidation legislation.

The head entity SIS Australia Holdings Pty Ltd and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand-alone taxpayer in its own right.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

Pillar Two model rules

SIS Australia Holdings Pty Limited, an entity incorporated in Australia, is a subsidiary of SIS Limited, the ultimate holding entity of the Group. SIS Australia Holdings Pty Limited is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules that became effective 1 January 2024. The jurisdiction of Australia and New Zealand in which the Company falls into will apply the safe harbour provisions to the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules. Based on the analysis prepared, the Group will not incur any top-up taxes due the Pillar Two legislation for the financial year ended 31 March 2026. The Group applies the AASB 112 exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

h. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost includes custom duty, freight and other charges as applicable. The Group periodically reviews inventories to provide for diminution in the value of, and/or any unserviceable or obsolete, inventories.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Chemicals and consumables: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis or on weighted average method in respect of certain subsidiaries.
- Stores and Spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (including cash credit facilities) as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

j. Non-current assets held for sale/distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/distribution rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable. Actions required to complete the sale/distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/distribute will be withdrawn and Management must be committed to the sale/distribution being completed within one year from the date of classification.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

j. Non-current assets held for sale/distribution to owners and discontinued operations

Non-current assets held for sale/for distribution to owners and disposals are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/distribute except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/distribution are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

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

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

k. Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

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

l. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30-60 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

m. Fair value measurement

The Group records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The Group determines fair value based on the price it would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, bonds and debentures and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all financial instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

m. Fair value measurement (continued)

Assets and liabilities are to be measured based on the following valuation techniques:

- (a) Market approach – Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- (b) Income approach – Converting the future amounts based on market expectations to its present value using the discounting method.
- (c) Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

n. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present legal or a constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are recognised for legal claims and service warranties. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

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

These are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. In respect of losses that are covered by insurance, such losses are recognised as an expense when there is clear evidence or determination or probability that any portion of the loss is not expected to be settled through insurance or other forms of recovery.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle, or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

o. Government grants

Grants from the Government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

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

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of related assets and presented within other income.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

p. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Amounts recognised as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, discounts, rebates, deductions by customers, service tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the control is transferred to the customer and when the Group has completed its performance obligations under the contract. Revenue is recognised in a manner that depicts the transfer of goods and services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised as follows:

- (a) Revenue from services is recognised as the services are rendered to the customer. Revenue represents the amount the Group expects to be entitled to for those services.
- (b) Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the goods are delivered or the services are performed, being when control of the promised goods or services passes to the customer. Revenue represents the amount the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.
- (c) For contract-based business, revenue represents the sales value of work carried out for customers during the period. Such revenues are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.
- (d) Unbilled revenue net of expected deductions is recognised as current financial assets at the end of each period. Such current financial assets are reversed in the subsequent period when an actual invoice is raised.
- (e) Contract Liabilities representing revenue billed but for which services have not yet been performed are included under Advances from customers. The same is released to the profit and loss account as and when the services are rendered and the control is transferred to the customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the control of goods has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the buyer, the buyer having the full discretion over the use of the goods and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the product. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the buyer, and either the buyer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Discounts and rebates are estimated based on accumulated experience. Certain subsidiaries of the Group provide normal warranty provisions for general repairs for one year on all its products sold, in line with industry practice. A liability is recognised at the time the product is sold. Revenue is deferred and recognised on a straight line basis over the extended warranty period in the case warranty is provided to a customer for a period beyond one year.

Rendering of services

If the contract includes an hourly fee, revenue is recognised in the amount to which Group has a right to invoice. Customers are invoiced on a monthly or a fortnight basis and consideration is payable when invoiced. In the case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

p. Revenue recognition(continued)

Dividends

Dividend income from investments are recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

q. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each entity of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency").

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Australian Dollars (AUD) which is also the Parent's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the entities of the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation or a monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in foreseeable future is considered as part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into AUD at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this 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 exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions). The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedge of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

r. Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and compensated absences expected to be settled within twelve 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 and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as other payables and accruals.

Bonus

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Group recognises a provision where contractually or legally obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Compensated absences

The employees of the entities of the Group are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to a specified portion of the unutilised accumulated compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences relating to long service leave is determined by actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which the absences occur. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and are not deferred.

In respect of those employees who are entitled to an encashment of the leave at the end of every calendar year, a provision is created to account for the liability.

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

Post-employment obligations: Defined Contribution Plan

The Group's policy is to contribute on a defined contribution basis for eligible employees, to Employees' Superannuation Fund, towards post-employment benefits, and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution which is expected in the year in which it pertains. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

s. Equity settled stock-based compensation

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions) from its ultimate parent entity, SIS Limited.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. The fair value of options granted under various Employee Share option plans is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the profit or loss, with corresponding adjustment to equity.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

s. Equity settled stock-based compensation (continued)

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions, if any, are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

t. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

u. Leases

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

The Group leases various buildings and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed years of three to six years but may have extension options as described below. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 April 2019, the Group considers whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- (i) the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group
- (ii) The Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- (iii) The Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

The Group assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

u. Leases (continued)

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

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

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

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- Where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- Uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- Makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

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

After initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

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

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

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in several property leases across the Group. Most of the extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant, and equipment (except those meeting the definition of investment property) and lease liabilities have been included in lease liabilities.

Short-term and low value leases

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture. The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

v. Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units or CGU). Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill recognised in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income is not reversed in the subsequent period. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

w. Significant items

Significant items refer to items of income or expense within the statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

x. Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders of the parent

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Group when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

y. Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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

z. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

2.5 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 April 2025:

- AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability [AASB1, AASB 121 and AASB1060].

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Other than the new standards and amendments listed above, no other items were early adopted by the Group.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

3.1 Key estimates

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates. There are no reasonably foreseeable changes in these key estimates which would have caused an impairment of these assets.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses its principal financial assets, including trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations and loans, security and other deposits for impairment.

(iii) Useful life (lease terms)

The estimation of the useful lives has been based on the assets' lease terms. There are a number of judgements made in determining the lease terms. The expected useful life of the asset includes a judgement as to whether available extension changes will be exercised. Changes to this assessment are reflected as a remeasurement, with a corresponding adjustment for the liability.

(iv) Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and tax offsets, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilise them. The group has concluded that the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income.

(v) Litigation provision

Significant judgement is required in determining whether litigation matters meet the recognition criteria for a provision and, where recognised, in estimating the amount and timing of any expected outflow. Management's assessment is based on the status of the matter, legal advice, available evidence and the likely outcome of the claim.

(vi) Contingent liabilities

Judgement is required in determining whether claims, disputes and regulatory matters give rise to a present obligation at reporting date, and whether any outflow of economic benefits is probable or merely possible. Management considers the facts of each matter, the status of proceedings, and legal or other professional advice in assessing whether a provision should be recognised or whether disclosure as a contingent liability is appropriate.

(vii) Acquired customer contracts

Significant judgement is applied in the accounting for acquired customer contracts, including the identification of contracts that meet the recognition criteria, assessment of whether the contracts give rise to separately recognisable assets or liabilities, and determination of the appropriate accounting treatment on acquisition. Management is required to exercise judgement in assessing the expected remaining contractual terms, renewal patterns, customer attrition rates and profitability of the contracts, as well as whether any related balances such as contract assets, contract liabilities or capitalised contract costs exist at the transaction date. Where contracts are acquired, management applies judgement in determining whether any consideration paid or payable reflects the cost of any assets to be capitalised, and whether the transaction gives rise to a gain or loss. These judgements may materially affect the carrying values of related assets recognised.

3.2. Correction of Prior-Period Errors

During the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group identified two prior-period errors relating to the measurement and presentation of a related-party loan disclosed in **Note 9 – Other current assets** as at 31 March 2025.

These errors have been corrected by restating the comparative information in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The nature of the errors and the resulting restatements are set out below:

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

3.2. Correction of Prior-Period Errors (continued)

(a) Misclassification of Related Party Loan between current/non-current

As at 31 March 2025, the related-party loan receivable from SIS Group International Holdings Pty Ltd was presented as a current asset. On reassessment, management determined that, although the loan was legally repayable on demand, the balance was not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date and therefore should have been presented as a non-current financial asset.

This correction affected presentation only and did not affect previously reported profit or loss, total assets, net assets or total equity as at 31 March 2025.

(b) Expected Credit Loss Provision Not Recognised in Prior Period

In the prior year, the Group did not recognise an expected credit loss (ECL) allowance on the related party loan receivable from SIS Group International Holdings Pty Ltd measured at amortised cost. Under AASB 9 Financial Instruments, the loan is a financial asset subject to impairment assessment at each reporting date. As the loan had no stated repayment terms, it was treated as repayable on demand. At 31 March 2025, if repayment had been demanded, SIS Group International Holdings Pty Ltd would not have been able to repay the full balance, having regard to the realisable value of its underlying assets. Accordingly, an ECL allowance of \$20,672,482 should have been recognised as at 31 March 2025.

Effect on previously reported financial statements

The effect of the correction of the prior-period errors on the comparative financial information is summarised below.

Particulars	(As Previously Reported) 31 March 2025	Adjustment	(As Restated) 31 March 2025
Related Party Loan (Gross) [Disclosed under Note 9 Other current assets]	99,371	(99,371)	-
Expected credit loss on related-party loan receivable [Disclosed under Note 10 Other non-current assets]	-	(20,672)	(20,672)
Related Party Loan (Gross) [Disclosed under Note 10 Other non-current assets]	-	99,371	99,371

The combined impact of the corrections resulted in:

- a reduction in net assets and retained earnings of \$20,672,482 as at 31 March 2025 (due to the ECL adjustment); and
- a reclassification of the related-party loan from current to non-current assets (presentation only).

There was no impact on the Group's previously reported cash flows.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Year ended 31 March 2025

Description of Assets	Cost					Accumulated Depreciation				Net book value
	As at April 1, 2024	Acquired on Acquisition	Additions during the year	Sale and adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	Up to March 31, 2024	For the year	Sale and adjustments	Up to March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Right of Use Buildings	17,212	-	3,186	(459)	19,939	10,943	2,893	(306)	13,530	6,409
Plant & Machinery	6,269	-	1,414	-	7,683	4,495	1,016	-	5,511	2,172
Furniture & Fixture	4,418	-	141	-	4,559	2,817	405	-	3,222	1,337
Vehicles	14,876	-	4,387	(3,179)	16,084	8,600	2,983	(2,916)	8,667	7,417
Right of Use Vehicles	1,664	-	-	11	1,675	1,223	160	-	1,383	292
Computer Equipment	4,538	-	400	-	4,938	3,856	454	-	4,310	628
	48,977	-	9,528	(3,627)	54,878	31,934	7,911	(3,222)	36,623	18,255
Capital work in progress	324	-	518	-	842	-	-	-	-	842
Grand Total	49,301	-	10,046	(3,627)	55,720	31,934	7,911	(3,222)	36,623	19,097

Year ended 31 March 2026

Description of Assets	Cost					Accumulated Depreciation				Net book value
	As at April 1, 2025	Acquired on Acquisition	Additions during the year	Sale and adjustments	As at March 31, 2026	Up to March 31, 2025	For the year	Sale and adjustments	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Right of Use Buildings	19,939	842	29,533	396	50,710	13,530	3,610	393	17,533	33,177
Plant & Machinery	7,683	942	700	(195)	9,130	5,511	1,153	(199)	6,465	2,665
Furniture & Fixture	4,559	96	1,583	(69)	6,169	3,222	424	4	3,650	2,519
Vehicles	16,084	3,043	5,547	(2,622)	22,052	8,667	3,800	(2,216)	10,251	11,801
Right of Use Vehicles	1,675	-	-	(58)	1,617	1,383	183	11	1,577	40
Computer Equipment	4,938	105	2,131	2	7,176	4,310	647	(2)	4,955	2,221
	54,878	5,028	39,494	(2,546)	96,854	36,623	9,817	(2,009)	44,431	52,423
Capital work in progress	842	-	(273)	(283)	286	-	-	-	-	286
Grand Total	55,720	5,028	39,221	(2,829)	97,140	36,623	9,817	(2,009)	44,431	52,709

5. Other Intangible Assets

Year ended 31 March 2025

Description of Assets	Cost					Accumulated Amortisation					Net book value
	As at April 1, 2024	Acquired on Acquisition	Additions during the year	Sale and adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	Up to March 31, 2024	For the year	Sale and adjustments	Impairment loss recognised	Up to March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Goodwill	101,533	-	-	-	101,533	-	-	-	-	-	101,533
Computer Software	12,827	-	5,019	-	17,846	10,837	1,233	-	-	12,070	5,776
Customer Contracts	16,273	-	-	(32)	16,241	10,283	2,072	(4)	-	12,351	3,890
Brand name	31	-	-	-	31	12	13	-	-	25	6
Total	130,664	-	5,019	(32)	135,651	21,132	3,318	(4)	-	24,446	111,205
Intangible Assets under development											
Computer Software	5,807	-	4,386	(5,015)	5,178	-	-	-	-	-	5,178
Grand Total	136,471	-	9,405	(5,047)	140,829	21,132	3,318	(4)	-	24,446	116,383

Year ended 31 March 2026

Description of Assets	Cost					Accumulated Amortisation					Net book value
	As at April 1, 2025	Acquired on Acquisition	Additions during the year	Sale and adjustments	As at March 31, 2026	Up to March 31, 2025	For the year	Sale and adjustments	Impairment loss recognised	Up to March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Goodwill	101,533	1,005	-	-	102,538	-	-	-	-	-	102,538
Computer Software	17,846	-	541	-	18,387	12,070	1,398	(2)	-	13,466	4,921
Customer Contracts	16,241	4,063	-	(296)	20,008	12,351	2,021	(37)	-	14,335	5,673
Brand name	31	-	-	-	31	25	6	-	-	31	-
Total	135,651	5,068	541	(296)	140,964	24,446	3,425	(39)	-	27,832	113,132
Intangible Assets under development											
Computer Software	5,178	-	3,985	187	9,350	-	-	-	-	-	9,350
Grand Total	140,829	5,068	4,526	(109)	150,314	24,446	3,425	(39)	-	27,832	122,482

6. Investments

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current investments		
Investment in Bonds	-	14,075
Total current investments	-	14,075
Non-current investments		
Investments in associates		
Unquoted equity shares (fully paid)		
49 equity shares (March 31, 2025: 49) each fully paid up in Habitat Security Pty Ltd	63	73
Total investment in associates	63	73
Total non-current investments	63	73

7. Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Other current financial assets		
Unbilled revenue	49,089	39,406
Interest accrued on investments	-	278
Security deposits	84	34
Total other current financial assets	49,173	39,718

8. Income Tax Assets, Liabilities and Expense

The balance in deferred tax assets (liabilities) comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Total deferred tax assets	11,570	12,664

Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets	27,427	23,632
Deferred tax liabilities	(15,857)	(10,968)
Total deferred tax assets, Net	11,570	12,664

8. Income Tax Assets, Liabilities and Expense (continued)

Reconciliation of Consolidated deferred tax assets (liabilities), net

	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible Assets	Employee Provisions	Accruals and other	Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	Total
As at 1 April 2024	(3,362)	(1,389)	21,576	(6,601)	207	10,431
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	446	749	896	(9)	151	2,233
As at 31 March 2025	(2,916)	(640)	22,472	(6,610)	358	12,664
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(7,329)	2,173	4,371	998	(184)	29
Addition on business combination	-	(1,123)	-	-	-	(1,123)
As at 31 March 2026	(10,245)	410	26,843	(5,612)	174	11,570

Deferred tax assets and liabilities above have been determined by applying the income tax rates applicable to respective entities in the group. Deferred tax assets and liabilities in relation to taxes payable by various entities/ under different tax basis have not been offset in the financial statements.

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025 are:

Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	6,827	8,857
Deferred tax:		
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(111)	(2,233)
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the income statement	6,716	6,624

Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income as follows:

Income tax charged to OCI	-	-
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Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the tax rate for 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025 are:

Particulars	31 March 2026	(As restated) 31 March 2025
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	20,917	1,046
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30.0% (2025 - 30%)	6,185	314
Tax effect of amount subject to New Zealand tax rate of 28% (2025 - 28%)	(1)	(25)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income:		
Share of net profit of associates	(71)	(21)
Non-taxable dividends	16	14
Prior period adjustments	-	(191)
Other non-deductible expenses	583	6,529
Franking credits on dividend	4	4
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the income statement	6,716	6,624

9. Other Current Assets

Particulars	31 March 2026	As Restated 31 March 2025*
Balances with related parties*	16,393	10,014
Prepaid expenses	5,568	4,877
Amount Paid Under Protest	1,000	-
Total other current assets	22,961	14,891

* The comparative balance of \$109,385 thousand in balances with related parties as at 31 March 2025 has been restated. \$99,371 thousand has been reclassified from current to non-current assets (refer to Note 3.2).

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company partially forgave a loan receivable from SIS Group International Holdings Pty Ltd, a fellow subsidiary under common control amounting to \$20,672,482. The transaction was undertaken as part of an internal group reorganisation and had no cash flow impact. The carrying value of the loan receivable after forgiveness amounts to **\$78,698,517**. The amount forgiven was fully provided for as of 31 March 2026 and hence there was no amount recognised either as an expense or directly in equity as a distribution to fellow subsidiaries.

Refer to Note 34 for terms and conditions of transactions with related parties.

10. Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	31 March 2026	As Restated 31 March 2025*
Balances with related parties	78,699	99,371
Expected credit loss on related-party loan receivable (Note 3.2)	-	(20,672)
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	78,699	78,699

* The comparative balance as at 31 March 2025 has been restated (refer Note 3.2) for reclassification from current to non-current assets and recognition of an expected credit loss provision.

Refer to Note 34 for terms and conditions of transactions with related parties.

11. Trade Receivables

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade receivables	125,369	109,042
Less: Loss allowance	(1,723)	(1,585)
Total trade receivables	123,646	107,457

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Balance with banks:		
On current accounts	78,369	59,168
Cash on hand	11	11
Total cash and cash equivalent	78,380	59,179

Other bank balances not included in cash and cash equivalents

Short-term deposits with banks *	-	540
Total other bank balances	-	540

* Short-term deposits represent term deposits with original maturities of more than three months.

13. Equity Share Capital

a. Share capital

Particulars	31 March 2026 Shares	31 March 2025 Shares	31 March 2026 \$'000	31 March 2025 \$'000
Ordinary Shares				
Fully Paid	15,800,000	15,800,000	15,800	15,800

b. Ordinary shares

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

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. Ordinary shares have no par value and the Group does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

14. Foreign currency translation Reserve

Translation differences included in the foreign currency translation reserve arise as a result of translating the financial statement items from the functional currency into the presentational currency using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date, which differs from the rate in effect at the last measurement date of the respective item.

15. Borrowings

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current Borrowings		
Term Loans		
From Banks	77,928	85,011
Vehicle Loan from various banks	6,201	-
Vehicle Loan from other parties	2,433	4,584
Total non-current borrowings	86,562	89,595
Current Borrowings		
Vehicle Loan from various banks	3,767	1,604
Current portion of term loans	854	1,716
Total current borrowings	4,621	3,320

The Group has access to a \$175 million syndicated debt facility. As at 31 March 2026, \$78 million of the facility has been drawn (31 March 2025: \$85 million).

The facility matures in November 2027 and is subject to a variable rate based on Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSY) + 1.75% margin. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears.

(i) Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security

The Group's syndicated debt facility is secured by first-ranking general security agreements granted by each obligor within the Group. These securities provide the lenders with charges over all assets and undertakings of the obligor entities, including shares held in subsidiary entities.

Lease liabilities are effectively secured, because the rights to the leased assets recognized in the financial statements revert to the lessor in the event of default.

(ii) Compliance with loan covenants

The Group has a syndicated debt facility, which is subject to financial covenants, including [Group EBITDA to Net Interest Expense of not less than 3.00:1] and [Net Debt to Group EBITDA of not more than 3.00:1]. The covenants are tested and reported quarterly to the lenders, with the next testing date being for the 12 months ending 30 June 2026.

For covenant calculation purposes, Net Debt is calculated in accordance with the facility agreement and excludes lease liabilities and counter-indemnity obligations in respect of guarantees and bonds. EBITDA is calculated on a rolling 12-month basis and is based on Underlying Profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, adjusted to exclude unrealised foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets.

The Group complied with all financial covenants during the year ended 31 March 2026 and as at 31 March 2026. Based on management's forecasts and covenant calculations, there are no facts or circumstances that indicate the Group may have difficulty complying with the covenants when they are next tested.

16. Trade Payables

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current trade payables		
Trade payables	6,271	4,230
Total trade payables	6,271	4,230

The terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities are as follows:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on credit terms ranging from 30-60 days which vary by vendor and type of service.

17. Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,647	1,178
Payroll accruals	37,427	22,746
Payroll tax payables	4,412	4,085
Subcontractors accruals	13,689	6,744
Insurance premium funding	5,228	5,329
GST payable	14,828	12,242
Superannuation payable	10,823	5,387
Workers compensation payable	5,857	7,126
Other payables and accruals	10,803	3,371
Total other current financial liabilities	104,714	68,208
Total other financial liabilities	104,714	68,208

18. Provisions

Particulars	IBNR	Leave liabilities	Others	Total
As at March 31, 2025				
Current	1,124	62,354	338	63,816
Non-current	-	8,298	-	8,298
Total	1,124	70,652	338	72,114
As at March 31, 2026				
Current	1,124	72,457	549	74,130
Non-current	-	9,734	-	9,734
Total	1,124	82,191	549	83,864

Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) Provision

The IBNR provision represents claims that have arisen from events occurring before the reporting date but have not yet been reported to the Group. It reflects the estimated cost of obligations that are incurred but not yet notified. The IBNR amount, together with reported claims, provides an estimate of the Group's total expected claims liability.

19. Other Liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Other current liabilities		
Amounts due to related parties	506	8,729
Total other current liabilities	506	8,729

The amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing and represent transactions made in the ordinary course of business. The balance is unsecured and payable on demand.

20. Lease Liabilities

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current	2,613	2,606
Non-current	31,224	4,900
Total lease liabilities	33,837	7,506

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

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Within one year	4,658	3,843
Later than one year but not later than five years	15,313	4,557
Later than five years	36,601	2,160
Total Minimum lease payments	56,572	10,560

21. Revenue from operations

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Sale of products		
Revenue from sale of electronic security devices	449	345
Total	449	345
Rendering of services		
Security services		
From guarding and other security services	1,085,233	934,625
Total rendering of services	1,085,233	934,625
Revenue from operations	1,085,682	934,970
Time of revenue recognition		
At a point in time		
Sale of products	449	345
Total at a point in time	449	345
Over time		
Security services	1,085,233	934,625
Total over time	1,085,233	934,625
Revenue from operations	1,085,682	934,970

22. Other Income

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest income from banks	2,139	2,356
Dividends Received	-	-
Total	2,139	2,356

23. Other gain/(loss)

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	919	995
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(1,879)	192
Net gain on financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (a)	-	430
Actuarial gains on Long Service Leaves balances	199	-
Total	(761)	1,617

Note (a) - Gain on Fair Value arising on acquisition of remaining shares in Safety Direct Solutions Pty Ltd, Australia

Effective 11 July 2024, the Group acquired the remaining shares in Safety Direct Solutions Pty Ltd, Australia under the put and call option in place as part of the share purchase agreement for a consideration of \$578,000. As a result of this transaction, the Group recognised a gain of \$429,955 based on the fair value of the liability as on the date of settlement compared to its carrying value. The gain has been recognised as Income in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

24. Employee Benefits

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	693,656	571,637
Annual Leave and Long Service Leave provision and related oncosts	71,473	57,974
Contribution to Superannuation and other post-employment benefits	62,543	50,434
Employee share-based payment expense	15	48
Workers' compensation and other staff welfare expenses	23,374	18,668
Total employee benefit expense	851,061	698,761

25. Finance Costs

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest on Lease Liability	1,647	693
Other borrowing costs	8,105	8,260
Finance costs expenses in profit or loss	9,752	8,953

26. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	9,817	7,911
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 5)	3,425	3,318
Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	13,242	11,229

The above amounts include Depreciation on Right of use assets recognised under AASB 16 as below:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Right of use assets - Building	3,610	2,893
Right of use assets - Vehicles	183	160
	3,793	3,053

27. Other Expenses

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Training expenses	2,481	2,701
Uniform and kit items	3,074	2,487
Sub-contracting costs	145,225	156,837
Selling expenses	722	1,197
Administrative expenses:		
Travelling and conveyance	11,025	9,549
Postage and telephone	5,032	4,183
Rent	1,823	829
Rates & taxes	1,201	975
Insurance	2,374	2,265
Stationery & Printing	627	624
Repairs and maintenance:		
Buildings	601	166
Machinery	538	439
Vehicle expenses*	406	290
Consulting fees	400	370
Legal and professional fees	5,776	4,857
Bad and doubtful debts (reversed)/provided	(63)	247
Bank charges	186	148
Information Technology and Software Maintenance	4,773	4,899
Other administration and general expenses	5,317	4,205
Total	191,518	197,268

*Vehicle expenses include costs relating to short-term vehicle leases and variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities. The Group has applied the recognition exemption for short-term leases and low-value assets in accordance with AASB 16.

Remuneration of auditors

Particulars	31 March 2026 \$	31 March 2025 \$
(a) PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia		
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Statutory audit and review of financial statements	533,883	429,271
Other assurance services	81,112	-
Total remuneration for audit and other services	614,995	429,271
(ii) Taxation services		
Tax	102,384	73,261
Other services	-	15,662
Total remuneration for taxation services	102,384	88,923
Total remuneration of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia	717,379	518,194

\$ Amounts in the auditor remuneration table are presented in dollars and have not been rounded to the nearest thousand.

28. Distributions Made and Proposed

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Ordinary shares		
Total dividend paid or provided for	3,687	2,575

29. Commitments and Contingencies

a. Short term Lease

The Group has elected to apply the short-term and low-value lease recognition exemptions under AASB 16 for certain leases, primarily relating to IT equipment and motor vehicles used for casual business purposes. As a result, these leases are not capitalised as right of use assets on the statement of financial position.

Rental expenses relating to short term and low value leases

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Rental expenses relating to short term and low value leases	2,229	1,119

b. Contingent liabilities

The Group has Bank guarantees and surety bonds as at 31 March 2026: \$11,908,122 (31 March 2025: \$8,524,764).

MSS Security Pty Ltd and Southern Cross Protection Pty Ltd, subsidiaries of the Group, have received an adverse assessment from Revenue NSW in relation to payroll tax on payments made to subcontractors for the payroll years ended 30 June 2020 to 30 June 2024. Based on the assessment, the potential exposure is approximately \$12.3 million, any applicable interest. . Since no penalty was applied by Revenue NSW in consideration of the two entities taking reasonable care to comply with their payroll tax obligations under the Payroll Tax Act 2007, the same has not been considered by the management in their estimates.

The Group disputes the assessment and is in the process of lodging an objection. If the objection is unsuccessful, the Group intends to pursue the matter through the available appeal process. Having regard to external legal advice obtained and management's assessment of the matter as at 31 March 2026, the outcome of the dispute remains uncertain and management consider the likelihood of an outflow of economic benefits to be not probable. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements at this time. The Group has made interim payment of \$1 million and is accounted under Amount Paid Under Protest.

In addition, management has considered whether there may be further potential exposure in respect of periods subsequent to the years assessed by Revenue NSW, including the payroll year ended 30 June 2025 and the year ending 30 June 2026. This assessment has been performed using available payroll and subcontractor payment information and by applying the methodology adopted by Revenue NSW in the issued assessments. Based on management's best estimate, the potential additional exposure for these subsequent periods, including estimated interest, is approximately \$4.9 million. The estimation of potential exposure, including interest and penalties, involves judgement and is subject to inherent uncertainty. Actual outcomes may differ from management's estimates depending on the timing and outcome of the objection and any subsequent appeal process.

Management has further considered whether the Revenue NSW assessment gives rise to a broader risk of similar payroll tax claims in other Australian jurisdictions. Based on a high-level review of subcontractor arrangements in other states and having regard to differences in state-based payroll tax legislation and enforcement practices, management is not aware of any claims or assessments having been issued or currently in progress in other jurisdictions as at the reporting date. Management further notes that revenue authorities in other jurisdictions may monitor the outcome of the Revenue NSW matter before considering any similar compliance action and accordingly will continue to monitor developments in this area.

MSS Security Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of the Group, is currently involved in legal proceedings initiated by Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union in relation to Individual Flexibility Arrangements. Most recently, on 9 February 2026, the Court permitted further submissions after the Union sought to rely on new Federal Court authority following the hearing. MSS Security Pty Ltd filed its submission on 23 February 2026. Management consider the likelihood of an outflow of economic benefits to be not probable, and no provision has been recognised in the financial statements at this time. As the matter remains ongoing, the Company has determined that providing further information would seriously prejudice its position in the dispute. Accordingly, no additional details have been disclosed.

30. Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

Loan forgiveness of related-party receivable

Subsequent to year end, on 24 April 2026, the Board approved the forgiveness of \$78,699 thousand of the intercompany loan receivable owing from SIS Group International Holdings Pty Ltd, a fellow subsidiary under common control. The forgiveness forms part of an internal group reorganisation and did not involve cash consideration.

At 31 March 2026, the loan receivable remained recognised in the Group's statement of financial position, net of the expected credit loss allowance recognised in respect of that balance. As the approval to forgive the loan occurred after 31 March 2026, the forgiveness has been treated as a non-adjusting event after the reporting period. Accordingly, no adjustment has been made to the carrying amount of the loan receivable, the related expected credit loss allowance, profit or loss or equity as at 31 March 2026.

The financial effect of the forgiveness will be recognised in the financial year ending 31 March 2027. To the extent the amount forgiven had already been provided for through the expected credit loss allowance at 31 March 2026, no further expense is expected to arise. Any forgiveness of amounts in excess of the expected credit loss allowance will be accounted for in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for transactions between entities under common control.

No other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to reporting date that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

31. Group Information

Particulars	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Equity Holding *	
			2026 %	2025 %
SIS MSS Security Holdings Pty Ltd*	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
MSS Strategic Medical and Rescue Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Platform 4 Group Ltd	New Zealand	Ordinary	100	100
Triton Security Services Ltd	New Zealand	Ordinary	100	100
MSS Security Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Australian Security Connections Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Southern Cross Protection Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Charter Security Protective Services Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Askara Pty Ltd*	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
Safety Direct Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Safety Direct Solutions NZ Pty Ltd	New Zealand	Ordinary	100	100
State Medical Assistance Holdings Pty Limited**	Australia	Ordinary	100	-
State Medical Assistance Pty Ltd**	Australia	Ordinary	100	-
State Medical Assistance – Victoria Pty Ltd**	Australia	Ordinary	100	-
Western Australia Patient Transport Pty Ltd**	Australia	Ordinary	100	-
Clinical Governance Specialists Pty Ltd**	Australia	Ordinary	100	-

* Deregistered during the year.

** Acquired during the year (refer Note 32).

32. Business Combination - State Medical Assistance Holdings Pty Limited

On 2 December 2025, SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd acquired 100% of State Medical Assistance Holdings Pty Ltd (SMA) and its subsidiaries (Note 31), a non-listed company based in Australia specialising in private patient transport and event medical services for cash consideration of \$2.17m. The Group acquired SMA to expand the Group's healthcare capabilities. The purchase price allocation in respect of the acquisition is provisional.

32. Business Combination - State Medical Assistance Holdings Pty Limited (continued)

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of SMA as at the date of acquisition were:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition date
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	5,028
Acquired customer contracts (Note 5)	3,744
Cash and cash equivalents	35
Trade and other receivables	3,143
Other assets	359
Total assets	12,309
Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	1,860
Current Tax Liability	374
Deferred tax liabilities arise from acquired contracts	1,123
Borrowings	4,145
Provisions	393
Lease liabilities	736
Other liabilities	2,514
Total liabilities	11,145
Total identifiable net assets	1,164
Goodwill arising on acquisition (Note 5)	1,005
Purchase consideration transferred	2,169

(b) Purchase consideration - cash outflow	Amount
Purchase consideration	
Amount settled in cash	2,169
Total consideration	2,169

Transaction costs of \$176,958 have been expensed and are included in other expenses.

The goodwill is attributable to the workforce and an increase in market share. It will not be deductible for tax purposes.

(i) Acquired receivables

The fair value of acquired trade receivables is \$3,142,873. The gross contractual amount for trade receivables due is \$3,217,631, with a loss allowance of \$74,758 recognised on acquisition.

(ii) Revenue and profit contribution

The acquired business contributed revenues of \$3.85m and net profit of \$0.47m to the group for the period from 2 December 2025 to 31 March 2026.

If the acquisition had occurred on 1 April 2025, the contribution to consolidated pro-forma revenue and profit for the year ended 31 March 2026 would have been \$11.5m and \$1.4m respectively. These amounts have been calculated using the subsidiary's results and adjusting them for:

- differences in the accounting policies between the group and the subsidiary, and
- the additional depreciation and amortisation that would have been charged on the assumption that the fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets had applied from 1 April 2025, together with the consequential tax effects.

33. Interest in Other Entities

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	73	58
Share of profits after income tax	37	70
Dividends received/receivable	(47)	(55)
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	63	73

34. Related Party Transactions

Particulars		Key management personnel, their relatives and owned enterprises			Members of the same Group*	Total
		Associates	Associates	Associates		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Transactions during the year						
Dividend paid	Mar-26	-	-	3,686,619	3,686,619	
	Mar-25	-	-	2,574,746	2,574,746	
Fixed Assets purchased/(sold)	Mar-26	-	781,896	-	781,896	
	Mar-25	-	38,483	-	38,483	
Interest Received on Bonds; Debentures and loans	Mar-26	-	415,177	799,594	1,214,771	
	Mar-25	-	325,295	1,092,681	1,417,976	
Sub-contracting service charge (net) received	Mar-26	2,961,686	-	-	2,961,686	
	Mar-25	3,070,774	-	-	3,070,774	
Service charges / Expenses paid	Mar-26	-	2,389,118	-	2,389,118	
	Mar-25	-	2,424,744	-	2,424,744	
Salary & remuneration paid	Mar-26	-	2,331,979	-	2,331,979	
	Mar-25	-	2,151,913	-	2,151,913	
Balances outstanding at end of the year						
Share options schemes	Mar-26	-	13,583	-	13,583	
	Mar-25	-	72,703	-	72,703	
Other payables and accruals	Mar-26	-	479,132	506,236	985,367	
	Mar-25	-	400,196	8,728,637	9,128,833	
Other receivables and accruals	Mar-26	217,728	-	95,091,651	95,309,379	
	Mar-25	214,994	-	109,651,921	109,866,915	
Bonds and Debentures	Mar-26	-	-	4,669,904	4,669,904	
	Mar-25	-	-	4,045,242	4,045,242	

\$ Amounts in this note are presented in Australian dollars and have not been rounded to the nearest thousand.

* Members of the same Group comprise entities within the SIS Limited group that are not controlled by SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd.

Share Options schemes

The Ultimate Parent entity of the Group has two share option schemes under which options to subscribe for its shares have been granted to certain executives and senior employees.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions relating to dividends paid were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

34. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The sales to, and purchases from, related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and carry interest equivalent to market rate, where specified, in terms of the transactions and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has not recognised an impairment expense in respect of receivables from related parties. In the comparative period, the Group recognised an expected credit loss allowance of \$20,672 thousand in relation to a related-party loan receivable, as disclosed in Note 3.2. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

There is no allowance account for impaired receivables in relation to any outstanding balances, and no expense has been recognised in respect of impaired receivables due from related parties in the current year. Refer to Note 3.2b for disclosure relates to Expected credit loss on related-party loan receivable in prior year.

35. Parent Entity financial information

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity, SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd, show the following aggregate amounts:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	101,735	153,299
Total assets	223,639	238,450
Current liabilities	(102,776)	(111,191)
Total liabilities	(180,704)	(195,531)
Shareholders' equity		
Equity share capital	15,800	15,800
Retained earnings	27,135	27,119
	42,935	42,919
Profit for the year	22,075	6,353
Total comprehensive income for the year	22,075	6,353

(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

The parent entity did not enter into any guarantees as at 31 March 2026 or 31 March 2025.

(c) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2026 or 31 March 2025.

(d) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment

As at 31 March 2026, the parent entity had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment (31 March 2025: \$nil).

The Directors of the Company declare that:

- the attached financial statements are non-statutory financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable at the date of this declaration.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies as outlined in note 2 and the recognition and measurement principles of Australian Accounting Standards.

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



Devesh Desai
Director



Michael McKinnon
Director

Sydney
01 May 2026



Independent auditor's report

To the members of SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd

Our opinion

In our opinion the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Group) as at 31 March 2026 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in 2 of the financial report.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information; and
- the directors's declaration.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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Independence

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

Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

We draw attention to 2 in the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for internal purposes to assist SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and its members. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and its members and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd and its members. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 31 March 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and the directors for the financial report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in 2 of the financial report and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The directors



have determined that the basis of preparation described in 2 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

In preparing the financial report, Management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards 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 the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://auasb.gov.au/media/apzlwnoy/ar3_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.


PricewaterhouseCoopers



Scott Walsh
Partner

Sydney
1 May 2026