



**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 June 2025**

ICN 3649

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

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Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (Registered Native Title Body Corporate) ("Corporation") and its controlled entities ("Consolidated Group" or "Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

The following individuals acted as Directors of the Corporation since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

Director Name

Leonard Michael Stream	Director & Chairperson from 3 December 2024
Christina Stone	Director
Linda Parker	Director
Jonathan Rowland	Director
Carol Anne Tucker	Director
Kimmy Yuline	Director from 26 November 2024
Keith Hall	Ceased as Chairperson on 3 December 2024, ceased as Director 25 February 2025
Anthony Adcock	Independent Director
Sharon Warburton	Independent Director

Details of the Directors of the Corporation's subsidiaries are included in the relevant subsidiary report below.

Corporation Secretary

The name of the Corporation's secretary in office during, or since the end of, the year is:

- Jonathon Rowland

During the financial year, in addition to regular Board discussions, the number of meetings of directors of the Corporation held during the year and the number of Board meetings attended by each director were as follows:

Corporation Board of Directors Meeting Attendance	Year ended 30 June 2025	
	Eligible to Attend	Director Attendance
Leonard Michael Stream	10	10
Christina Stone	10	10
Linda Parker	10	9
Jonathan Rowland	10	6
Carol Anne Tucker	10	8
Kimmy Yuline (commenced 26 November 2024)	6	5
Keith Hall (ceased 25 February 2025)	6	4
Anthony Adcock (Independent Director)	10	9
Sharon Warburton (Independent Director)	10	9

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Consolidated Group during the financial year were to continue to implement and develop the following functions:

- Heritage Ethnographic Survey and Archaeological Survey work and monitoring for mining and exploration companies in the Pilbara;
- Act as the Local Aboriginal Corporation ("LAC") pursuant to the Indigenous Land Use Agreements ("ILUA") with BHP Billiton Iron Ore and Rio Tinto Iron Ore;
- Act as the Registrar of the Register of Nyiyaparli People;
- Represented the Nyiyaparli People in Native Title negotiations with private and Government proponents seeking to undertake activities on Nyiyaparli Native Title lands;
- Undertake the roles and responsibilities of the Nyiyaparli RNTBC;
- Identify, pursue and own and operate business development opportunities to advance the interests of the Nyiyaparli People;
- Develop and maintain cultural values;
- Advocate for and implement projects to address the socio-economic needs of the Nyiyaparli People;
- Provide economic, environmental, social, health, educational and cultural benefits to Nyiyaparli people; and
- Develop and manage the delivery of programs, initiatives and other services for the benefit of Nyiyaparli people.

The Consolidated Group also received trust distributions from trusts established under the terms of various ILUA's. These distributions are used for a variety of purposes including, but not limited to, the following:

- Acquiring assets (eg vehicles, pastoral leases);
- Undertaking programs for employment, training and business development opportunities of Nyiyaparli People; and
- The operating costs of the Corporation in its capacity as LAC.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the financial year.

Review of Operations

During the financial year, the Corporation continued to implement and develop the following activities and functions for the benefit of its members:

- Provided heritage survey and monitoring work for a number of mining and exploration companies – providing employment for a number of Nyiyaparli People;
- Provided support to the Nyiyaparli Native Title Holders;
- Acted as the LAC including in relation to the Rio Tinto Iron Ore Claim Wide Participation Agreement and BHP Billiton Iron Ore Comprehensive Agreement;
- Advocated and facilitated the delivery of benefits to Nyiyaparli People from the various trusts established for their benefit;
- Acted as the "Nyiyaparli Registrar" and maintained the Register of Nyiyaparli People;
- Supported Nyiyaparli Business Development and commercial enterprises through its subsidiaries of Karlka Facilities Management Pty Ltd, Karlka Land Enterprises Pty Ltd and Karlka Recruiting Group Pty Ltd and at the Ethel Creek, Marillana and Walagunya pastoral stations;

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

- Develop and manage the delivery of programs, initiatives and other services for the benefit of Nyiyaparli people; and
- Assist young people, emerging leaders and vulnerable members to connect to support services, including on country opportunities.

On a Consolidated Group basis, the Group's total comprehensive income for the year was \$7,388,353 (2024: \$2,587,212). The Group had an increase of \$5,154,314 in its net current asset position with current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$31,813,335 (2024: \$26,659,021).

During the financial year, the operations of the Corporation were funded by continued Heritage and Environmental Services and Native Title Agreement work and associated financial support from mining companies and funding provided by Mutual Trust Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Nyiyaparli Charitable Trust and the Nyiyaparli Direct Benefits Trust ("Mutual"). Following resolution by Nyiyaparli Common Law Holders on 2 December 2022, the Nyiyaparli Native Title Charitable Trust (AET as trustee) has been wound up and these trust funds redistributed to the Nyiyaparli Charitable Trust (Mutual Trust as trustee) and the Nyiyaparli Direct Benefits Trust (Mutual Trust as trustee).

The Corporation completed the restructuring of its legal structure in order to simplify and reduce the number of entities within the Consolidated Group from eight entities to five entities with the relevant dormant entities being placed into Members' Voluntary Liquidation (a solvent winding up) as follows:

Members' Voluntary Liquidation	Date Commenced	Date Ceased
Karlka Workforce Services Pty Ltd	30 June 2025	1 October 2025
Karlka Fencewright Australia Pty Ltd	30 June 2025	1 October 2025
Karlka Developments Pty Ltd	2 July 2025	1 October 2025

As at 30 June 2025, the Corporation operated as the ultimate holding company for the following wholly owned subsidiaries:

- o Karlka FenceWright WA Pty Ltd and Karlka FenceWright QLD Pty Ltd
- o Karlka Facilities Management Pty Ltd; and
- o Karlka Land Enterprises Pty Ltd.

In addition, the Corporation held 51% of the shareholding of Karlka Recruiting Group Pty Ltd.

Karlka FenceWright WA Pty Ltd ("KFWA") and Karlka FenceWright QLD Pty Ltd ("KFQLD")

The following individuals acted as Directors of KFWA and KFQLD since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

Director Name

Christina Stone

Anthony Adcock

KFWA and KFQLD were established for the purchase of "FenceWright" a national Fencing business which settled on 5th October 2017. The business operates from multiple properties in WA and QLD. During the year ended 30 June 2025, the WA business continues to operate in Malaga. The QLD business continues to operate from Geebung in Queensland.

The FenceWright business holds various ISO accreditations being ISO9001, ISO14001 and ISO 45001.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

For the twelve months to 30 June 2025, the businesses recorded an operating profit for KFWA of \$599,058 (2024: \$1,094,048), and an operating profit before impairment for KFQLD of \$148,007 (2024: \$379,486).

Karlka Facilities Management Pty Ltd ("KFMPL")

The following individual acted as a Director of KFMPL since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

Director Name

Christina Stone

KFMPL was established to enter into an unincorporated joint venture ("Morris JV") with Morris Corporation (WA) Pty Ltd. During FY18, Morris Corporation (WA) Pty Ltd was purchased by Sodexo Australia Pty Ltd ("Sodexo") and in-turn the unincorporated joint venture ("Sodexo JV") continued with Sodexo.

From 1 November 2018, a joint venture agreement was entered into with Sodexo which continued until FMG terminated the contract with Sodexo on 10 March 2024. The joint venture services provided by KFMPL have continued with FMG whilst a new partner is identified.

For the twelve months to 30 June 2025, KFMPL recorded an operating profit of \$136,177 (2024: \$156,207).

Karlka Land Enterprises Pty Ltd ("KLE")

The following individuals acted as a Directors of KLE since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

Director Name

Christina Stone

Linda Parker

Anthony Adcock

KLE owns two blocks of vacant land in Newman totalling 11.5 hectares, which were transferred to KLE due to the Newman Letter Agreement between the Nyiyaparli People and the State Government in 2015. The Corporation is currently assessing options for the development and use of these blocks for the benefit of the Nyiyaparli People.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the Consolidated Group's state of affairs occurred during the year.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

Post year end the Corporation pursuant to Agreements between the Corporation and the Foundation for Indigenous Sustainable Health Limited (FISH) dated 31 July 2025 (Funding Agreement) and 22 August 2025 (Social Impact Investment Agreement), the Corporation provided operational funding of \$355,448 and loan funding of \$1,900,000 respectively to facilitate the set-up of the Nyiyaparli Health & Well-being centre project and the purchase of a property at 10901 West Swan Road, Henley Brook, WA, 6065. The purchase of the property settled on 9 October 2025 with the loan funds provided by the Corporation secured by a first registered mortgage against the property. The term of the Funding Agreement is 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2028 with funding to be provided in quarterly instalments totalling \$6,487,818 (excluding GST). The term of the Social Impact Investment Agreement Loan is 22 August 2025 to 21 August 2028 with a maximum loan to be provided in drawdowns of \$6,000,000. The Nyiyaparli Health & Well-being Project is fully approved for funding by Mutual Trust Distributions.

There were no other subsequent events in the Consolidated Group's state of affairs occurring as at the date of the report.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Likely developments in the operations of the Consolidated Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Consolidated Group.

Environmental Regulation

The Consolidated Group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the year. The Corporation's Rules do not allow for dividends to be paid.

Indemnification of Officers and Auditors

The Group has made an agreement indemnifying all the Directors and officers of the Group against certain losses or liabilities incurred by each Director or officer in their capacity as Directors or officers of the Group to the extent permitted by any relevant law.

The indemnification specifically excludes wilful acts of negligence and insolvency. The total amount of insurance premiums paid has not been disclosed due to confidentiality reasons.

No indemnities have been given to the Groups auditors during or since the end of the year, for any person who is or has been an auditor of the Group.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Corporation

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Corporation or intervene in any proceedings to which the Corporation is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Corporation for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Corporation was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s.339-50 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* is set out on page 8.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:



Leonard Michael Stream

Director

Dated this 28th Day of October 2025

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* in relation to the audit; and
- b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
28 October 2025



N G Neill
Partner

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Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	Consolidated 2025 \$	Restated 2024 \$
Contract revenue	3	29,452,303	25,312,853
Cost of goods sold	5	(21,963,510)	(17,769,153)
Gross profit		7,488,793	7,543,700
Other revenue	4	27,600,722	17,940,626
Other income	4	7,544,247	4,731,991
Raw materials and consumables used		(1,290,653)	(1,111,475)
Employee benefits expense	5	(16,267,027)	(13,237,721)
Administrative expenses		(9,354,254)	(5,227,031)
Depreciation	5	(2,097,282)	(1,807,186)
Travel expenses		(1,471,601)	(1,167,692)
Finance costs	5	(451,476)	(311,631)
Heritage consulting costs		(3,205,133)	(2,598,512)
Impairment of receivables		(280,811)	-
Other expenses		(53,573)	(1,671,864)
Change in fair value of assets		-	(204,516)
Surplus for the year before income tax		8,161,952	2,878,689
Income tax expense	6	(872,650)	(291,477)
Surplus for the year after income tax	27	7,289,302	2,587,212
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	26	99,051	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,388,353	2,587,212

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	27,741,792	23,526,726
Trade and other receivables	8	6,709,010	9,843,408
Livestock	9	3,285,096	2,587,734
Contract assets	10	703,833	587,107
Inventories	11	621,974	426,513
Investments	12	3,054,916	504,919
Other assets	13	6,043,183	6,896,577
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		48,159,804	44,372,984
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Livestock	9	3,529,503	3,450,687
Property, plant and equipment	14	13,710,862	11,694,418
Right-of-use assets	15	2,642,809	2,841,396
Intangibles	16	3,795,484	3,795,484
Investment property	17	810,000	810,000
Deferred tax assets	18	483,185	409,580
Other assets	19	345,675	302,641
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		25,317,518	23,304,206
TOTAL ASSETS		73,477,322	67,677,190
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	20	3,002,464	3,907,526
Contract liabilities	21	78,530	289,818
Borrowings	22	87,197	120,927
Lease liabilities	23	368,188	278,516
Employee benefits provision	24	997,471	820,244
Other liabilities	25	11,812,619	12,296,932
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		16,346,469	17,713,963
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	22	54,458	142,628
Lease liabilities	23	2,782,010	2,932,111
Employee benefits provision	24	205,051	145,408
Deferred tax liabilities	18	351,736	393,835
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,393,255	3,613,982
TOTAL LIABILITIES		19,739,724	21,327,945
NET ASSETS		53,737,598	46,349,245
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Reserves	26	279,051	180,000
Retained earnings	27	53,458,547	46,169,245
TOTAL EQUITY		53,737,598	46,349,245

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Consolidated		
	Retained Earnings	Reserves	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023	43,582,033	180,000	43,762,033
Surplus for the year	2,587,212	-	2,587,212
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,587,212	-	2,587,212
Balance at 30 June 2024	46,169,245	180,000	46,349,245
Balance at 1 July 2024	46,169,245	180,000	46,349,245
Surplus for the year	7,289,302	-	7,289,302
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	99,051	99,051
Total comprehensive income for the year	7,289,302	99,051	7,388,353
Balance at 30 June 2025	53,458,547	279,051	53,737,598

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025	Restated 2024
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		48,173,900	33,433,473
Receipts from trust disbursements and reimbursements		12,352,512	15,092,085
Distributions from JV operations		820,000	160,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(50,112,081)	(40,210,918)
Interest received		795,809	420,464
Interest paid		(451,476)	(311,631)
Income taxes paid		(504,639)	(2,125,574)
Net cash provided by operating activities		11,074,025	6,457,899
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,743,843)	(2,840,910)
Proceeds from loan repayment		-	2,500,000
Proceeds from loan received from KRG		200,000	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		88,554	147,644
Purchase of investments		(2,510,014)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,965,303)	(193,266)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds/(repayments) of borrowings		(161,666)	(137,495)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(731,990)	(475,654)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		(893,656)	(613,149)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		4,215,066	5,651,484
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		23,526,726	17,875,242
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	27,741,792	23,526,726

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

These financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2025 represent those of Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and controlled entities ("Consolidated Group" or "Group").

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and its controlled entities have elected to adopt the Australian Accounting Standards - General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities. These general purpose financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) Act 2006. Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

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

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and its controlled entities functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Government grants

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

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

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

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Livestock

Livestock is measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any change recognised in the profit or loss. Costs to sell include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets, including freight and direct selling costs.

The fair value of livestock is based on its present location and condition. If an active or other effective market exists for livestock in its present location and condition, the quoted price in that market is the appropriate basis for determining the fair value of that asset. Where the Company has access to different markets, then the most relevant market is used to determine fair value. The relevant market is defined as the market "that access is available to the entity" to be used at the time the fair value is established.

If an active market does not exist, then one of the following is used in determining fair value in the below order:

- the most recent market transaction price, provided that there has not been a significant change in the economic circumstances between the date of that transaction and the end of the reporting period;
- market prices, in markets accessible to us, for similar assets with adjustments to reflect differences; and
- sector benchmarks.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

In the event that market determined prices or values are not available for livestock in its present condition, the present value of the expected net cash flows from the asset discounted at a current market determined rate may be used in determining fair value.

Livestock are classified as Current and Non-Current. Current livestock are trading cattle and feedlot cattle with less than a year remaining in the feedlot at the end of the financial year, as these animals are due to be sold or processed within the next 12 months. Non-Current livestock are the commercial and stud breeding herd, calves and feedlot cattle with over a year remaining in the feedlot at the end of the financial year.

Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the company has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the company is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a 'first in first out' basis. Cost comprises of direct materials and delivery costs, direct labour, import duties and other taxes, an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure based on normal operating capacity, and, where applicable, transfers from cash flow hedging reserves in equity. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Stock in transit is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Investments

Investments in equity instruments are recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with AASB 9. The Group has decided to make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

- Buildings: 2.5% - 10%
- Plant and equipment: 20% - 50%
- Motor vehicles: 25%
- Furniture and fittings: 20%
- Low value pool: 37.5%
- Leasehold improvements: 20%

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

Intangible assets

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

Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation and are accounted for using the fair value model.

Investment properties are re-valued at least tri-annually and are included in the statement of financial position at their open market value. These values are supported by market evidence and are determined by external professional valuers with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment property.

Any gain or loss resulting from either a change in the fair value or the sale of an investment property is immediately recognised in profit or loss within change in fair value of investment property.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Contract liabilities

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

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the 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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of goods

When recognising revenue in relation to the sale of goods to customers, the key performance obligation of the company is considered to be the point of delivery of the goods to the customer, as this is deemed to be the time that the customer obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access.

Grant income

Related party grant income funding is provided by AET Limited as Trustee for the Nyiyaparli Native Title Charitable Trust and Mutual Trust Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Nyiyaparli Charitable Trust and the Nyiyaparli Direct Benefits Trust (Trusts) based on budgeted expenditure for the delivery of projects for members and operational funding. Income from the Trusts is recognised in line with the related expenditure and budgeted period.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Income tax

The company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset.

The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Lease make good provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates associated with closure of the premises. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of closure dates and cost estimates. The provision recognised for each site is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs for sites are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting the asset and the provision. Reductions in the provision that exceed the carrying amount of the asset will be recognised in profit or loss.

Warranty provision

In determining the level of provision required for warranties the company has made judgements in respect of the expected performance of the products, the number of customers who will actually claim under the warranty and how often, and the costs of fulfilling the conditions of the warranty. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products and services.

Financial Instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 9 all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets to collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss.

Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

The category also contains an equity investment in the Group accounts for the investment at FVTPL and did not make the irrevocable election to account for the divestment in unlisted and listed equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The fair value was determined in line with the requirements of AASB 9, which does not allow for measurement at cost.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Refer to Note 36 Restatement of Comparatives.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 2: FUNDING FOR CORPORATION AS LOCAL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

In 2013, the Corporation was appointed as the Local Aboriginal Corporation ("LAC") Indigenous Land Use Agreements ("ILUA") with Rio Tinto Iron Ore and BHP Billiton Iron Ore. The Corporation is able to apply for funding (in its capacity as the LAC) from Mutual (2025: \$ 6,375,970; 2024: \$4,311,527) to assist in the delivery of projects for members and operational funding. Details of funding utilised is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Eligible Projects Funded from Mutual Trusts		
Heritage Activities	(242,609)	505,580
Environment Activities	193,125	343,546
Member Services & Housing	(1,326,205)	(1,015,684)
Native Title Management	(222,463)	(252,660)
Facilitation & Support	(3,991,668)	(3,261,228)
Funds Sought for Eligible Projects	(5,589,820)	(3,680,446)
Karlka Special Projects	(786,150)	(631,081)
Total Funded from Mutual Trusts	(6,375,970)	(4,311,527)

NOTE 3: CONTRACT REVENUE

	2025	Restated 2024
	\$	\$
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
Sale of manufactured and installed goods	26,238,218	23,323,462
Supply of goods	3,185,388	1,939,450
Sale of scrap metal	28,697	49,941
Revenue	29,452,303	25,312,853

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2025	Restated 2024
	\$	\$
<i>Major product lines</i>		
Fencing	26,238,218	23,323,462
Parts	3,185,388	1,939,450
Other	28,697	49,941
	29,452,303	25,312,853
<i>Geographical regions</i>		
Western Australia – Perth Metro	10,130,744	5,379,958
Western Australia – Regional	11,842,527	12,553,234
Queensland - Metro	4,597,439	4,280,203
Queensland - Regional	2,872,303	3,099,458
Northern Territory - Regional	9,290	-
	29,452,303	25,312,853
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Goods transferred at a point in time	3,214,084	1,989,390
Services transferred over time	26,238,219	23,323,463
	29,452,303	25,312,853

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 4: OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	Consolidated	
	2025	Restated 2024
	\$	\$
Other revenue:		
- Heritage, Land & Environmental activities	10,750,336	9,069,373
- Muster income	5,144,358	3,880,591
- Livestock fair value adjustment	1,737,345	(65,100)
- External sale of livestock less selling expenses	(1,221,791)	(1,148,623)
- Trust Program Funding & Reimbursements	7,113,609	2,743,342
- Revenue from other JV activities	958,931	(187,962)
- Grants received - BHP Vital Resources	-	34,780
- Funding Income - Fortescue Marsh ILUA	566,661	81,592
- Investment Income	11,125	-
- Imputation Dividend Credits	908,571	2,425,715
- Other	1,631,577	1,106,918
Total other revenue	27,600,722	17,940,626
Other income:		
- Interest Received	795,809	420,464
- Operational Funding Mutual - KNAC	6,375,970	4,311,527
- Other Funding (NIAA/DPLH)	372,468	-
	7,544,247	4,731,991

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 5: EXPENSES

	Consolidated	
	2025	Restated 2024
	\$	\$
<i>Cost of sales</i>		
Cost of sales	21,963,510	17,769,153
<i>Depreciation and amortisation costs</i>		
Depreciation - fixed assets	1,638,845	1,449,009
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	458,437	358,177
Depreciation and amortisation expensed	2,097,282	1,807,186
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on borrowings	39,765	7,046
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	411,711	304,585
Finance costs expensed	451,476	311,631
<i>Employee benefits expense</i>		
Employment Expenses	6,566,843	5,186,180
Heritage Wages	4,467,477	3,329,986
Director & Committee Sitting Fees	1,243,563	1,115,664
AGM, CLHM Fees	319,275	302,100
Fortescue Marsh ILUA	412,402	18,496
FenceWright Wages	3,257,467	3,285,295
Employee benefits expense	16,267,027	13,237,721

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 6: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Consolidated	
	2025	Restated 2024
	\$	\$
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
The major components of tax expense are:		
Current tax expense	535,635	905,133
Deferred tax expense / (income)	(149,185)	(181,964)
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	486,200	(431,692)
Total income tax expense / (income) attributable to continuing operations	872,650	291,477
Reconciliation		
Surplus before income tax expense	8,161,952	2,878,689
Less: (Income) and expenses exempt from tax	(6,889,774)	(1,499,875)
	1,272,178	1,378,814
Income tax expense calculated at 30% (2024: 30%)	381,653	413,644
Non-deductible expenses	4,797	309,525
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	486,200	(431,692)
Income tax expense / (benefit) reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	872,650	291,477

NOTE 7: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Petty Cash	112	422
Cash at Bank	27,090,323	23,526,304
Fortescue Marsh ILUA Bank Account	651,357	-
	27,741,792	23,526,726

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables ¹	6,178,188	9,327,066
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(285,489)	(27,051)
	5,892,699	9,300,015
<i>Other receivables</i>		
Retentions receivable	806,543	532,276
Other receivables	9,768	11,117
Total current trade and other receivables	6,709,010	9,843,408

¹ The Group applies the AASB 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profile for sales over the period of 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 as well as the corresponding historical credit losses during this period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the amount outstanding.

The Group has identified gross domestic product (GDP) and unemployment rates to be the most relevant factors and according to historical loss rates for expected changes in these factors. However, given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of the macroeconomic factors has not been considered significant within the reporting period.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

NOTE 9: LIVESTOCK

	Consolidated 2025		Consolidated 2024	
	\$	HEAD	\$	HEAD
CATTLE AT FAIR VALUE				
Current	3,285,096	3,365	2,587,734	3,037
Non-current	3,529,503	6,680	3,450,687	7,245
Total Livestock	6,814,599	10,045	6,038,421	10,282

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT			
Opening carrying amount		6,038,421	6,988,296
Purchases of livestock		260,624	263,848
External sale of livestock less selling expenses	4	(1,221,791)	(1,148,623)
Changes in fair value	4	1,737,345	(65,100)
		6,814,599	6,038,421

NOTE 10: CONTRACT ASSETS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Contract assets	703,833	587,107

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 11: INVENTORIES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Raw materials	621,974	426,513

NOTE 12: INVESTMENTS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Morgan Stanley investment fund (i)	2,609,066	-
Investment in associate – KRG	445,850	504,919
	3,054,916	504,919

		Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
(i) INVESTMENT FUND MOVEMENT			
Opening fair value		-	-
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	26	99,051	-
Additions		2,510,015	-
Disposals		-	-
Other		-	-
Closing fair value ¹		2,609,066	-

¹ Investments at fair value are Level 1 on the fair value hierarchy.

NOTE 13: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Accrued income	3,773,596	3,511,297
Prepayments	1,204,559	628,033
Bank guarantees	141,081	176,725
Imputation Credits Receivable	908,571	2,425,715
Security bond	15,376	27,593
Other Assets	-	127,214
	6,043,183	6,896,577

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 14: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
At fair value	7,239,837	6,110,000
Total Land and Buildings	7,239,837	6,110,000
LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS		
At cost	883,274	506,482
Accumulated depreciation	(234,794)	(122,738)
Total Leasehold Improvements	648,480	383,744
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
At cost	3,881,374	2,763,880
Accumulated depreciation	(1,815,203)	(1,200,893)
Total Plant and Equipment	2,066,171	1,562,987
MOTOR VEHICLES		
At cost	6,301,488	5,413,430
Accumulated depreciation	(2,798,125)	(2,010,814)
Total Motor Vehicles	3,503,363	3,402,616
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
At cost	457,806	542,008
Accumulated depreciation	(204,795)	(306,937)
Total Furniture and Fittings	253,011	235,071
Total property, plant and equipment	13,710,862	11,694,418
Movements in Property, Plant and Equipment	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Land and Buildings		
At beginning of the year	6,110,000	6,110,000
Additions	1,129,837	-
	7,239,837	6,110,000
Leasehold Improvements		
At beginning of the year	383,744	258,799
Additions	397,931	178,966
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(133,195)	(54,021)
	648,480	383,744
Plant and Equipment		
At beginning of the year	1,562,987	1,409,776
Additions	976,816	595,017
Disposals	-	(1,743)
Depreciation charge for the year	(473,632)	(440,063)
	2,066,171	1,562,987

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 14: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Motor Vehicles		
At beginning of the year	3,402,616	2,433,107
Additions	1,180,303	1,972,994
Disposals	(88,554)	(193,195)
Depreciation charge for the year	(991,002)	(810,290)
	3,503,363	3,402,616
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings		
At beginning of the year	235,071	238,479
Additions	58,956	93,933
Disposals	-	(2,320)
Depreciation charge for the year	(41,016)	(95,021)
	253,011	235,071
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	13,710,862	11,694,418

NOTE 15: RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
At cost	4,214,859	3,965,533
Accumulated depreciation	(1,582,542)	(1,124,137)
Total Land and Buildings	2,632,317	2,841,396
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
At cost	13,115	-
Accumulated depreciation	(2,623)	-
Total Leasehold Improvements	10,492	-
Total Right-of-Use Assets	2,642,809	2,841,396

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were \$262,441 and depreciation charged to profit or loss was \$458,437.

The company leases land and buildings for its office and warehouse under agreement until 31 December 2033, with options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 16: INTANGIBLES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Goodwill	4,000,000	4,000,000
Less: Impairment	(204,516)	(204,516)
Total Intangibles	3,795,484	3,795,484

On 5 October 2017, the Group purchased "FenceWright" a national Fencing business for \$5.8m. The purchase included Goodwill of \$3,400,000 for Karlka FenceWright WA Pty Ltd and \$600,000 for Karlka FenceWright QLD Pty Ltd.

The consolidated entity engaged a third-party Registered Business Valuer to prepare a market valuation on a going concern basis for the FenceWright business in order to assess any impairment to goodwill.

The valuation was performed by applying the Return on Investment method to the Market Value Approach. Based on the valuation received the Group has determined that an impairment of goodwill for Karlka FenceWright QLD Pty Ltd of \$nil (2024: \$204,516) is required with the carrying value of the Goodwill balance for Karlka FenceWright QLD Pty Ltd at \$395,484 (2024: \$395,484).

No impairment was required for Karlka FenceWright WA Pty Ltd.

NOTE 17: INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Opening Balance	810,000	810,000
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Net gain from fair value adjustment	-	-
Closing Balance	810,000	810,000

On 30 June 2015, Karlka Land Enterprises Pty Ltd were transferred the titles for two blocks of land in Newman as follows:

- Lot 555 on Deposited Plan 72370 (approximately 10 hectares); and
- Lot 2278 on Deposited Plan 188036 (approximately 1.5 hectares).

The Corporation is currently assessing options for the development and use of these blocks for the benefit of the Nyiyaparli People.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 18: DEFERRED TAX

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to:</i>		
Accrued expenses	3,630	-
Employee entitlements	147,444	133,875
Superannuation payable	17,174	17,312
Bad debts	233	8,115
Work in progress	211,150	176,132
ROU leases – net	103,354	73,076
Other	200	1,070
Deferred tax asset	483,185	409,580
<i>Movements:</i>		
Opening balance	409,579	374,892
Credited to profit or loss	73,606	34,688
Deferred tax asset	483,185	409,580
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax liability comprises temporary differences attributable to:</i>		
Depreciable assets	304,117	360,162
Prepayments	46,883	33,042
Other	736	631
Deferred tax liability	351,736	393,835
<i>Movements:</i>		
Opening balance	393,835	558,380
Credited to profit or loss	(42,099)	(164,545)
Closing balance	351,736	393,835

NOTE 19: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Bank guarantees	345,674	302,640
Other assets – pastoral power and rights	1	1
	345,675	302,641

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 20: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	2,288,434	2,906,806
Other payables	714,030	1,000,720
	3,002,464	3,907,526

NOTE 21: CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Contract liabilities – Karlka FenceWright WA Pty Ltd	31,743	262,242
Contract liabilities – Karlka FenceWright QLD Pty Ltd	46,787	27,576
	78,530	289,818

NOTE 22: BORROWINGS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Bank asset-backed financing	87,197	120,927
	87,197	120,927
NON-CURRENT		
Bank asset-backed financing	54,458	142,628
	54,458	142,628

Total secured liabilities

Future repayments are due as follows:

Within one year	87,197	120,927
One to five years	54,458	142,628
More than five years	-	-
	141,655	263,555

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 23: LEASE LIABILITIES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Lease liability	368,188	278,516
	368,188	278,516
NON-CURRENT		
Lease liability	2,782,010	2,932,111
	2,782,010	2,932,111
<i>Future lease payments</i>		
Future lease payments are due as follows:		
Within one year	368,188	278,516
One to five years	1,818,568	1,325,065
More than five years	963,442	1,607,046
	3,150,198	3,210,627

The property lease commitments are non-cancellable operating leases with lease terms of between one and ten years. Increases in lease commitments may occur in line with CPI or market rent reviews in accordance with the agreements.

NOTE 24: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Employee benefits - annual leave entitlements	707,425	589,703
Employee benefits - long-service leave entitlements	290,046	230,541
	997,471	820,244
NON-CURRENT		
Employee benefits - long-service leave entitlements	205,051	145,408
	205,051	145,408

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 25: OTHER LIABILITIES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Grants & disbursements received in advance	9,517,420	10,527,054
Accrued expenses	2,095,199	1,769,878
Shareholder loan - KRG	200,000	-
	11,812,619	12,296,932

NOTE 26: RESERVES

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Investment revaluation reserve	99,051	-
Asset revaluation reserve	180,000	180,000
	279,051	180,000

NOTE 27: RETAINED EARNINGS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	46,169,245	43,582,033
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	7,289,302	2,587,212
	53,458,547	46,169,245

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 28: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Parties

Groups main related parties are as follows:

a. Key Management Personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel.

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Aggregate compensation	1,617,139	1,462,640

b. Other related parties

Other related parties include immediate family members of Key Management Personnel; entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those Key Management Personnel individually or collectively with their immediate family members.

c. Parent entity information

The following details information related to the parent entity, Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, at 30 June 2025. The information presented here has been prepared using consistent accounting policies as presented in note 1.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current assets	38,000,834	31,230,294
Non-current assets	14,985,089	13,336,139
Total assets	52,985,923	44,566,433
Current liabilities	13,532,205	13,590,169
Non-current liabilities	1,086,416	940,075
Total liabilities	14,618,621	14,530,244
Net assets	38,367,302	30,036,189
Retained earnings	38,268,251	30,036,189
Reserves	99,051	-
Total equity	38,367,302	30,036,189
Surplus for the year	8,232,062	8,806,776

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 29: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by HLB Mann Judd, the auditor of the company:		
<i>Audit services</i>		
Audit of the financial statements	93,400	90,000
<i>Other services</i>		
Provision of tax compliance services	56,500	62,630
	149,900	152,630

NOTE 30: CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Controlled Entities Consolidated

Subsidiaries of Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC:	Percentage Ownership	
	2025	2024
- Karlka Facilities Management Pty Ltd	100%	100%
- Karlka Recruiting Group Pty Ltd	51%	51%
- Karlka Land Enterprises Pty Ltd	100%	100%
- Karlka FenceWright WA Pty Ltd	100%	100%
- Karlka FenceWright QLD Pty Ltd	100%	100%
- Karlka Developments Pty Ltd (i)	100%	100%
- Karlka Workforce Services Pty Ltd (i)	100%	100%
- Karlka FenceWright Australia Pty Ltd (i)	100%	100%

- (i) The Corporation completed the restructuring of its legal structure in order to simplify and reduce the number of entities within the Consolidated Group from eight entities to five entities with the relevant dormant entities being placed into Members' Voluntary Liquidation (a solvent winding up), which was completed on 1 October 2025.

NOTE 31: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has given cash-backed security deposits and bank guarantees as at 30 June 2025 of \$502,131 (2024: \$506,958) to the landlord of the leased premise and to various customers of projects being undertaken. Refer to Notes 13 and 19 for contingent liabilities.

NOTE 32: CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At 30 June 2025 the Group had capital commitments of \$352,831 (2024: \$607,460).

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 33: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Post year end the Corporation pursuant to Agreements between the Corporation and the Foundation for Indigenous Sustainable Health Limited (FISH) dated 31 July 2025 (Funding Agreement) and 22 August 2025 (Social Impact Investment Agreement), the Corporation provided operational funding of \$355,448 and loan funding of \$1,900,000 respectively to facilitate the set-up of the Nyiyaparli Health & Well-being centre project and the purchase of a property at 10901 West Swan Road, Henley Brook, WA, 6065.

The purchase of the property settled on 9 October 2025 with the loan funds provided by the Corporation secured by a first registered mortgage against the property. The term of the Funding Agreement is 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2028 with funding to be provided in quarterly instalments totalling \$6,487,818 (excluding GST). The term of the Social Impact Investment Agreement Loan is 22 August 2025 to 21 August 2028 with a maximum loan to be provided in drawdowns of \$6,000,000. The Nyiyaparli Health & Well-being Project is fully approved for funding by Mutual Trust Distributions.

There were no other subsequent events in the Consolidated Group's state of affairs occurring as at the date of the report. There has been no transactions or other events of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors to significantly affect the operations of the Consolidated Group, the results of those operations, or the affairs of the Consolidated Group in future financial years.

NOTE 34: NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Additions to the right-of-use assets	262,441	-

NOTE 35: FORTESCUE MARSH FINANCIAL SUMMARY

On 15 February 2024, the parent entity, Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC entered into an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Body Corporate) for the creation, joint vesting and Joint Management of the Fortescue Marsh Nature Reserve on Nyiyaparli Country.

The following table provides a summary of the funding income and expenditure under this ILUA Agreement for the year ended 30 June 2025 following registration of the ILUA Agreement with the Registrar of the National Native Title Tribunal on 20 May 2024. The information presented here has been prepared using consistent accounting policies as presented in note 1.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Meeting Funding		
Funding Carried Forward	10,780	-
Grant Funding	51,687	16,670
Total Meeting Funding	62,467	16,670
Expenditure		
Catering & Office Supplies	215	-
Committee Wages and Salaries	11,162	5,828
Travel Expenses	6,645	62
Total Expenditure	18,022	5,890
Balance of Funding Unexpended	44,445	10,780

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 35: FORTESCUE MARSH FINANCIAL SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Ranger Funding		
Funding Carried Forward	-	-
Grant Funding	682,270	75,702
Total Ranger Funding	682,270	75,702
Expenditure		
Ranger Wages and Salaries	401,239	12,668
Travel Expenses	89,029	390
Equipment	19,659	-
Other Expenses	19,529	-
Contribution to Capital Purchase	19,183	62,644
Total Expenditure	548,639	75,702
Balance of Funding Unexpended	133,631	-
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cultural Support Funding		
Funding Carried Forward	200,000	200,000
Grant Funding	46,518	-
Total Cultural Support Funding	246,518	200,000
Expenditure (nil)	-	-
Balance of Funding Unexpended	246,518	200,000

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

NOTE 36: RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVES

During the current financial year, the Group undertook a review of its accounting for the joint venture with KRG and identified some gaps in the calculation and disclosure of its presentation and classification as an investment in an associate. The changes below reflect the correct application of AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and as a result certain balances have been restated.

Restated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income:

	2024	2024 KRG Restatement	2024 Restated	2024 Reclass*	2024
Contract revenue	66,707,213	(41,607,735)	25,099,478	213,375	25,312,853
Cost of goods sold	(57,372,573)	39,766,854	(17,605,719)	(163,434)	(17,769,153)
Gross profit	9,334,640	(1,840,881)	7,493,759	49,941	7,543,700
Other revenue	18,376,529	(385,962)	17,990,567	(49,941)	17,940,626
Other income	4,731,991	-	4,731,991	-	4,731,991
Raw materials and consumables used	-	-	-	(1,111,475)	(1,111,475)
Employee benefits expense	(13,622,742)	385,021	(13,237,721)	-	(13,237,721)
Administrative expenses	(6,201,850)	974,819	(5,227,031)	-	(5,227,031)
Depreciation	(1,807,186)	-	(1,807,186)	-	(1,807,186)
Travel expenses	(1,167,692)	-	(1,167,692)	-	(1,167,692)
Finance costs	(346,036)	34,405	(311,631)	-	(311,631)
Heritage consulting costs	(2,598,512)	-	(2,598,512)	-	(2,598,512)
Other expenses	(3,462,716)	679,377	(2,783,339)	1,111,475	(1,671,864)
Changes in fair value of assets	(204,516)	-	(204,516)	-	(204,516)
Surplus for the year before income tax	3,031,910	(153,221)	2,878,689	-	2,878,689
Income tax expense	(444,698)	153,221	(291,477)	-	(291,477)
Surplus for the year after income tax	2,587,212	-	2,587,212	-	2,587,212

*Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Corporation declare that

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 40, are in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and:
 - a. comply with Accounting Standards; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Consolidated Group.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



Leonard Michael Stream

Dated this 28th Day of October 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ("the Corporation") and its controlled entities ("the Group") which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated comprehensive income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act)*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the CATSI Regulations.

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 are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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.

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, 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.

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Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Corporation are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the CATSI Act 2006 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group'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 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
28 October 2025



N G Neill
Partner