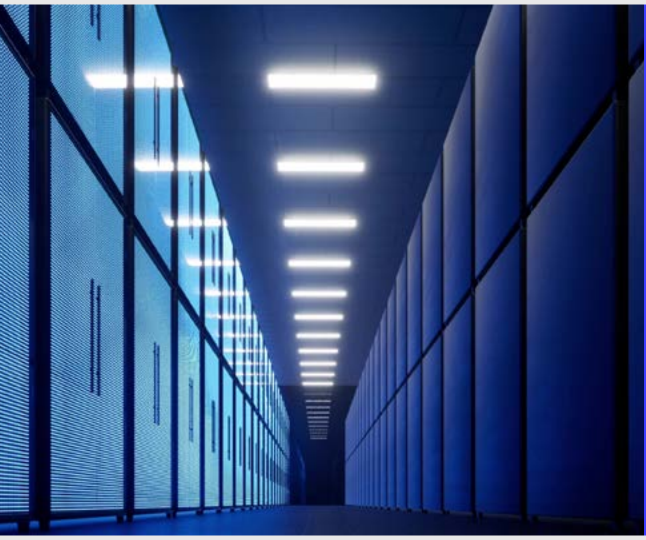
aeeris ltd

Annual Report 2026

ACN 166 705 595

Who **we are**



Aeeris is a leading force in weather impact intelligence combining cutting-edge AI, advanced technology, and expert human insight to deliver critical solutions that protect assets, ensure business continuity, and keep workforces safe.

Vision

Protect people and property.

Purpose

Provide confidence in uncertain conditions.

Core **Values**

Make it Happen
We step up, speak plainly, move swiftly, and deliver.

Stronger Together
We bring our strengths together, share what we know, and achieve more as one.

Never Stand Still
We keep learning, keep improving, and find better ways to work and solve problems.

Protect What Matters
We act with care to protect people, places and communities around us.

Flex With Change
We stay ready, spot what's ahead, and respond with clarity, confidence and care.

FY26 Highlights

Percentage comparisons to prior year.

$3.84m
annual recurring revenue
▲ up 9.1%

$3.40m
gross profit
▲ up 16.1%

25.9%
increase in revenue per customer

89%
gross margin

3,685,778
notifications sent to customers

22
new customers onboarded

ISO
27001:2022 certified

530
hail reports sent to clients

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Acknowledgment of Country

Aeeris Ltd proudly acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia, and their continuing connection to the lands and waterways upon which we depend and where our businesses operate.

We pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

Letter from the **Executive Chairman**

To our shareholders, colleagues, customers, and partners

I'm honoured to write to you as the newly appointed Executive Chairman since April 2026. Aeeris enters this next chapter from a position of solid brand reputation and market opportunity. However, our current profitability performance is clearly unsatisfactory.

My aim is simple: to work with our team to execute our new strategy; accelerate customer-centric growth; innovate and optimise operational capabilities and make this a place where people and ideas thrive.

Where we are today

Our reported net loss result for this financial year indicate a company with unlocked opportunities that is under-performing to its potential. We are not just glossing over that. The causes are understood, and the response is already underway.

Over the past year we have continued to invest in product development and service innovation that strengthens customer loyalty, while driving key customer segment market growth. We have also intensified efforts to improve efficiency across our operations and ensure that capital is efficiently deployed.

The opportunity in front of us

Aeeris' vision of protecting people and property remains highly relevant as companies of all sizes face increasing challenges from severe and disruptive weather.

We are focused on a large, fast-growing opportunity across key high-value Australian sectors; Insurance, Renewables, Rail & Transport, Construction and Data Centres, where demand for bespoke weather intelligence solutions is accelerating due to rising extreme events, regulatory pressure, and major infrastructure and energy transition investment.

Our addressable market across these segments is large and experiencing double-digit annual growth. We are well positioned to expand our market share position in these strategically aligned, high-growth customer segments.

My priority has been to ensure continuity and listen to employees, partners, customers, and investors identifying operational and market opportunities, informing the development of our New Dawn Strategy for future implementation.

What we will focus on

The New Dawn Strategy is a three-year transformation plan to shift Aeeris from a product-led weather information provider to a customer-led impact intelligence business that helps our customers "know the impact and act with confidence".

The strategy provides a clear framework to align the business more closely with customer needs and long-term value creation. We are concentrating on delivering exceptional customer experiences, scaling with operational discipline, and investing in sustainable innovation.

The milestones and initiatives behind each horizon are detailed further in this report.

Governance and culture

Strong governance and corporate culture are essential to long-term success. The Board has reviewed and updated its governance practices to reflect evolving stakeholder expectations and regulatory standards. We are committed to transparency, rigorous risk oversight, and fostering a leadership culture that attracts and retains the talent our strategy requires.

Looking ahead

The transitional path ahead requires focused execution and adaptability. I am optimistic about our prospects because we have talented people, a clear strategy, strong customer offering and solid brand reputation for delivering customer satisfaction.

We do not underestimate the work ahead. The disciplined execution of our New Dawn Strategy is how we enable our shared desire to build a better business.

Thank you

I want to close by thanking the Board for its steady stewardship of the Company during a significant transition period. I am grateful to our leadership team for ongoing management of the business, and to every employee for their dedication.

To our shareholders and partners, thank you for your trust as we move into this next chapter.

Henrik Thorup
Executive Chairman

New Dawn **Strategy**

Extreme weather is now one of the fastest-growing risks facing Australian businesses.

Billions of dollars are spent each year trying to prevent losses, yet the cost of impact, to people, assets, operations and continuity, continues to outpace it.

The market no longer wants just weather data. It wants to know what that weather means for its business, and what to do about it.

This is the opportunity Aeeris is built for. We hold the technology, the weather expertise and the customer relationships. The New Dawn Strategy is how we convert that position into a scalable, profitable business.

From weather intelligence to impact intelligence.

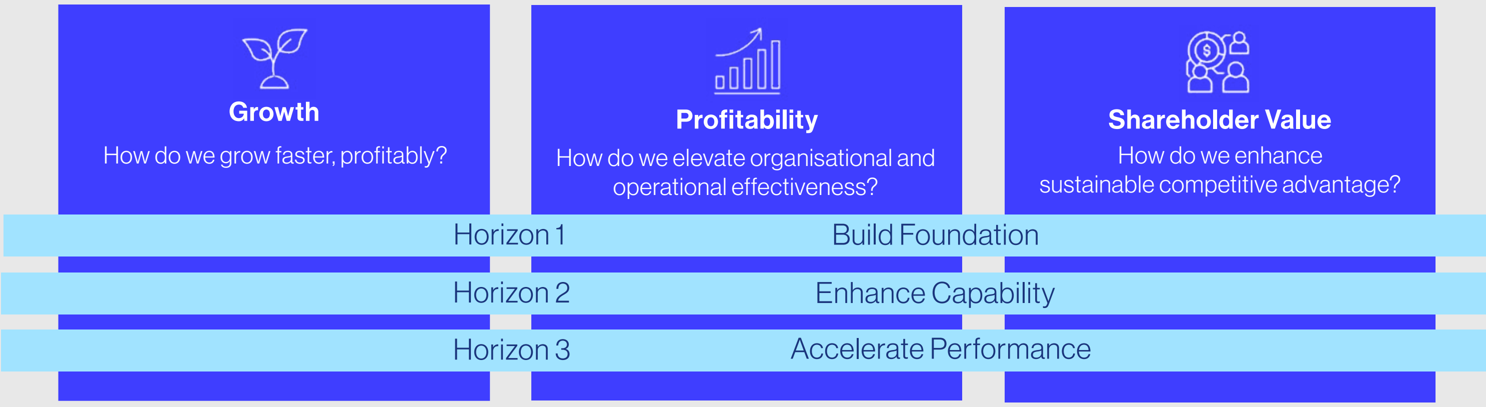
Our customers don't just need forecasts, they need insight into how the weather will impact their business continuity. Aeeris is repositioning around this need, and combining AI, advanced technology and expert human insight into bespoke solutions that protect assets, ensure continuity and keep workforces safe.

The repositioning supports our purpose of "protecting people and property" and enables our customer-oriented mission of "providing confidence in uncertain conditions". It will guide how Aeeris develops products, structures services, prices offerings and prioritises investment. It is a clearer expression of our purpose, our strengths and our future direction.

Our strategy: GPS

The New Dawn Strategy is Aeeris' three-year plan to shift the business from a product-led weather information provider to a customer-led impact intelligence business.

It is delivered through our GPS framework - Growth, Profitability and Shareholder Value, executed across three horizons: Build Foundation (H1), Expand Capability (H2) and Accelerate Performance (H3).



Three transformation pillars run through all three horizons:

Supercharge customer-centric growth

- Establish customer value propositions across key segments
- Refresh our story and positioning
- Enhance sales and account management
- Boost customer engagement and promotion

Fast-track profitability

- Rationalise and optimise our product portfolio
- Adopt agile, value-based pricing models
- Enhance product development and portfolio priorities
- Evolve customer service

Future-proof our team, process and technology

- Activate team support and development
- Streamline operational processes
- Upgrade technology platforms

Over the next three years, success will be measured in more than revenue and profit. Aeeris is building toward a stronger market position, deeper customer partnerships, a more engaged team, and a scalable operating platform that supports long-term shareholder value.

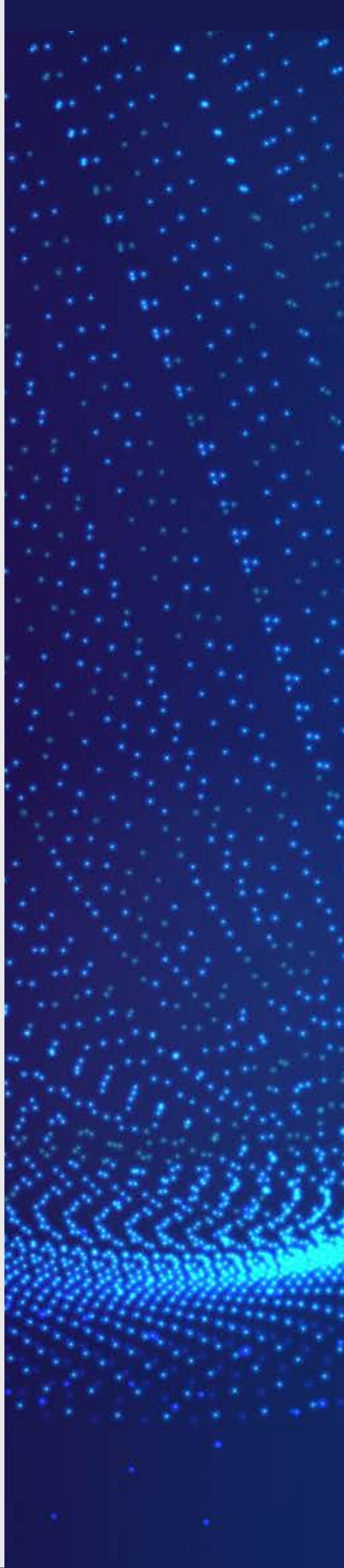
Our ambition is to be recognised as the leading weather impact experts in our markets, delivering on our promise: "Know the impact. Act with confidence".

Operating and **Financial Review**

Aeeris Ltd delivers severe weather impact intelligence through its wholly owned subsidiary, Early Warning Network (**EWN**). Demand for services is driven by rising weather-related losses, increasing operational disruption and the growing need for organisations to strengthen resilience and make faster, risk-informed decisions.

This Operating and Financial review outlines Aeeris and its controlled entities' activities and how (the **Group**) performed financially and operationally in FY26. Numbers for the year reflect a business undergoing a transition, with slower top-line growth, but a materially higher-quality revenue base, a step-change in margin, and a loss that narrowed for the second year running.

The launch of the New Dawn Strategy marks the start of a shift from a weather information provider to a customer-led impact intelligence business.



Operating and **Financial Review**

A year of deliberate change

FY26 was a year of deliberate renewal, marked by strategic decisions to strengthen Aeeris' technology, expand its product capability, reduce external dependencies and position the Company for more sustainable growth.

The Company operates a subscription-based model, delivering severe weather impact intelligence, supported by its proprietary GIS platform, AWARE, and in-house forecasting capability. This infrastructure provides live data, natural hazard notifications, and asset and personnel tracking, mapping and monitoring. This is complemented by the Company's meteorologists and severe weather specialists, who provide expert support and actionable intelligence to customers before, during and after severe weather events.

The most significant operational milestone during FY26 was the launch of the Australian Weather and Risk Environment (**AWARE**) platform on 1 July 2025. By bringing core forecasting and hail services in-house, Aeeris reduced its reliance on third-party weather report providers and gained greater control over the technology, data and services underpinning customer alerts.

This investment materially improved the economics of the business and was the primary driver of the increase in gross margin from 76.2% to 89%.

Aeeris also continued to enhance its product base, creating a stronger platform from which to develop new solutions, deepen customer relationships and respond more quickly to changing market needs.

Greater ownership of its technology and intellectual property provides Aeeris with increased flexibility, stronger operating leverage and a more scalable foundation for future growth.

Leadership renewal formed another important part of the year. Founder and Chief Executive Officer Kerry Plowright retired in August 2025 after almost two decades of building the Company. Henrik Thorup was appointed Executive Chairman in April 2026 to lead Aeeris through its next phase of development, while former Chairman, Bryce Reynolds, remained on the Board as a Non-Executive Director, preserving valuable institutional knowledge and continuity through the transition.

The Company's operating model was also reshaped to support a more customer-focused and accountable organisation. The creation of a Head of People & Capability role strengthens organisational capability and supports the Company's investment in its people, while the Chief Operating Officer position was made redundant as part of the broader restructure.

Together with the introduction of the New Dawn Strategy, these initiatives represented a coordinated reset of Aeeris' technology, leadership and operating model. The focus now is on translating these changes into stronger execution, deeper customer relationships and sustained improvements in growth, margins and shareholder value.

Operating and **Financial Review**

Building a revenue base to rely on

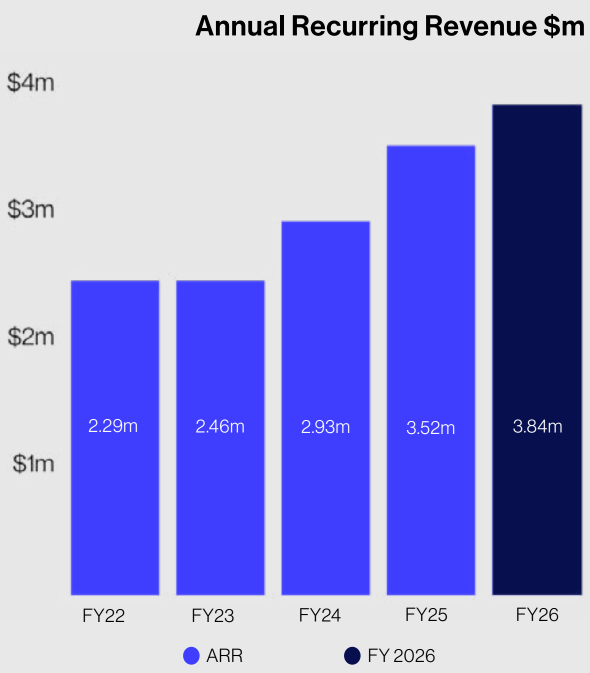
During the year, Aeeris continued to improve the quality, predictability and resilience of its recurring revenue base. Historically, a greater proportion of revenue was generated through smaller subscriptions and usage-based arrangements, including per-notification and per-SMS charges, which could fluctuate depending on the frequency and location of severe weather events. The Company is progressively replacing this exposure with higher-value, fixed-price enterprise contracts that provide greater revenue visibility and support more consistent financial performance.

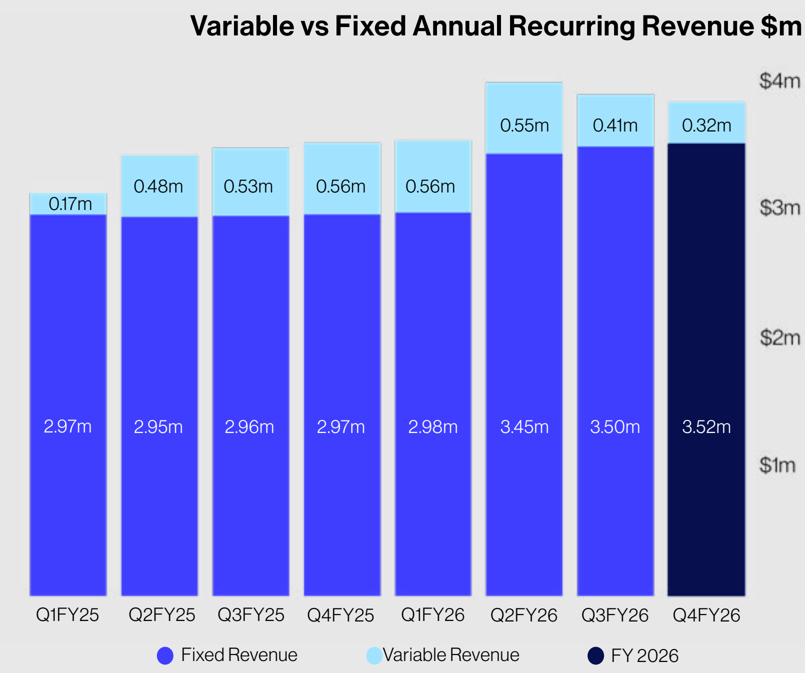
Fixed subscription revenue represented 91.6% of annual recurring revenue at year end, compared with 84.3% twelve months earlier. This shift reduces the Company's reliance on event-driven revenue and provides a more stable foundation for planning, investment and scalable growth.

In FY25, for example, revenue benefited from increased activity associated with Tropical Cyclone Alfred's impact on South-East Queensland, while FY26 did not receive a comparable event-related uplift.

Annual recurring revenue closed the year at approximately $3.84 million, an increase of 9.1%, while average revenue per customer rose 25.9%. This reflects a deliberate focus on fewer, higher-value customer relationships and broader adoption of Aeeris' solutions.

More than half of all new recurring revenue generated during the year came from existing customers adopting additional products and services, providing strong validation of the Company's value proposition and its ability to expand within its established customer base.





Operating and **Financial Review**

Customer momentum

FY26 demonstrated growing commercial traction across Aeeris' priority markets, with new enterprise customers, customer expansion and strategic partnerships strengthening the Company's position in sectors where severe weather creates material financial and operational risk.

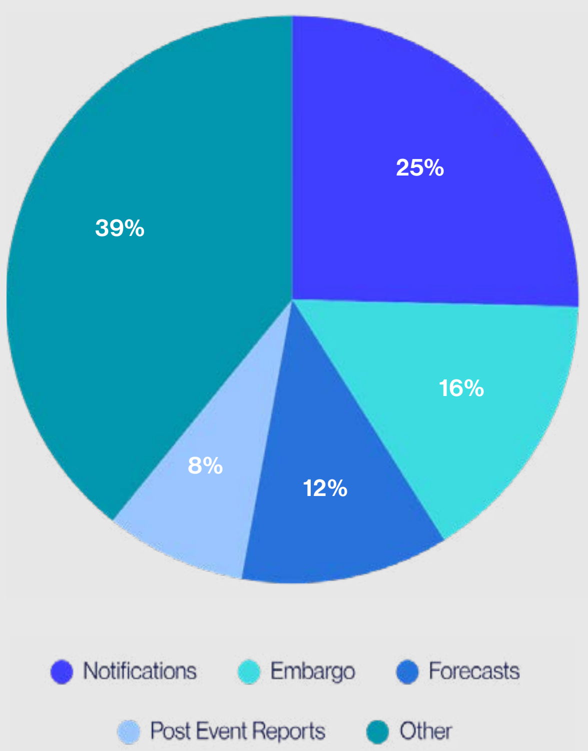
Insurance remained a key source of momentum. Ansvar and Blue Zebra adopted EmbargoPlus - our advanced policy risk control system - while Honey Insurance expanded into additional Aeeris solutions. More than half of new recurring revenue was generated from existing customers, demonstrating the Company's ability to deepen relationships, broaden product adoption and grow the value of its established customer base.

Aeeris also strengthened its position with institutional and strategic partners. The Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation commenced receiving new tropical cyclone data outputs ahead of the 2025–26 storm season, while Nearmap integrated Aeeris' tropical cyclone mapping and damaging-wind intelligence into its ImpactResponse platform, extending the reach and application of the Company's data.

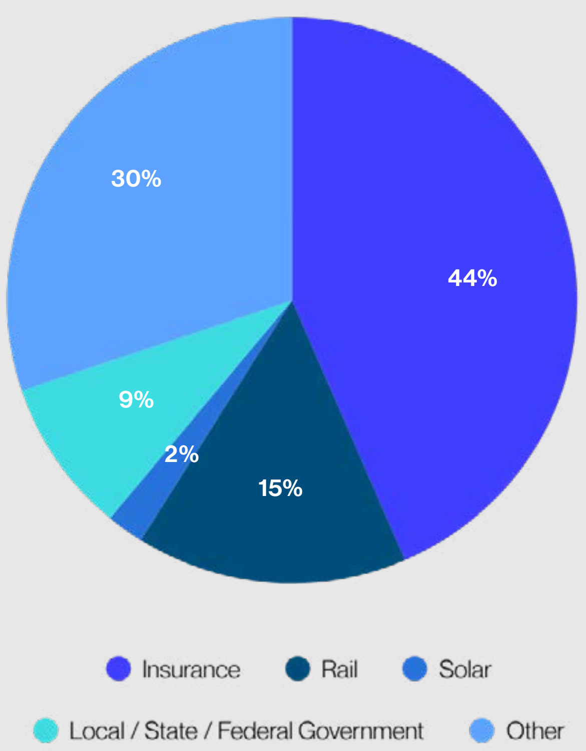
Product adoption was supported by continued market validation. EmbargoPlus received an Insurance Business Innovation Award, while the transition of hail reporting in-house materially increased reporting volumes and enhanced Aeeris' ability to provide insurers with independent, location-specific evidence for claims assessment and event response.

The breadth of activity across our key target industries demonstrates the relevance of Aeeris' solutions across multiple industries and provides a stronger platform for diversified, recurring growth.

Revenue by Product



Revenue by Industry



Operating and **Financial Review**

Financial performance

Total trading income of $3.82 million was in line with the prior year (FY25: $3.84 million; down 0.5%), as growth in higher-value enterprise services for the year offset a decline in variable notification revenue.

FY25 experienced Tropical Cyclone Alfred impacting the SEQ region, which drove higher SMS notification revenue compared to FY26. Gross profit rose 16% to $3.40 million (FY25: $2.93 million) and gross margin expanded to 89.0% from 76.2%, driven by a $0.50 million reduction in cost of sales following the move to the in-house AWARE platform.

Operating expenses increased 4.7% to $4.27 million, reflecting the effects of staff movements and the superannuation guarantee rising to 12% together with a non-cash share-based payment expense of $0.12 million (FY25: $0.02 million).

The Group received a research and development tax incentive of $0.51 million (FY25: $0.46 million), and the statutory net loss narrowed 44.4% to $349,001 (FY25: loss of $632,731). The reported loss includes approximately $0.27 million of one-off costs relating to the Company's transition, leadership changes and the establishment of the New Dawn Strategy; excluding these, the underlying result was materially closer to break-even.

	FY26 $m	FY25 $m	Movement
Total trading income	3.82	3.84	-0.5%
Cost of sales (approx)	0.42	0.91	-53.8%
Operating expenses	4.27	4.08	+4.7%
R&D tax incentive	0.51	0.46	+10.9%
Statutory net loss	**(0.35)**	**(0.63)**	**-44.4%**

Cash flow and balance sheet

Net cash used in operating activities during the year improved significantly to $0.06 million, compared with $0.61 million in FY25. This reflects tighter cost management, disciplined working capital and customer collections, together with receipt of the research and development tax incentive. The result represents a substantial reduction in operating cash burn and demonstrates progress toward a more self-sustaining operating model.

Net assets reduced to $0.80 million, primarily due to lower cash and receivables and an increase in employee-related provisions associated with the year's organisational changes. Despite this movement, the Company maintained a conservative capital structure and remained free of traditional corporate debt, other than a short-term insurance premium funding facility. Aeeris has no convertible notes or other investor funding facilities that may dilute existing shareholders.

Based on current cash resources, expected receipts and the improving operating profile of the business, the Board considers Aeeris appropriately funded to execute the first phase of the New Dawn Strategy while maintaining financial discipline.

Operating and **Financial Review**

Technology and security

Aeeris continued to strengthen the resilience, security and scalability of its technology environment during FY26. These investments support customer confidence, reduce operational risk and provide a stronger platform for future product development and growth.

Platform resilience

The AWARE platform operated throughout its first full year with no material system downtime, supporting the reliable delivery of time-critical weather intelligence and customer alerts.

Information security

The Group maintained ISO 27001:2022 certification and successfully completed its Year 1 Surveillance Audit, confirming the ongoing effectiveness of its information security management system.

Regulatory readiness

SMS Sender ID verification was completed across all platforms ahead of the new ACMA requirements that took effect on 1 July 2026, ensuring continued compliance and reducing the risk of disruption to customer notification services.

Australian data sovereignty

Customer systems and data are hosted in Australian-based data centres provisioned through Microsoft Azure and Amazon Web Services, supporting security, resilience and the data governance requirements of enterprise and government customers.

Cybersecurity performance

Aeeris recorded no material cybersecurity incidents, reportable data breaches or customer data losses during FY26, reflecting the continued effectiveness of the Group's security controls, monitoring processes and information security management framework.

Strategy and outlook

FY27 will mark the first full year of execution under the New Dawn Strategy. The Company's focus is now on converting the strategic and organisational changes made during FY26 into measurable improvements in growth, operating performance and long-term shareholder value.

New Dawn is designed to reposition Aeeris from a provider of weather information and individual products into a customer-led weather impact intelligence business. The strategy is supported by the Company's GPS framework: Growth, Profitability and long-term Shareholder value.

Execution is centered on three priorities. The first is to accelerate customer growth by strengthening Aeeris' value proposition in its target markets, improving sales effectiveness and expanding relationships with existing enterprise customers. The second is to improve profitability through product portfolio discipline, value-based pricing and a continued shift toward higher-value, fixed-price recurring revenue. The third is to strengthen the people, processes and technology required to support a more scalable and accountable operating model.

During FY27, Aeeris expects to make targeted investments to embed this model, improve commercial execution and strengthen its capability in priority markets. Investment will remain disciplined and directed toward initiatives with a clear connection to customer growth, operating leverage and future earnings.

The Board's ambition is to establish Aeeris as a leading provider of weather impact intelligence in its chosen markets and to translate that position into a larger, more predictable and profitable business. Near-term progress will be assessed through growth in recurring revenue, increased customer penetration, improved revenue quality, continued margin discipline and movement toward sustainable profitability.

The three-year financial objectives and performance measures supporting the New Dawn Strategy are set out in the dedicated strategy section of this Annual Report.

Case Study
Honey Insurance

How precision hail intelligence is reducing false alerts and strengthening policyholder trust

In 2025, Australia's insurance sector recorded $4.8 billion in insured losses from severe weather events, which was a 727% increase on the prior year, across five declared catastrophe events. Severe hail events across South-East Queensland and Northern NSW over five weeks in October and November resulted in more than $1.4 billion in insured losses across more than 105,000 claims.

It's within this environment that the accuracy of severe weather intelligence becomes a direct driver of financial outcomes. Insurers face compounding pressure, with claims volumes surging during catastrophe events while the cost of claims rise, and policyholders expect both protection and clear communication. For insurers deploying proactive alerting programs, the quality of that intelligence determines whether the investment builds trust or erodes it.

This is the context in which Honey Insurance made the decision to transition its hail notifications to the Company.

About Honey Insurance

Honey Insurance is an Australian digital insurer offering home and contents coverage to policyholders across the country. The company differentiates through proactive risk prevention, providing all eligible policyholders with real-time severe weather notifications as a standard component of their cover, not an optional add-on.

When a hail event is detected, Honey Insurance sends SMS notifications to affected customers, enabling them to take protective action before a loss occurs.

The challenge: Alert fatigue was undermining the value of protection

Prior to engaging Aeeris, Honey Insurance operated a hail notification program through an alternative provider. While the intent of proactive policyholder protection was sound, the program faced a fundamental accuracy problem.

The previous system generated a high rate of false positive alerts, triggering notifications when no genuine hail threat materialised. Over time, this created two interconnected risks:

- Alert fatigue: policyholders receiving repeated warnings that did not correspond to real events began to discount the notifications, reducing their likelihood of acting when a genuine threat occurred.
- Erosion of trust: the insurer's credibility as a source of reliable, actionable weather intelligence was undermined by inaccurate signals.

Honey Insurance required a solution that could reduce unnecessary notifications while improving the precision of notifications during genuine events to provide intelligence that policyholders would act on, because they could trust it.

honey

> “Our previous alerts had a high false positive rate; they over-triggered, which eroded customer trust and risked alert fatigue.”
>
> **Honey Insurance**

The Aeeris Solution: HailAWARE Precision Notifications

Following a demonstration of its superior hail notification accuracy and timeliness, Aeeris was selected by Honey Insurance to replace its existing hail alert provider.

Aeeris' HailAWARE technology applies proprietary detection and verification methodology to identify genuine hail threats with greater precision, reducing the risk of broad over-alerting from severe weather signatures that may not translate to surface-level hail impact. For Honey Insurance, this capability supports a fully automated response program: when a hail notification is triggered, it is mapped against Honey Insurance's portfolio of covered properties, SMS notifications are dispatched to policyholders in the notification zone with details of the event, its likely timing, and recommended protective action.

All policyholders are eligible to receive notifications automatically, with notifications framed around protection and prevention as a direct alignment with Honey Insurance's broader product philosophy.

> “Aeeris gave us the accuracy we needed to make hail notifications useful, meaning customers don’t tune them out, and take action when it matters.”
>
> **Honey Insurance**

The Outcome: Reduced excessive notifications, increased customer action

Since transitioning to Aeeris, Honey Insurance has observed a measurable reduction in notification frequency, which reflects that the system is no longer triggering on ambiguous or sub-threshold events.

The operational significance of this outcome extends beyond efficiency. In a notification program, reduced frequency is only valuable if accuracy is maintained. Honey Insurance's observation is that the reduction in notifications corresponds to more reliable, higher-confidence signals, which means that their policy-holders are more likely to respond to because they have not been conditioned to ignore them.

Honey Insurance has expanded its engagement with Aeeris following the initial implementation, adding additional product services as a signal of confidence in the partnership and the underlying technology.

The Honey Insurance engagement is an early proof point in a large, addressable, and structurally motivated market.

As severe weather losses escalate and insurers face increasing board-level scrutiny over their risk governance frameworks, the demand for precise, defensible, and operationally embedded weather intelligence will grow.
Aeeris is positioned to capture that growth.

Leadership **Team**

Aeeris is guided by an experienced Board and Leadership Team with the broad expertise across governance, business operations and commercial growth. Together, they provide the strategic oversight, leadership and organisational capability required to guide the Company through its next stage of development.

Board

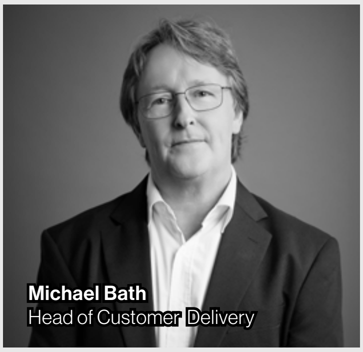

Henrik Thorup
Executive Chairman

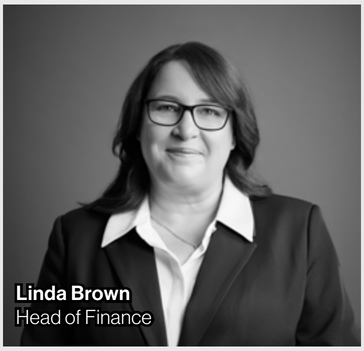

Elissa Hansen
Non-Executive Director


Bryce Reynolds
Non-Executive Director

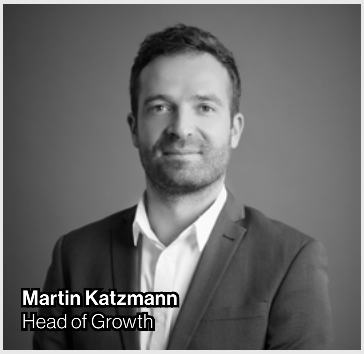

Nathan Young
Non-Executive Director

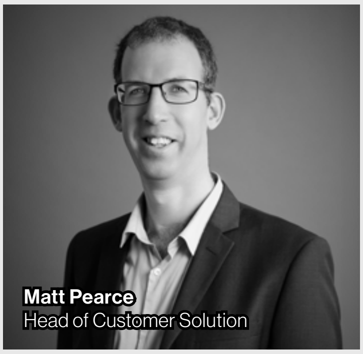
Leadership Team


Michael Bath
Head of Customer Delivery


Linda Brown
Head of Finance


Dave Evans
Head of Customer Integration


Martin Katzmann
Head of Growth


Matt Pearce
Head of Customer Solution


Emily Vernon
Head of Customer Engagement

The Board provides strategic oversight, governance and risk stewardship, while the Leadership Team is responsible for execution and for aligning the wider organisation around the Company's priorities.

During the year, the Leadership Team strengthened accountability, collaboration and organisational capability across the business. Aeeris will continue to invest in the leadership, people and systems required to support customers, deliver sustainable growth and create long-term shareholder value.

Environmental
Social & Governance

Environment

While Aeeris is not currently subject to mandatory climate-related financial reporting under AASB S2, the Company recognises that climate-related and environmental factors may influence the risks, opportunities and operating conditions of the markets the Company serves.

Through weather impact intelligence, Aeeris helps customers know the risk, understand the likely impact and make informed decisions when severe weather and natural hazard events threaten people, property, assets, infrastructure and essential services.

As extreme weather events grow more frequent and severe across Australia, the ability to anticipate impact and not just record it after the fact is becoming a baseline requirement across the sectors Aeeris serves, from insurance and energy to rail and infrastructure. That shift is the reason Aeeris exists, and it is the reason demand for impact intelligence continues to grow.

People

Aeeris recognises that its people are central to delivering the New Dawn Strategy and creating long-term value for the business.

During the year, the Company continued to invest in the capability, structure and development of its workforce. This included establishing a flatter leadership model designed to improve accessibility, strengthen accountability and support closer collaboration between leaders and teams across the business.

The Company is also taking a longer-term approach to workforce capability, with a focus on ensuring employees have the skills, support and clarity required to deliver Aeeris' strategic priorities as the business transitions towards a more customer-led operating model.

As a predominantly remote workforce, maintaining connection, wellbeing and access to support remains important. Aeeris provides all employees with access to a confidential Employee Assistance Program, supporting their mental health and wellbeing through professional counseling and related services.

Governance

Strong governance, effective oversight and disciplined risk management are fundamental to the delivery of Aeeris' strategy and the protection of long-term shareholder value.

During the year, the Board undertook a comprehensive review of the business, its strategy, leadership requirements and operating model. The resulting leadership transformation has strengthened the alignment between the Board and management and enhanced the collective experience available to the Company, including in corporate governance, capital markets and investor relations.

The Company also continued to strengthen its internal risk management and control environment. This included independent cybersecurity testing, ongoing review of technology and operational risks, and improvements to service management, internal policies and control processes.

These initiatives are intended to support greater accountability, more consistent decision-making and improved oversight as Aeeris implements the New Dawn Strategy and prepares the business for its next phase of growth.

Directors' **Report**

For the year end 30 June 2026

Aeeris Ltd
and controlled entities
ABN 18 166 705 595

The Directors present their report, which incorporates by reference the Operating and Financial Review, the Remuneration Report, and the Auditor's Independence Declaration, for the year ended 30 June 2026 (FY26).

Directors
The following persons were Directors of Aeeris Ltd during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Mr Henrik Thorup - Executive Chairman and CEO (appointed 1 April 2026)
Mr Bryce Reynolds - Non-Executive Director
Mr Nathan Young - Non-Executive Director
Ms Elissa Hansen - Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary
Mr Kerry Plowright - Executive Director & CEO (retired 31 August 2025)

Particulars of each director's experience and qualifications are:

Henrik Thorup
BSc (Econ), EMBA, GAICD

Experience
Throughout his global career, Henrik has built exceptional leadership teams and transformed several companies into high-performing businesses in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, the United States and Asia. Henrik also has extensive CEO, Non-Executive Director and Chairman experience, and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Interest in Shares and Options
6,000,000 Performance Rights
2,000,000 Options

Special Responsibilities
Executive Chairman

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year
None

Bryce Reynolds
BCom (Accounting/Finance) UNSW

Experience
In 2006, Bryce established Veritas Securities Limited as a founding director after working for a large investment bank and two mid tiered Australian securities firms. Since then, he has further added to his skill base by being an active company director for numerous private ventures in the funds management and IT/digital field.

Interest in Shares and Options
5,986,320 Shares
2,500,000 Options

Special Responsibilities
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year
None

Elissa Hansen
BCom, Gdip.AppCorGov, GAICD, FGIA

Experience
Elissa is a Chartered Secretary with over twenty years' experience advising management and boards of ASX listed companies on governance, investor relations and other corporate issues. She has worked with boards and management of a range of ASX listed companies including assisting companies through the IPO process. Elissa is a Chartered Secretary who brings best practice governance advice, ensuring compliance with the Listing Rules, Corporations Act and other relevant legislation.

Interest in Shares and Options
675,000 Shares
1,250,000 Options

Special Responsibilities
Company Secretary and Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year
Zoono Group Limited and QMines Limited

Nathan Young
BCom

Experience
Nathan began his career in financial markets over 30 years ago. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce from The University of Melbourne and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment. He has previously been employed by a large Investment Bank and Hedge Fund focused on trading and investment strategies. In these organisations one of his roles was to evaluate seed capital, pre-IPO and listed investment opportunities in the technology sector.

Interest in Shares and Options
1,000,000 Shares
1,250,000 Options

Special Responsibilities
Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year
None

Kerry Plowright

Experience
In 2007, Kerry founded the Early Warning Network's Geographical Notification and Information System (GNIS) and has been the key driver behind the development of the Goup's technology platform. Kerry is responsible for leading the Aeeris team in both the operation and further technical evolution of the EWN platform. Previously an Army Officer, Founder-Editor of NZ Green Magazine and Director of Earthtrust South Pacific, he has a depth of experience in establishing and growing successful businesses. In 1995, he launched a digital publishing and software business called Ezimerchant, which created one of the world's first out-of-the-box e-commerce and DIY product and payments platforms.

Interest in Shares and Options
23,407,803 Shares
950,000 Performance Rights

Special Responsibilities
CEO (Retired 31 August 2025)

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year
None

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director are shown in the following table.

	Director's Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Henrik Thorup[1,2]	3	3	-	-
Bryce Reynolds	11	11	4	4
Elissa Hansen	11	11	4	4
Nathan Young	11	11	4	4
Kerry Plowright[3]	2	2	-	-

[1] Appointed 1 April 2026
[2] Remuneration payable 12 months after appointment date (i.e. from 1 April 2027)
[3] Retired 31 August 2025

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Policy

All Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) and Directors of Aeeris Ltd were engaged on fixed remuneration consultancy agreements, for the provision of services. The Chief Operating Officer was on a standard employment contract. The Board of Aeeris Ltd believes, given the size and operations of the Company during the period, that the remuneration policy to be appropriate. All KMP, including the Executive Director, are shareholders in the Company in their own right, providing them with additional incentives for outstanding performance. All remuneration paid to KMP is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed.

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive Directors at market rates for their time, commitment and responsibilities. Currently, the Board remuneration sits below market rates, due to the Company's profitability status. The Board as a whole determines payments to the non-executive Directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on duties, accountability and the Company's performance. Independent external advice may be sought when required. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive Directors is as approved by Shareholders and is currently $300,000 per annum.

Employment Details of Members of KMP

Group KMP	Position held as at 30 June 2026 and any change during the year	Contract (Details Duration and Termination)	Proportions of Elements of remuneration Related to Performance	Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance
Mr H Thorup[1,2]	Executive Chairman & CEO	Executive Services Agreement with no fixed term. Can be terminated with 6 month's notice. As Managing Director, exempt from the requirement to stand for re-election as a director.	100%	-
Mr K Plowright[3]	CEO	Executive Consulting contract with no fixed term. Can be terminated with 3 month's notice. As Managing Director, exempt from the requirement to stand for re-election as a director.	-	100%
Mr B Reynolds	Non-Executive Director	Re-election as director required every 3 years.	44%	56%
Mr N Young	Non-Executive Director	Re-election as director required every 3 years.	28%	72%
Ms E Hansen	Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary	Re-election as director required every 3 years.	19%	81%
Mr J Harris[4]	Chief Operating Officer	Employment contract	-	100%

The employment terms and conditions of all employees are formalised in contracts of employment.

[1] Appointed 1 April 2026
[2] Remuneration payable 12 months after appointment date (i.e. from 1 April 2027)
[3] Retired 31 August 2025
[4] Employment ceased 11 June 2026 – position made redundant

Remuneration Expense Details for the Year Ended 30 June 2026

The following table of benefits and payments represents the components of the current year and comparative year remuneration expenses for each member of KMP and director of the consolidated group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Table of Benefits and Payments for the Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Short Term Benefits Remuneration	Termination Benefits	Equity-Settled Share-Based Payments Shares/Options/Rights	2026 Total
Mr H Thorup [1,5,6]	-	-	$52,077	$52,077
Mr B Reynolds [1]	$40,000	-	$31,500	$71,500
Mr N Young	$40,000	-	$15,750	$55,750
Ms E Hansen [1,2]	$67,600	-	$15,750	$83,350
Mr J Harris [3]	$185,169	$55,577	-	$240,746
Mr K Plowright [1,4]	$33,833	$72,727	-	$106,560
	$366,602	**$128,304**	**$115,077**	**$609,983**

Table of Benefits and Payments for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Short term benefits remuneration	Equity-settled share-based payments shares/options/rights	2025 Total
Mr. K Plowright [1]	$148,371	-	$148,371
Mr B Reynolds [1]	$40,000	-	$40,000
Mr N Young	$40,000	-	$40,000
Ms E Hansen [1,2]	$73,248	-	$73,248
Mr J Harris [3]	$175,484	-	$175,484
	$477,103	**-**	**$477,103**

[1] Paid through their related entities, refer Note 24.
[2] Includes director and company secretarial fees.
[3] James Harris' short-term benefit figure includes superannuation of $20,903 (2025: $18,099).
Redundancy package consisted of 12 weeks redundancy pay, and 5 weeks' pay in lieu of notice.
[4] Retired 31 August 2025 – termination benefits provided under a Deed of Arrangement settlement.
[5] Appointed 1 April 2026
[6] Remuneration payable 12 months after appointment date (i.e. from 1 April 2027)

Securities Received that are Not Performance-Related

No members of KMP and Directors are entitled to receive securities that are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package.

Cash Bonuses, Performance-related Bonuses and Share-Based Payments

There were no cash bonuses or performance-related bonuses paid as remuneration to KMP during the period. During the year, KMP performance rights issued in 2022 and previously disclosed in the financial report, met the required vesting conditions and were exercised into shares.

KMP Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Aeeris Ltd held by each KMP and director of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at 1 July 2025	Granted as Remuneration during the year	Issued on exercise of performance rights during the year	Other changes during the year	Balance at 30 June 2026
Mr H Thorup [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Mr B Reynolds	5,361,320	-	625,000	-	5,986,320
Mr N Young	500,000	-	500,000	-	1,000,000
Ms E Hansen	175,000	-	500,000	-	675,000
Mr J Harris [3]	548,242	-	250,000	(798,242)[3]	-
Mr K Plowright [2]	23,407,803	-	950,000	(24,357,803)[2]	-

KMP Options

The number of options in Aeeris Ltd held by each KMP and director of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at 1 July 2025	Issued during the year	Lapsed during the year	Balance at 30 June 2026
Mr H Thorup [1]	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Mr B Reynolds	3,540,000	2,500,000	(3,540,000)	2,500,000
Mr N Young	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
Ms E Hansen	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
Mr J Harris [3]	-	-	-	-
Mr K Plowright [2]	-	-	-	-

KMP Performance Rights

The number of performance rights in Aeeris Ltd held by each KMP and director of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at 1 July 2025	Issued during the year	Exercised during the year	Other changes during the year	Balance at 30 June 2026
Mr H Thorup [1]	-	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000
Mr B Reynolds	625,000	-	(625,000)	-	-
Mr N Young	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-
Ms E Hansen	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-
Mr J Harris [3]	500,000	-	(250,000)	(250,000)	-
Mr K Plowright [2]	950,000	-	(950,000)	-	-

[1] Appointed 1 April 2026
[2] Retired 31 August 2025 and removed from Key Management Personnel position.
[3] Employment ceased 11 June 2026 – position made redundant. 250,000 performance rights held as at date of report, removed from Key Management Personnel position.

Other Equity-related KMP Transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above relating to options, rights and shareholdings.

Other Transactions with KMP and/or their Related Parties

There were no other transactions conducted between the Group and KMP or their related parties, apart from those disclosed above relating to equity, compensation or loans, that were conducted other than in accordance with normal employee, customer or supplier relationships on terms no more favourable than those reasonably expected under arm's length dealings with unrelated persons.

Report on the business

Principal activities and review of operations

The principal activity of the consolidated group and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the financial year, as well as the review of the Group's operations, and the results of those operations, are detailed in the Operating Review and Financial Performance on pages 9 to 14. The achievement of the Group's objectives may be affected by internal and external factors.

Key business risks

Risks are monitored by management and reported to the Board. Consistent with ASIC Regulatory Guide 247, the material business risks that could adversely affect the achievement of the prospects described above include:

Risk	The risk and its impact	How we manage it
Research & development incentive	The result benefits materially from the R&D tax incentive; changes to eligibility, qualifying activity or the R&D regime could reduce future income and cash flow	Ongoing revenue diversification is reducing reliance on the incentive over time; claims are prepared with specialist external advice
Taxation position	The Group's future income tax position, including the timing of becoming a cash taxpayer, may affect future cash flows	Monitored by the Board and external tax advisors as part of ongoing tax governance
Revenue variability	A portion of revenue remains weather-event dependent and can vary between periods	Continued shift to fixed-price enterprise contracts reduces exposure to any single season
Key systems & cyber security	The Group depends on the availability, security and integrity of its technology platforms and data	ISO 27001:2022 certified; independent penetration testing with no major findings; Australian-based Azure/AWS hosting
People & execution	Successful delivery of the transformation depends on attracting and retaining key personnel through a period of significant change	Employee Incentive Plan performance rights support retention; leadership transition structured to keep institutional knowledge

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial period. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Significant changes during the year were the go-live of the AWARE platform and transition to in-house forecasting; the retirement of founder and CEO, Kerry Plowright (August 2025) and appointment of Henrik Thorup as Executive Chairman (April 2026); and the launch of the New Dawn Strategy and associated leadership restructure.

Other than these matters, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

Events subsequent to balance date

Since year end, 250,000 performance rights were issued as shares to James Harris on 27 July 2026 to finalise the redundancy agreement. The fair value of the shares amounted to $13,750. No other material matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the period to the date of this report that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect in future financial years, the operations of the Group, or the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group.

Likely developments

For further information about likely developments in the operations of the Group in future financial years, refer to the Operating and Financial Review on pages 9 to 14.

Environmental regulation

The operations of the Group are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a Federal, State or Territory law.

Insurance of directors and officers
During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of an agreement to insure the Directors and Officers of the Company.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the Directors and Officers in their capacity as officers of the entity, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the Officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a willful breach of duty by the Officers or the improper use by the Officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the Company.

Indemnifying officers or auditor
The Company has indemnified Directors and Officers against any liability: incurred in connection with, or as a consequence of the Director or Officer acting in that capacity, including representing the Company on any body corporate; and for legal costs incurred in defending an action in connection with or as a consequence of the Director or officer acting in that capacity.

The indemnity only applies to the extent of the amount that the Directors are not indemnified under any other indemnity, including an indemnity contained in any insurance policy taken out by the Company, under the general law or otherwise.

The indemnity does not extend to any liability:

- to the Company or a related body corporate of the Company;
- arising out of conduct of the Directors or Officers involving a lack of good faith; or
- which is in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which the Directors or Officers may be guilty in relation to the Company or related body corporate.

No liability has arisen under these indemnities as at the date of this report.

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an auditor of the Company.

Proceedings on behalf of the Group
No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Group or 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 any part of those proceedings.
The Group was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Options
At the date of this report, there were 7,000,000 unissued ordinary shares of Aeeris Ltd under option. Options are detailed in Note 22. There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Group since the end of the reporting period.

Performance Rights
Shares under performance rights or to be issued on exercise of performance rights.
Details of unissued shares or interests under performance rights as at the date of this report are:

Date	Condition	Volume
Unlisted, expiring 15 December 2026	The Company exceeding a total annual audited revenue of $5M in any 12 month period within a four (4) year period of grant.	750,000
Unlisted, expiring 15 December 2026	The Company achieving a share price equal to or greater than a twenty (20) day volume weighted average share price (VWAP) greater than $0.30.	1,885,000
Unlisted, expiring 4 January 2029	The Company achieving a share price equal to or greater than a five (5) day volume weighted average share price (VWAP) greater than $0.13.	875,000
Unlisted, expiring 4 January 2029	The Company achieving total annual audited revenue exceeding $5M within 3 years.	875,000
Unlisted, expiring 10 April 2029	The Company achieving a share price equal to or greater than a ten (10) day volume weighted average share price (VWAP) greater than $0.15.	1,000,000
Unlisted, expiring 10 April 2029	The Company exceeding a total annual audited revenue of $5M in any 12 month period within a three (3) year period of grant.	1,000,000
Unlisted, expiring 10 April 2029	The Company exceeding a total annual audited revenue of $6M in any 12 month period within a three (3) year period of grant.	1,000,000
Unlisted, expiring 10 April 2029	The Company exceeding a total profit before tax of $500,000 in any 12 month period within a three (3) year period of grant.	1,000,000
Unlisted, expiring 10 April 2030	The Company exceeding a total annual audited revenue of $7M in any 12 month period within a four (4) year period of grant.	1,000,000
Unlisted, expiring 10 April 2030	The Company exceeding a total profit before tax of $1,000,000 in any 12 month period within a four (4) year period of grant.	1,000,000

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's corporate governance practices and policies have been made publicly available on the Company's website at www.aeeris.com/corporate_governance.html.

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

The information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2026 has been received and can be found on page 27 of the Annual Report.

This Directors' report, incorporating the remuneration report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Chairman:
Mr Henrik Thorup

Dated this 26th day of August 2026

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF AEERIS LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN 18 166 705 595

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Aeeris Ltd and controlled entities.

As the auditor for the audit of the financial report of Aeeris Ltd and controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

i. the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MNSA PTY LTD

MNSA Pty Ltd

Mark Schiliro
Director

Sydney
26th August 2026

MNSA Pty Ltd
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Level 1, 283 George St
Sydney NSW 2000
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Tel (02) 9299 0901
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Revenue from continuing operations			
Revenue	3	3,819,195	3,844,772
Other Income	3	542,684	515,230
Total Revenue		4,361,879	4,360,002
Expenses			
Consultants and subcontractors		(190,694)	(385,186)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(7,881)	(11,372)
Employee benefits expense	4	(3,084,910)	(2,730,315)
Finance costs		(6,008)	(10,196)
Share based payments	22	(123,457)	(21,397)
SMS communication		(142,719)	(184,194)
Data acquisition		(276,825)	(200,748)
Weather reports		-	(531,144)
Other expenses from ordinary activities	5	(867,529)	(918,181)
Total Expenses		(4,700,023)	(4,992,733)
(Loss) before income tax		(338,144)	(632,731)
Income tax expense	6	(10,857)	-
Net (loss) for the year		(349,001)	(632,731)
Earnings per share			
From continuing operations			
Basic (loss) per share (cents)	10	(0.45)	(0.86)
Diluted (loss) per share (cents)	10	(0.45)	(0.86)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Current Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	11	1,211,820	1,279,661
Trade & other receivables	12	314,969	443,634
Other assets		65,071	74,366
Total Current Assets		1,591,860	1,797,661
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant & equipment	14	4,396	6,164
Total Non-Current Assets		4,396	6,164
Total Assets		1,596,256	1,803,825
Current Liabilities			
Trade & other payables	15	550,733	552,221
Provisions	16	236,105	219,439
Total Current Liabilities		786,838	771,660
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	16	11,303	9,206
Total Non-Current Liabilities		11,303	9,206
Total Liabilities		798,141	780,866
Net Assets		798,115	1,022,959
Equity			
Issued capital	17	6,632,739	6,552,445
Share based payments reserve	27	181,343	218,698
Accumulated losses	28	(6,015,967)	(5,748,184)
Total Equity		798,115	1,022,959

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Issued capital	Share based payments reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2024		6,541,313	208,433	(5,115,453)	1,634,293
(Loss) for the financial year	28	-	-	(632,731)	(632,731)
Issue of performance rights		-	21,397	-	21,397
Conversion of performance rights		11,132	(11,132)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025		6,552,445	218,698	(5,748,184)	1,022,959
Balance at 1 July 2025		6,552,445	218,698	(5,748,184)	1,022,959
(Loss) for the financial year	28	-	-	(349,001)	(349,001)
Issue of options		-	92,300	-	92,300
Options expiring		-	(81,218)	81,218	-
Issue of performance rights		-	42,027	-	42,027
Expiry of performance rights		-	(10,170)	-	(10,170)
Conversion of performance rights		80,294	(80,294)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2026		6,632,739	181,343	(6,015,967)	798,115

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		4,308,694	4,199,370
Interest received		35,492	56,529
Research and Development refund		506,992	458,701
Payments to suppliers & employees		(4,896,133)	(5,319,323)
Income tax paid		(10,857)	-
Finance costs		(6,008)	(10,196)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	21	(61,820)	(614,919)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant & equipment		(6,721)	(9,965)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(6,721)	(9,965)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of options		700	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		700	-
Net (decrease) in cash held		(67,841)	(624,884)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,279,661	1,904,545
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	1,211,820	1,279,661

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Aeeris Ltd (the "Company") and Controlled Entities (the "consolidated group" or "group").

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Aeeris Ltd, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001.*

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 28 August 2026 by the Directors of the Company.

NOTE 1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These General Purpose consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for the cash flow information, the financial statements, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Group had a net loss of $349,001 (2025: $632,731) and had operating cash outflows of $61,820 (2025: $614,919) for the year ended 30 June 2026. As at 30 June 2026, the Group has cash and cash equivalents of $1,211,820 (2025: $1,279,661), net current assets of $805,022 (2025: $1,026,001) and net assets of $798,115 (2025: $1,022,959).

Forecast cash burn for FY27 is estimated to be approximately $150,000, as the business strategically invests in the 'Build Foundation' and 'Enhance Capability' horizons of the New Dawn strategy, optimises the research and development incentive funding and strengthens our market position. Revenue growth and profit margins thereafter are expected to result in a cash flow positive business.

The Directors are aware that the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, and its ability to pay its debts as and when they fall due, is largely dependent on increases in revenue and successfully managing its short to medium term liquidity position.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent (Aeeris Ltd) and all of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 13.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:

i. The consideration transferred;
ii. Any non-controlling interest (determined under either the full goodwill or proportionate interest method); and
iii. The acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest; over the acquisition date fair value of any identifiable assets acquired.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements.

Fair value remeasurements in any pre-existing equity holdings are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units, representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored and not larger than an operating segment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity disposed of.

Changes in the ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and do not affect the carrying amounts of goodwill.

Income Tax

The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to/(recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense is charged or credited directly to equity instead of profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period.

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	5-33%
Plant and equipment leased to external parties	10-20%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if:
- it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in a effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship are recognised in profit or loss.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability. If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial guarantee contracts
A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair values (and if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset) and subsequently measured at the higher of:
- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with AASB 9.5.5; and
- the amount initially recognised less the accumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Financial assets
Financial assets are subsequently measured at:
- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:
- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that was part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading and not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3:Business Combinations applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Group no longer controls the asset (i.e. the Group has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a “loss event”) having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

IT Research and Development

Costs
Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense in the period in which it incurred. Development expenditure is recognised as an intangible asset only when the Group can demonstrate all of the recognition criteria in AASB 138 Intangible Assets - including technical feasibility, intention and ability to complete and use the asset, availability of resources to complete development, the probability of future economic benefits, and the ability to measure attributable expenditure reliably. Where these criteria are not met, development expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. During the year development expenditure did not meet all of the recognition criteria in AASB 138 and has accordingly been expensed.

Other income and grants
The Group participates in the Australian Government's Research and Development (R&D) Tax Incentive programme, which provides a refundable tax offset for eligible R&D expenditure. The refundable tax offset is accounted for as a government grant in accordance with AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, on the basis that the refundable benefit is not contingent on the Group deriving taxable income.

The incentive is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to the incentive and that the incentive will be received. As the amount ultimately received remains subject to AusIndustry registration and acceptance, and to the Australian Taxation Office review and processing, the Group considers that reasonable assurance is established on receipt of the refund and recognises the incentive at that point.

The R&D tax incentive is presented as Other Income in the statement of profit and loss, and as an operating cash inflow in the statement of cash flows. The associated income tax expense is recognised separately (gross presentation) and is not offset against the incentive.

Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits
Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Group's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, superannuation and leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Group's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits
Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Expected future payments are measured at current employee salary levels and duration of service.

The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case obligations are presented as current provisions.

Equity-Settled Compensation

The Group provides compensation benefits to employees (including Directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by a Black Scholes model. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition. Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the canceled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the canceled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed.

Interest Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised as it is received or credited by the bank on cash deposit balances. Interest earned but unreceived at the end of the reporting period if not material and is therefore not accrued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Subscription & Rendering of Services Income

Revenue from subscriptions is recognised over the period which the relevant service is provided.

Subscription revenue and Rendering of Services revenue are recognised in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Group applies the five-step model to each contract:
(1) identify the contract with the customer;
(2) identify the performance obligations in the contract;
(3) determine the transaction price;
(4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
(5) recognise revenue as or when each performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised services, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (such as GST). Where a contract contains more than one distinct performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each obligation on the basis of relative standalone selling prices.

The Group's services and their recognition bases are as follows.

Subscription income and Rendering of Services - recognised over time
The Group provides subscription-based hazard intelligence services under contracts generally of 12 to 36 months. The fixed periodic access fee represents a stand-ready obligation to provide continuous access to the alerting, embargo or Climatics service throughout the subscription period. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of that access as the Group performs, and revenue is therefore recognised over time on a straight-line basis across the subscription period. Amounts invoiced in advance are recognised as contract liabilities (deferred revenue) and released to revenue over the service period.

Usage-based charges - recognised over time as usage occurs
Certain subscription contracts include a variable component based on message or alert volume (for example, SMS sends). This variable consideration is recognised as revenue in the period in which the usage occurs. The amount invoiced corresponds directly with the value of the service transferred to the customer, and revenue is measured accordingly.

Setup and onboarding fees - recognised at a point in time
Where the Group charges an upfront setup or onboarding fee, this is treated as a distinct performance obligation representing configuration and implementation services from which the customer benefits in their own right. The transaction price allocated to this obligation is recognised at the time the contract is entered into and is recognised as contract liabilities (deferred revenue) and released to revenue at the completion of the performance obligation.

One-off post-event reports and event support - recognised at a point in time
The Group provides one-off deliverables, including Hail Reports and post-event reports, and event support. Each report or event is a distinct performance obligation. The customer obtains control of the completed report on delivery or at the conclusion of an event support engagement, and revenue is recognised at that point in time.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

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

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.
Where the Group retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Key Judgements

Share-based payment transactions
The Directors measure the cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at grant date.

For performance rights subject to non-market vesting conditions, fair value is measured by reference to the Group's share price at grant date. Non-market vesting conditions are not taken into account in determining fair value; instead they are reflected in the estimate of the number of rights expected to vest, which is reassessed at each reporting date. For performance rights subject to market conditions, fair value is determined at grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation model, which incorporates the effect of the market condition. Market conditions are reflected in the grant-date fair value and are not subsequently revised, regardless of whether the condition is ultimately satisfied.

Options subject to non-market or service vesting conditions are valued at grant date using the Black-Scholes model.

The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

Revenue
The Directors have assessed the impact of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers on the financial statements and have determined that other than unearned revenue, the Group has recognised revenue to depict the transfer of services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the services.

Unearned revenue
The Directors have assessed the impact of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers on the financial statements and have determined that unearned revenue reflects the value of consideration that has or will be received before the transfer of services is made to customers.

New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Group

AASB 2020-1: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
The Group adopted AASB 2020-1 which amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It also clarifies the meaning of "settlement of a liability".
The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2022-5: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
The Group adopted AASB 2022-5 which amends AASB 16 to add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to be accounted for as a sale.
The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2022-6: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants*
The Group adopted AASB 2022-6 which amends AASB 101 to improve the information an entity provides in its financial statements about liabilities from loan arrangements for which the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period is subject to the entity complying with conditions specified in the loan arrangement.
The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Group

AASB 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 to amend the presentation and disclosure requirements in financial statements which includes:

- the presentation of the statement of profit or loss into five categories, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories, as well as newly-defined operating profit subtotals;
- disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in a single note; and
- enhanced requirements for grouping (aggregation and disaggregation) of information.

In addition, the Group will be required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Group plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2028. The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Group's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as "other".

AASB 2025-2: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
AASB 2025-2 amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 in relation to:

- settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system;
- assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features; and
- disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, and adds disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

The Group plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2027. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

AASB 2025-3: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11*
AASB 2025-3 amends the following:

- AASB 1 to improve consistency between AASB 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in AASB 9, as well as to improve the understandability of AASB 1;
- AASB 7 to replace a cross-reference and improve the consistency in the language used in AASB 7 with the language used in AASB 13;
- AASB 9 to clarify how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability when it is extinguished and address inconsistencies between AASB 9 and the requirements in AASB 15 in relation to the term "transaction price";
- AASB 10 in relation to determining de facto agents of an entity; and
- AASB 107 to replace the term "cost method" with "at cost", as the term is no longer defined in Australian Accounting Standards.

The Group plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period 30 June 2028. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

AASB 2024-2: *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
AASB 108.31(a)AASB 108.31(b)-(e)–AASB 2024-2 amends AASB 9: Financial Instruments and AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify how the contractual cash flows from financial assets should be assessed when determining their classification. The amendment also clarifies the derecognition requirements of financial liabilities that are settled through electronic payment systems.
The Group plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2027. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

AASB 2024-3: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11*
AASB 2024-3 amends:

- AASB 1: *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards* to improve consistency between exceptions for retrospective application of hedging hedge accounting and the requirements for hedge accounting in AASB 9;
- AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures to replace a deleted cross-reference with a reference to AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement; and improve consistency in the language used in AASB 7 with the language used in AASB 13;
- AASB 9: Financial Instruments to clarify how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability when it is extinguished; and addresses an inconsistency between AASB 9 and the requirements in AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers in relation to the term "transaction price";
- AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements in relation to determining de facto agents of an entity; and
- AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows to replace the term "cost method" with "at cost" as the term is no longer defined in Australian Accounting Standards.

AASB 2024-3 applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The Group plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2027. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements

No other new and amended accounting standards not yet adopted are expected to have a material effect on the entity and will be adopted as required.

NOTE 2. Parent Information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the financial information of the parent entity and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	2026 $	2025 $
Statement of Financial Position		
ASSETS		
Current Assets	1,081,725	1,005,604
Non-Current Assets	5,990,432	6,030,362
TOTAL ASSETS	7,072,157	7,035,966
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-
EQUITY		
Issued Capital	6,632,739	6,552,445
Share Based Payments Reserve	181,343	218,698
Retained Earnings	258,075	264,823
TOTAL EQUITY	7,072,157	7,035,966
Statement of Profit or Loss		
Total (loss) / profit	(87,965)	35,132

Guarantees

Aeeris Ltd did not enter into any deed of cross guarantees during the reporting period.

Contingent Liabilities

Aeeris Ltd does not have any contingent liabilities (2025: $Nil).

Contractual Commitments

Aeeris Ltd does not have any contractual commitments (2025: $Nil).

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
NOTE 3. Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue from Ordinary Activities		
Sales Revenue:		
Subscription Income	3,143,398	3,268,457
Rendering of services	675,797	576,315
	3,819,195	3,844,772
Other income:		
Interest received	35,492	56,529
Other income	200	-
Research and development refund	506,992	458,701
Total other income	542,684	515,230
Total revenue and other income	4,361,879	4,360,002
NOTE 4. Employee Benefits Expense		
Total wages, salary, super and employee expense	3,084,910	2,730,315
NOTE 5. Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities		
Expenses Included in Other Expenses		
Internet & Hosting Charges	304,685	262,663
Legal Costs	23,227	20,175
Traveling & Accommodation	5,694	25,861
Corporate Expenses	176,718	200,680
Corporate Secretarial	27,600	33,248
Other Administration & Operating Costs	329,605	375,554
Total Other Expenses	867,529	918,181
NOTE 6. Income Tax Expense		
The components of tax (expense)/income comprise:		
Current year tax expense	10,857	-
Income Tax Expense for the year	10,857	-

NOTE 7. Key Management Personnel Compensation

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the Directors' report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the Company and the Group during the year are as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	366,602	477,103
Termination benefits	128,304	
Share-based payments	115,077	-
Total KMP compensation	609,983	477,103

Short-term employee benefits
These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the executive Director and non-executive Directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive Directors and other KMP.

Termination benefits
These amounts include redundancy payments, payments in lieu of notice paid to other KMP, as well as payments made under Deed of Arrangement with executive Directors.

Share-based Payments
These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the Directors' report.

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
NOTE 8. Auditors' Remuneration		
Remuneration of the auditor for: Auditing or reviewing the financial statements	37,804	31,554
NOTE 9. Dividends		
No dividends were declared or paid during the 2026 financial year (2025: $Nil).		
NOTE 10. Earnings Per Share		
Basic and diluted (loss) per share (cents)	(0.45)	(0.86)
(Loss) used to calculate basic and diluted (loss) per share ($)	(349,001)	(632,731)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share	76,768,036	73,309,461
The potential ordinary shares, being its options granted, are not considered dilutive as the conversion of these options would result in a decrease in the net gain/(loss) per share.		
NOTE 11. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at Bank	1,211,820	1,279,661
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash and Cash Equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash at Bank	1,211,820	1,279,661

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
NOTE 12. Trade and Other Receivables		
Current		
Trade Receivables	315,018	443,634
Less expected credit loss	(49)	-
Total current trade and other receivables	314,969	443,634

Credit Risk

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 25. The class of assets described as "trade and other receivables" is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Group.

The following table details the Group's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled, with the terms and conditions agreed between the Group and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Group. Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms are considered to be of high credit quality.

	Within Terms	Past Due but not Impaired (Days Overdue)				Gross	Loss Allowance	Net
		<30	31-60	61-90	>90			
2026 Trade Receivables	268,512	43,433	2,144	875	54	315,018	(49)	314,969
2025 Trade Receivables	300,550	139,178	3,906	-	-	443,634	-	443,634

The Group applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Credit terms are generally 30 days. The majority of receivables are within trade terms or less than 30 days past due and are considered high credit quality. Expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors.

A loss allowance of $49 (2025: $nil) has been recognised.

NOTE 13. Interests in Subsidiary

Subsidiary

The subsidiary listed below has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group.
The subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

Name of Subsidiary	Principle Place of Business	Ownership Interest Held by the Group	
		2026	2025
Early Warning Network Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Climatics Intelligence Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

NOTE 14. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Office Equipment	102,195	95,474
At cost	(100,182)	(92,786)
Accumulated depreciation	2,013	2,688
Camera Equipment	50,288	50,288
At cost	(50,161)	(50,076)
Accumulated depreciation	127	212
Furniture and Fittings	7,890	7,890
At cost	(5,634)	(5,266)
Accumulated depreciation	2,256	2,624
Motor Vehicles		
At cost	12,000	12,000
Accumulated depreciation	(11,392)	(11,360)
Motor vehicle loss on disposal	(608)	-
	-	640
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	4,396	6,164

NOTE 15. Trade and Other Payables

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Current		
Trade Payables	59,565	136,235
Superannuation Liability	38,028	23,337
GST	10,407	16,110
FBT	1,408	-
PAYG Withholding	116,748	56,382
Payroll Tax	27,493	14,406
Sundry Creditors and accruals	14,636	8,072
Unearned Income	282,448	297,679
Total Trade and other payables	550,733	552,221

NOTE 16. Provisions

Current		
Annual Leave Provision		
Opening Balance at 1 July	153,236	115,908
Net movement during the year	6,226	37,328
Balance at 30 June	159,462	153,236

Annual Leave Provision

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave. The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Group does not expect the full amount of annual leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

Current		
Long Service Leave Provision		
Opening Balance at 1 July	66,203	31,923
Net movement during the year	10,440	34,280
Balance at 30 June	76,643	66,203
Non-Current		
Long Service Leave Provision		
Opening Balance at 1 July	9,206	42,535
Net movement during the year	2,097	(33,329)
Balance at 30 June	11,303	9,206

Long Service Leave Provision

The non-current portion for the provision includes the total amount accrued for long service leave entitlements due to employees having completed between 5 to 10 years of service. The group does not expect the full amount of long service leave balances to be classified as current liabilities until any employees have completed 10 years of service.

NOTE 17. Issued Capital

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
78,148,858 (2025: 73,648,858) Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	6,632,739	6,552,445
Ordinary Shares		
At the beginning of the reporting period	73,648,858	73,013,858
Conversion of Performance Rights – 5 November 2024	-	135,000
Conversion of Performance Rights – 14 March 2025	-	300,000
Conversion of Performance Rights – 13 June 2025	-	200,000
Conversion of Performance Rights – 20 October 2025	4,500,000	-
At the end of the reporting period	78,148,858	73,648,858

Ordinary shareholders participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding-up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meeting each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

Options

For more information relating to options on issue and Performance Rights issued under Aeeris Ltd's employee incentive plan, including details of options and performance rights issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and the options and performance rights outstanding at year-end, refer to Note 22.

Share options were issued to key management personnel during the financial year are disclosed in the Directors Report. For further information, refer to Note 22.

Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain a sustainable debt to equity ratio, generate long-term shareholder value and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital include financial liabilities and ordinary share capital and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

NOTE 18. Capital and Leasing Commitments

There are no capital or leasing commitments at the date of this report (2025: $Nil).

NOTE 19. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Group does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2025: $Nil).

Note 20. Operating Segments

The Group operates in one operating segment. All trading activities are conducted through Early Warning Network Pty Ltd; the parent entity is a non-trading holding company and Climatics Intelligence Pty Ltd is non-trading. The Board reviews the operating results of the Group as a whole to allocate resources and assess performance, and does not review discrete financial information for individual components. Accordingly, the Group has a single reportable operating segment.

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Revenue		
Operating revenue	3,819,195	3,844,772
Interest revenue	35,492	56,529
Other income	200	-
Research and development refund	506,992	458,701
Total revenue	4,361,879	4,360,002
Expenses		
Other expenses	(4,692,142)	(4,981,361)
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment expenses	(7,881)	(11,372)
Total expenses	(4,700,023)	(4,992,733)
Loss before income tax	(338,144)	(632,731)
Less income tax expense	(10,857)	-
Segment results	(349,001)	(632,731)
Assets		
Current assets	1,591,860	1,797,661
Non-current assets	4,396	6,164
Total Assets	1,596,256	1,803,825
Current Liabilities	786,838	771,660
Non-current liabilities	11,303	9,206
Total Liabilities	798,141	780,866
Net Assets	798,115	1,022,959

NOTE 21. Cash Flow Information

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
(Loss) during the year	(349,001)	(632,731)
Non-Cash flows		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	7,881	11,372
Share based payments	123,457	21,397
Motor vehicle loss on disposal	608	-
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	128,665	82,930
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	9,295	(45,805)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(1,488)	(90,361)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	18,763	38,279
Cash flows used in operating activities	(61,820)	(614,919)

NOTE 22. Share-Based Payments

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Performance Rights issued to directors and employees [1]	42,027	21,397
Options issued to directors – net of cash contribution [2]	91,600	-
Performance Rights expired – unvested [3]	(10,170)	-
Share based payments expense in the profit and loss	123,457	21,397

[1] 1,750,000 performance rights were issued on 4 January 2026 to employees, and 6,000,000 performance rights were issued on 10 April 2026 to the Chairman under the consulting agreement with the Company.

[2] 5,000,000 options were issued to Directors on 20 December 2025, following approval at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2025. $500 was received as a cash consideration on issue. 2,000,000 options were issued on 10 April 2026 to the Chairman under the consulting agreement with the Company, $200 was received as a cash consideration on issue.

[3] 300,000 performance rights issued to employees expired on 15 December 2025 due to the cessation of employment. 270,000 performance rights issued to employees expired unvested on 26 June 2026 due to the cessation of employment.

Options

A summary of the movements of all options issued is as follows:

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 No.	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 No.	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Options Outstanding as at 1 July	3,540,000	-	3,540,000	-
Options expired – 15 December 2025	(3,540,000)	-	-	-
Options granted – 20 December 2025	5,000,000	-	-	-
Options granted – 10 April 2026	2,000,000	-	-	-
Options Outstanding at 30 June	7,000,000	-	3,540,000	-

Option	Grant Date	Number of Instruments	Exercise Price	Paid Price	Expiry	Vesting Date	Fair Value per Instrument	Value $
Option[1]	22/12/2025	5,000,000	0.13	0.0001	22/06/2029	22/12/2025	0.0127	63,500
Option[2]	10/4/2026	2,000,000	0.13	0.0001	10/10/2029	10/04/2026	0.0144	28,800

[1] Options issued to Directors on approval from shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 27 November 2025. The fair value of options was $63,500. A cash consideration of $0.0001 per option was paid at the time of issue reducing the total share-based payments expense to $63,000.
These values were calculated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model, applying the following inputs:

Stock Price:	$0.07
Exercise Price:	$0.13
Life of Option:	3.5 years
Expected Share Volatility	44.0%
Risk Free interest rate	4.17%

[2] Options issued to the Chairman under the consulting agreement with the Company. The fair value of options was $28,800. A cash consideration of $0.0001 per option was paid at the time of issue reducing the total share-based payments expense to $28,600.
These values were calculated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model, applying the following inputs:

Stock Price:	$0.08
Exercise Price:	$0.13
Life of Option:	3.5 years
Expected Share Volatility	43.0%
Risk Free interest rate	4.97%

Performance Rights

A summary of the movements of all performance rights issued is as follows:

	2026 No.	2025 No.
Performance Rights Outstanding as at 1 July	7,705,000	7,440,000
Performance Rights issued - 12 July 2024	-	300,000
Performance Rights converted - 5 November 2024	-	(135,000)
Performance Rights issued - 13 December 2024	-	300,000
Performance Rights converted - 14 March 2025	-	(300,000)
Performance Rights issued - 6 June 2025	-	300,000
Performance Rights converted - 13 June 2025	-	(200,000)
Performance Rights converted - 20 October 2025	(4,500,000)	-
Performance Rights issued - 4 January 2026	1,750,000	-
Performance Rights issued - 10 April 2026	6,000,000	-
Performance Rights expired during the year	(570,000)	-
Performance Rights Outstanding at 30 June	10,385,000	7,705,000

Instrument	Grant Date	Number of Instruments	Expiry	Fair Value per Instrument	Value $
Performance Right[1]	04/01/2026	875,000	03/01/2029	0.08	70,000
Performance Right[2]	04/01/2026	875,000	03/01/2029	0.0608	53,200
Performance Right[3]	10/04/2026	1,000,000	09/04/2029	0.075	75,000
Performance Right[4]	10/04/2026	1,000,000	09/04/2029	0.075	75,000
Performance Right[5]	10/04/2026	1,000,000	09/04/2029	0.075	75,000
Performance Right[6]	10/04/2026	1,000,000	09/04/2029	0.04737	47,370
Performance Right[7]	09/04/2026	1,000,000	09/04/2030	0.075	75,000
Performance Right[8]	09/04/2026	1,000,000	09/04/2030	0.075	75,000

[1] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the employee as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 3 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is the Company exceeding total annual audited revenue of $5.0M in any 12-month period within 3 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $70,000 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $9,951.

[2] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the employee as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 3 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is for the Company achieving a 5-day VWAP equal to or greater than $0.13 per share within 3 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $53,200 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $8,599.

[3] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the Chairman as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 3 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is the Company exceeding total annual audited revenue of $5.0M in any 12-month period within 3 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $75,000 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $4,993.

[4] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the Chairman as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 3 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is the Company exceeding total annual audited revenue of $6.0M in any 12-month period within 3 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $75,000 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $4,993.

[5] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the Chairman as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 3 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is the Company exceeding total profit before tax of $500,000 in any 12-month period within 3 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $75,000 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $4,161.

[6] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the Chairman as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 3 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is the Company achieving a 10-day VWAP equal to or greater than $0.15 per share within 3 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $47,370 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $3,504.

[7] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the Chairman as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 4 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is the Company exceeding total annual audited revenue of $7.0M in any 12-month period within 4 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $75,000 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $3,121.

[8] Pursuant to AASB 2 Section 15(b), the Performance Rights presume that the services to be rendered by the Chairman as consideration for the Rights will be received in the future and will vest over a period of 4 years. The performance milestone for these rights to vest is the Company exceeding total profit before tax of $1,000,000 in any 12-month period within 4 years of grant. Fair value in the amount of $75,000 represents total Performance Right value. The expensed value for the current period is $2,705.

NOTE 23. Events after the Reporting Period

Since year end, 250,000 performance rights were issued as shares to James Harris on 27 July 2026 to finalise the redundancy agreement. The fair value of the shares amounted to $13,750. No other matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the financial year which has significantly affected or could affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of the Company in future years.

NOTE 24. Related Party Transactions

The Group's main related parties are as follows:

- 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 are considered key management personnel.
  For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 7.
- Entities subject to significant influence by the Group
  An entity that has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but does not have control over those policies, is an entity that holds significant influence. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership statute or agreement.
- Other Related Parties
  Other related parties include entities controlled by the ultimate parent entity and entities over which key management personnel have joint control.

Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Bryce Reynolds through his related party entity Bluestar Management Pty Ltd, was paid $40,000 (2025: $40,000) for director's fees including superannuation during the year. Also, 2,500,000 options were issued to his related party entity Veritas Securities Limited for a cash consideration of $0.0001 per option and at an exercise price of $0.13 and expire on 22 June 2029. The options were issued to ensure alignment of focus to delivering long-term value for shareholders as approved by Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2025.

Nathan Young was paid $40,000 (2025: $40,000) for director's fees including superannuation during the year. Also, 1,250,000 options were issued to Nathan Young for a cash consideration of $0.0001 per option and at an exercise price of $0.13 and expire on 22 June 2029. The options were issued to ensure alignment of focus to delivering long-term value for shareholders as approved by Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2025.

Elissa Hansen through her related party entity, CoSec Services Pty Ltd was paid $67,600 (2025: $73,248) for Company Secretarial services and director's fees during the year. Also, 1,250,000 options were issued to her related party Beth Capital Pty Ltd for a cash consideration of $0.0001 per option and at an exercise price of $0.13 and expire on 22 June 2029. The options were issued to ensure alignment of focus to delivering long-term value for shareholders as approved by Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2025.

Henrik Thorup through his related party Enspiro Consulting Group Pty Ltd, was issued 6,000,000 performance rights under the consulting agreement with the Company. Details of the market conditions required to vest these rights can be found in the Directors Report. Also 2,000,000 options were issued for a cash consideration of $0.0001 per option and at an exercise price of $0.13 and expire on 10 October 2029. The rights and options were issued to ensure alignment of focus to delivering long-term value for shareholders.

James Harris was paid $240,746 (2025: $175,484) including wages, superannuation and a redundancy payment (comprising of redundancy package and payment in lieu of notice) during the year. The Chief Operating Officer role was made redundant on 11 June 2026. Also 250,000 performance rights converted on 20 October 2025, for performance rights that were issued in 2022. These have not previously been disclosed on the KMP table as James did not fill the role of COO at the time of the rights issue.

Kerry Plowright through his controlled entity WASPZ Pty Ltd, was paid $10,000 (2025: $40,000) for director's fees including superannuation and $23,833 (2025: $108,370) for consulting services rendered during the year. Also $72,727 in termination benefits was issued under a Deed of Settlement. Kerry retired on 31 August 2025.

Margo Plowright, the spouse of Kerry Plowright, was paid $17,333 (2025: $81,322) for services rendered during the year. Margo retired on 31 August 2025.

NOTE 25. Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivables and payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: *Financial Instruments,* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		Consolidated Group	
		2026	2025
	Note	$	$
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,211,820	1,279,661
Trade and Other Receivables	12	314,969	443,634
Total Financial Assets		1,526,789	1,723,295
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	15	550,733	552,221
Total Financial Liabilities		550,733	552,221

Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The Group has no exposure through financial instruments and therefore has minimal credit risk and liquidity risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Group is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

a) Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties), ensuring to the extent possible that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Depending on the division within the Group, credit terms are generally 30 days from the invoice date.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position. Credit risk also arises through the provision of financial guarantees, as approved at board level, given to parties securing the liabilities of certain subsidiaries.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 12.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed in Note 12.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Group manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

Consolidated Group	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Financial Liabilities due for Payment								
Trade and other Payables	550,733	552,221	-	-	-	-	550,733	552,221
Total Expected Outflows	550,733	552,221	-	-	-	-	550,733	552,221
Financial Assets – Cash Flows Realisable								
Trade and other Receivables	314,969	443,634	-	-	-	-	314,969	443,634
Total anticipated inflows	314,969	443,634	-	-	-	-	314,969	443,634
Net (outflow) of financial instruments	(235,764)	(108,587)	-	-	-	-	(235,764)	(108,587)

Fair Value Estimations

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position. Refer to Note 26 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities.

		2026		2025	
Consolidated Group	**Notes**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,211,820	1,211,820	1,279,661	1,279,661
Trade and Other Receivables	12	314,969	314,969	443,634	443,634
Total Financial Assets		1,526,789	1,526,789	1,723,295	1,723,295
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other Payables	15	550,733	550,733	552,221	552,221
Total Financial Liabilities		550,733	550,733	552,221	552,221

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amounts are equivalent to their fair values.

NOTE 26. Fair Value Measurements

The Group does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: F*air Value Measurement* requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation Techniques

The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market Approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities
- Income Approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value
- Cost Approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

		30 June 2026			
Recurring Fair Value Measurements	**Notes**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**TOTAL**
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,211,820	-	-	1,211,820
Trade and Other Receivables	12	314,969	-	-	314,969
Other Assets		65,071	-	-	65,071
Total Financial Assets		1,591,860	-	-	1,591,860
Non-Financial Assets					
Property Plant and Equipment	14	4,396	-	-	4,396
Total Non-Financial Assets		4,396	-	-	4,396
Liabilities					
Trade and other Payables	15	550,733	-	-	550,733
Provisions	16	247,408	-	-	247,408
Total Liabilities		798,141	-	-	798,141

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2025: no transfers).

Note 27. Reserves

Share based payments reserve
The share based payments reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of employee share based payments.

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2026 $	Consolidated 30-Jun-2025 $
Opening Balance	218,698	208,433
Rights issued during the year - 11 July 2024	-	8,099
Rights issued during the year - 13 December 2024	-	6,499
Rights issued during the year - 6 June 2025	-	6,799
Rights expired during the year - 15 December 2025	(5,353)	-
Options issued during the year - 20 December 2025	63,000	-
Rights issued during the year - 4 January 2026	18,550	-
Options issued during the year - 10 April 2026	28,600	-
Rights issued during the year - 10 April 2026	23,477	-
Rights expired during the year - 26 June 2026	(4,817)	-
Share based payments expense in the profit and loss	123,457	21,397
Cash contributed to options issue - 20 December 2025	500	-
Cash contributed to options issue - 10 April 2026	200	-
Conversion of performance rights to shares - 5 November 2024	-	(2,308)
Conversion of performance rights to shares - 14 March 2025	-	(5,294)
Conversion of performance rights to shares - 13 June 2025	-	(3,530)
Conversion of performance rights to shares - 20 October 2025	(80,294)	-
Expiry of options taken through accumulated losses - 15 December 2025	(81,218)	-
Balance at 30 June	181,343	218,698

NOTE 28. Accumulated Losses

Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(5,748,184)	(5,115,453)
Net (loss) attributable to members of the group	(349,001)	(632,731)
Transfer from share-based premium reserve	81,218	-
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(6,015,967)	(5,748,184)

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Entity Name	Entity Type	Place of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)	Australian resident or foreign resident (for tax purpose)	Foreign tax jurisdiction (if applicable)
Aeeris Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia		Australian	
Controlled entities (wholly owned) of Aeeris Ltd:					
Early Warning Network Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
Climatics Intelligence Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A

Each entity is a tax resident in the jurisdiction it was formed and incorporated.

At the end of the financial year, no entity within the consolidated entity was a trustee of a trust within the consolidated entity, a partner in a partnership within the consolidated entity, or a participant in a joint venture within the consolidated entity.

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Aeeris Ltd and its controlled entities, the Directors of the Group declare that:

1. The attached financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 28 to 62 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

   a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
   b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group.

2. In the Director's opinion, the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement required by s.295 (3A) of the Corporations Act 2001 is true and correct.

3. In the Director's opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

4. The Directors have been given the declarations required by s 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer.

Chairman:
Mr Henrik Thorup

Dated this 26th day of August 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE OWNERS OF AEERIS LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN 18 166 705 595

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Aeeris Ltd (the Company) and controlled entities (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with *the Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The financial report also complies with the international Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Aeeris Ltd and controlled entities, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's 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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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
Revenue recognition – accuracy and completeness of revenue recorded	
Revenue represents a material balance and we have identified the following types of transactions and assertions related to revenue recognition which give rise to key risks: • the occurrence and accuracy of revenue recorded, given the volume of transactions processed through the billing systems and the application of contractual pricing, credits and discounts; • the completeness of revenue recorded, given the reliance on output of the billing systems; • the cut-off of revenue at 30 June 2026 and the measurement of the related unearned income balance, as subscription revenue is recognised over the service period. Refer to note 1 – Basis of preparation (Critical accounting estimates and judgments).	In responding to this area of focus, our audit approach included controls testing and substantive procedures covering, in particular: • testing control procedures in place around systems that bill revenue streams; • performing tests on the accuracy of customer bill generation on a sample basis and testing of a sample of the credits and discounts applied to enterprise customer bills; • testing cash receipts for a sample of customers back to the customer invoice; • reconciling the output of the billing systems to the revenue recorded in the general ledger, and agreeing active customer contracts and alert volumes recorded in the operational systems to amounts billed, to test the completeness of revenue recorded; • testing a sample of customer contracts and alert events recorded in the operational systems through to invoice and revenue recognised, to identify any unbilled or unrecorded revenue; • testing revenue transactions either side of year end and recomputing the unearned income balance at 30 June 2026; and • testing the costs associated to the delivery of sales. We also considered the application of the Group's accounting policies to amounts billed.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
Going Concern	
Following previous operating losses and cash flow deficits, there is a heightened degree of judgement as to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern through the assessment period. Accordingly, we considered the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the question as to whether there is a material uncertainty and the adequacy of management's disclosure to be a key risk.	We have challenged the key assumptions in management's forecast cash flows for the next 12 months (base case and downside possibilities) by: • comparing the cash flow forecasts with the Board approved budget, and obtaining explanations for any significant differences; • assessing the historical accuracy of forecasts prepared by management; • testing the mechanical accuracy of the model used; • performing stress tests for a range of reasonably possible scenarios on management's cash flow for the going concern period; • challenging management's plans for mitigating any identified exposures, obtain additional sources of financing; and • considering whether the disclosures relating to going concern referred to in the basis of preparation section of the accounting policies are balanced, proportionate and clear.

There were no restrictions on our reporting of Key Audit matters.

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 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.

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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Group are responsible for the preparation of:

a) the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001; and*

b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

a) the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and

b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of 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.

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 this financial report.

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As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 directors' 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 related safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Aeeris Ltd and controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Group are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

MNSA Pty Ltd

MNSA Pty Ltd

Mark Schiliro
Director

Sydney
26th August 2026

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

Aeeris Ltd has the following securities on issue as at as at 3 August 2026:

Type	Security	Number of Securities	Number of Security Holders
ASX Listed	Fully paid ordinary shares	78,398,858	300
Unlisted	Employee Performance Rights	10,135,000	14
Unlisted	Unlisted Options Exercisable at $0.13	7,000,000	4

Voting Rights

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands. There are no other classes of equity securities that have voting rights.

Fully Paid Ordinary Shares Holding Ranges	Holders	Units	%
1-1,000	28	2,563	0.00
1,001-5,000	16	49,567	0.06
5,001 - 10,000	77	641,262	0.82
10,001-100,000	103	4,150,791	5.29
100,001 and over	76	73,554,675	93.82
Totals	**300**	**78,398,858**	**100.00**

*Note: Rounding errors may occur.

Marketable Parcel

Aeeris Ltd had 103 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of Aeeris shares based on the closing price of $0.055 on 3 August 2026, representing 514,072 Shares.

On-Market Buy-back

Aeeris Ltd is not undertaking an on-market buy-back.

Restricted Securities

Aeeris Ltd does not have any restricted securities on issue.

Substantial Holders

The following shareholders have disclosed a substantial:

Holder Name	Number of Shares	% Voting Power
Kerry Plowright#	16,714,800	21.32%
Jetosea Pty Limited	13,390,308	17.08%
DMX Capital Partners Limited	10,241,701	13.06%
Bryce Reynolds*	5,986,320	7.64%
Waspz Pty Limited	4,085,000	5.21%

Includes the substantial shareholders associates' holdings being K & M Plowright Super Pty Limited AND Waspz Pty Limited

* Includes related parties

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

Top 20 Largest Shareholders

	Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Held	% of Issued Capital
1	Jetosea Pty Ltd	12,151,664	15.500%
2	K & M Plowright Super Pty Limited	8,564,780	10.925%
3	DMX Capital Partners Limited	6,952,065	8.868%
4	Waspz Pty Limited	4,085,000	5.211%
5	Mr Kerry Maurice Plowright	3,805,065	4.853%
6	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	2,985,385	3.808%
7	Veritas Consolidated Pty Ltd	2,838,962	3.621%
8	Non Correlated Capital Pty Ltd <L39 Capital Fund A/C>	2,682,135	3.421%
9	Bluestar Management Pty Ltd	2,270,000	2.895%
10	Calama Holdings Pty Ltd <Mambat Super Fund A/C>	1,800,000	2.296%
11	RIP Opportunities Pty Ltd <PIR Super Fund A/C>	1,500,000	1.913%
12	Boom Securities (HK) Limited <Clients Account>	1,240,922	1.583%
13	Mr Michael Bath	1,202,500	1.534%
14	Mr Joel David Webb	1,142,187	1.457%
15	S H Rayburn Nominees Pty Ltd <S H Rayburn Super Fund A/C>	1,000,000	1.276%
16	Nathan Young	1,000,000	1.276%
17	Symington Pty Ltd	899,560	1.147%
18	Jetosea Pty Ltd	823,644	1.051%
19	Longridge Partners Pty Ltd	771,950	0.985%
20	Mr James Harris	750,000	0.957%
20	Martin Katzmann	750,000	0.957%
Total Securities of Top 20 Holdings		**59,215,819**	**75.531%**
Total of Securities		**Total of Securities**	**78,398,858**

Corpora te Directory

Directors
Henrik Thorup: Executive Chairman
Bryce Reynolds: Non-Executive Director
Elissa Hansen: Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary
Nathan Young: Non-Executive Director

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