



2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Korvest Ltd has been proudly manufacturing in Australia, supplying to projects throughout Australia and supporting Australian jobs for more than fifty years.

Since 1970, Korvest has built itself a strong reputation as a supplier of cable and pipe supports, and galvanising services. Korvest's business units work together to quickly develop integrated, complete solutions, finished to recognised Australian and international standards.

EzyStrut produces a range of standard, customised and innovative cable and pipe support products for domestic, commercial and industrial projects throughout Australia. **Korvest Galvanisers** operates a hot dip galvanising business in South Australia, servicing a range of local and national customers.

Korvest's workforce of around 250 employees is multi-skilled and lead by a central management team. Our business units have the capacity to scale up production should a major project require more hands, or more hours, to meet strict deadlines.

Nationally, Korvest has offices located in Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne and Perth, with distributors in Townsville, Darwin, Hobart and Newcastle. The EzyStrut manufacturing plant and national distribution centre, along with the Korvest Galvanisers facilities, are located in Adelaide, South Australia.

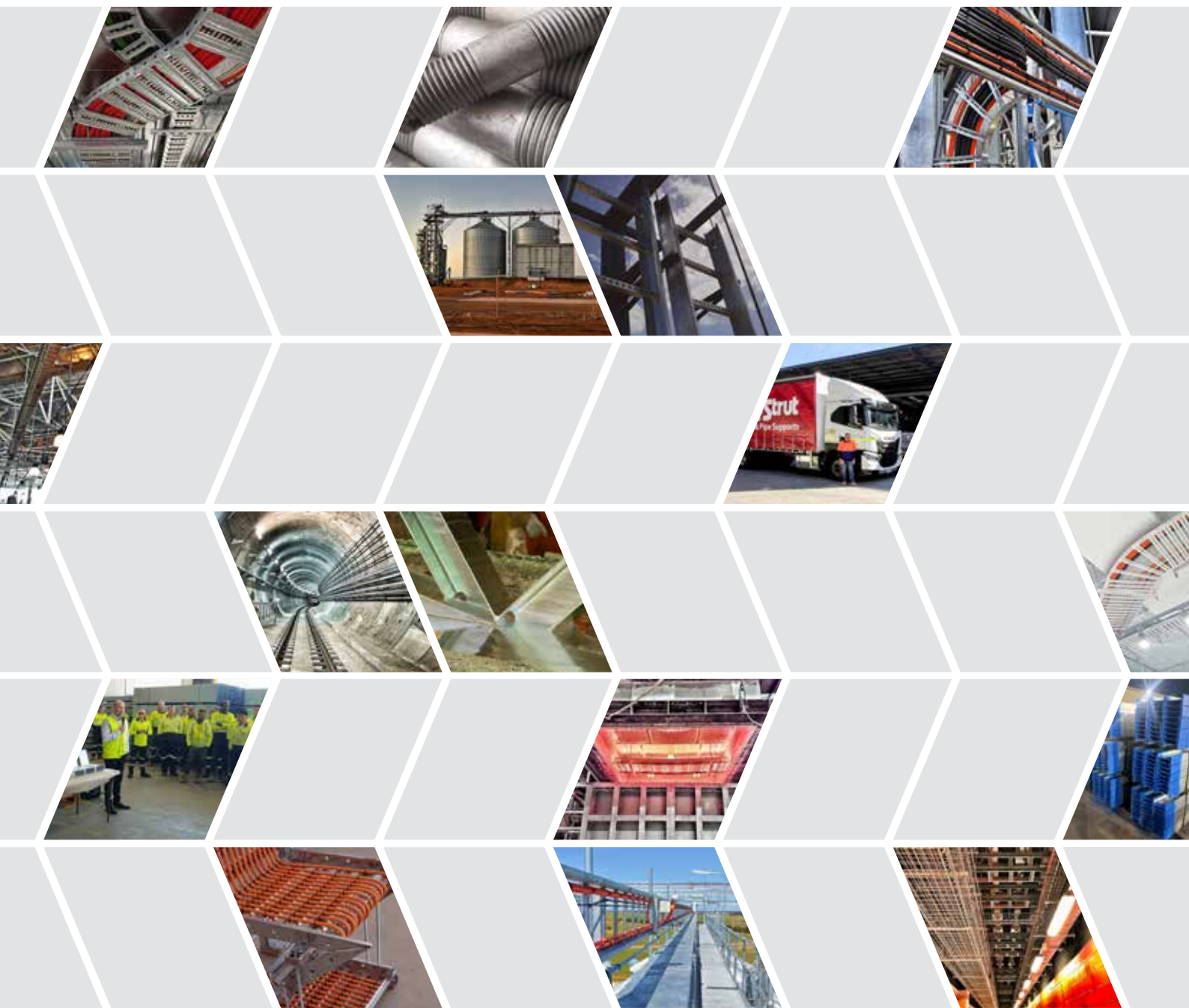




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Korvest Ltd
ABN: 20 007 698 106
Annual Report, 30 June 2025



ESG STRATEGY STATEMENT & CORE VALUES

Our ESG Vision is as follows:

Korvest integrates ESG considerations into all facets of our business activities. We conduct our business in a socially responsible and ethical manner, aiming to protect the environment and benefit the communities where we work. We look after the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees and ensure effective corporate governance, whilst achieving strong financial performance.

Korvest has developed a set of values that underpin the way in which we operate and help to achieve our vision. The core values are as follows:

- Always Safe & Environmentally Focused
- Act with Integrity
- Work as One Team
- Think Customer
- Pursue Excellence
- Financially Responsible

SOCIAL

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

Safety remains a key focus for Korvest as we continue to automate our processes and investigate ways to reduce interactions between workers and material handling equipment. Pleasingly, our focus on implementing safety and wellbeing engagement strategies throughout the business has resulted in zero lost time injuries reported during the year. There was a small increase in medically treated injuries during the period reflecting our approach to early intervention strategies and rehabilitation to support the prevention of serious injuries and enabling meaningful work while workers recover from injury.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH & WELLBEING

In addition to safety, over the last 12 months, Korvest has undertaken a number of programs to improve the health and wellbeing of our employees:

- Hearing checks for our workers exposed to noise
- Voluntary free influenza vaccinations

Korvest's Employee Assistance Program remains a valuable tool providing free and confidential access to mental health and wellbeing support. Korvest values this as an essential support for workers and their families.

Korvest increased the number of Mental Health First Aid Officers in the business to enhance its capacity in recognising the first signs of mental health concerns and distress, and to offer assistance in accessing support services. This year a Mental Health and Wellbeing Champion Network was established, comprised of Mental Health First Aider Officers across all company sites. The network aims to raise the profile and awareness of mental health and wellbeing, implement local initiatives and provide a peer support network for Mental Health First Aid Officers.

KORVEST CHARITY SCHEMES

Korvest has operated a company-wide workplace giving charity scheme for many years. The scheme allows employees to make donations to a staff-nominated charity that are matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis by Korvest. Korvest's Staff Consultative Committee choose the designated charity for 2 years on a rotational basis. Over the past year, Korvest has donated a combined \$13,515 to the Foodbank organisation.

In addition, the Korvest Community Support Program, launched in FY23, provides donations to staff-nominated not-for-profit groups, organisations and charities that are directly important to our staff and their community. This Program provided a total contribution in FY25 of \$23,000 donated by Korvest to 28 recipients.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Korvest is committed to promoting a culture that embraces a diverse mix of employees throughout all levels of the company. We recognise that our success is directly related to our people. Our people reflect a growing diversity, with different gender, ages, family status, cultures, ethnicities, and religions represented among our employees. As part of our annual staff survey, ethnicity data is collected on an anonymous basis, allowing this aspect of diversity to be considered when developing relevant policies, procedures and company activities.

The Board and Management have set specific gender targets for various areas within the business. Whilst we have been successful in meeting our objectives in administration and sales positions, it has been difficult to employ females in production and warehousing roles due to a lack of applicants. We will continue to work with our labour providers to develop strategies to improve our gender representation for these roles.

Our gender representation statistics are shown in the table below against our long-term objectives.

	Objective %	FY24		FY25	
		Number	%	Number	%
Number of females in senior management positions	40%	4	19%	4	18%
Number of females in administration / sales positions	50%	24	65%	25	63%
Number of female employees in the whole organisation	20%	33	13%	34	13%

ENVIRONMENT

The protection of our environment and reducing Korvest's environmental impact remains a core value for Korvest. Korvest has maintained ISO14001 (Environmental Management) accreditation and its South Australian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Licence for the Kilburn manufacturing and galvanising facility and continues to work on strategies to further improve our performance.

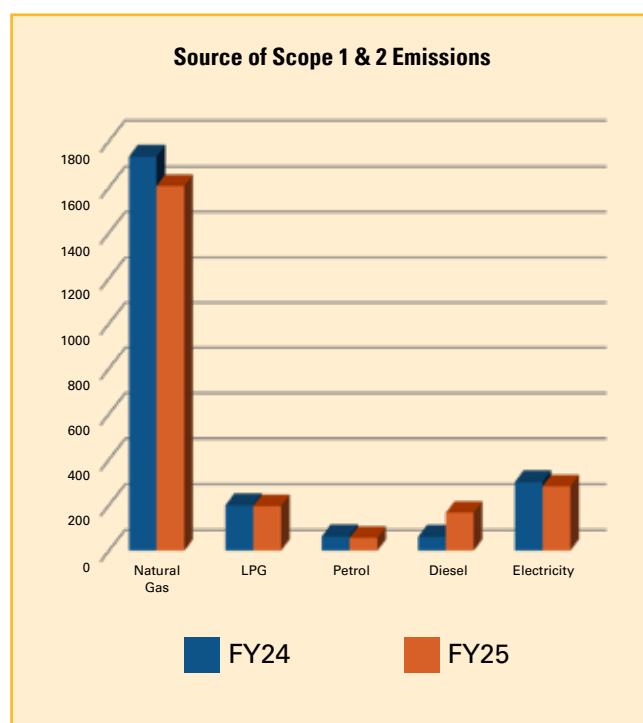
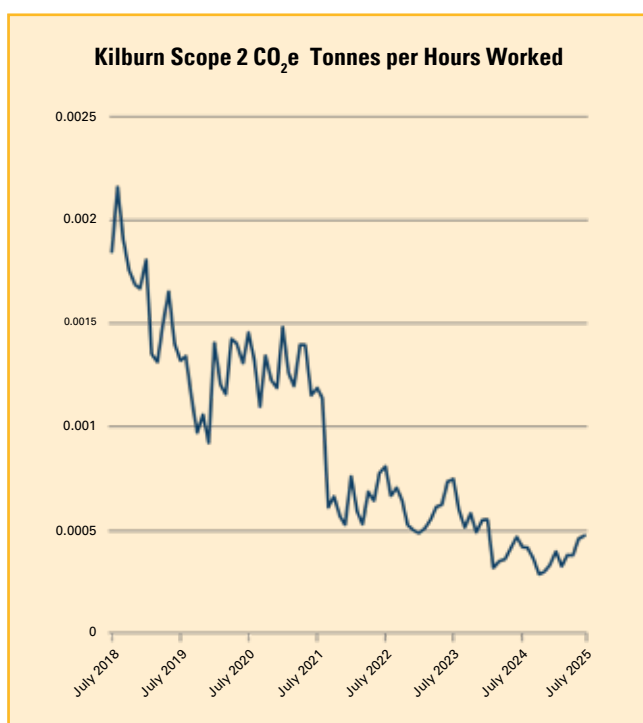
NOISE MANAGEMENT

Korvest acknowledges the need to ensure we are managing any noise impact from our production activities. We continue to research, plan and implement strategies to reduce noise emissions in consultation with the SA EPA. In FY26 we will be upgrading the Kilburn site with the installation of a noise wall, along with acoustic installations installed for several items of plant, further reducing noise emissions.

ENERGY

Our Kilburn solar installations continue to perform to our expectations, producing approximately 530 MWh of power during FY25. This contributed approximately 35% of the electrical consumption of the Kilburn site as well as exporting approximately 135 MWh back into the grid.

The chart below demonstrates the effect of LED and Solar Projects on CO₂e emissions for the Kilburn plant relative to the hours worked. A marginal increase experienced in the first half of this calendar year arose because of a large project processed through the galvanising plant.



Scope 1 emissions fell by 2% with natural gas emissions from the galvanising plant falling by 8%, despite an increase in plant volume. Offsetting this significant reduction were increased diesel emissions following increased ownership and operation of the heavy vehicle fleet across our EzyStrut branches. This strategy has resulted in moving what were previously Scope 3 emissions created by a third-party provider into Scope 1 emissions for Korvest. Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and petrol emissions reduced slightly, whilst electricity emissions reduced by 6%.

In FY25 Korvest commissioned a heat reclamation plant that uses waste heat from the galvanising kettle to heat pretreatment fluids used in the pickling process. This system is fully integrated with the current pretreatment heating system, which was also optimised during the year with a more efficient burner and automated controls.

Korvest intends to install an improved burner management system for the main zinc bath during FY26.

GALVANISING PLANT EMISSIONS

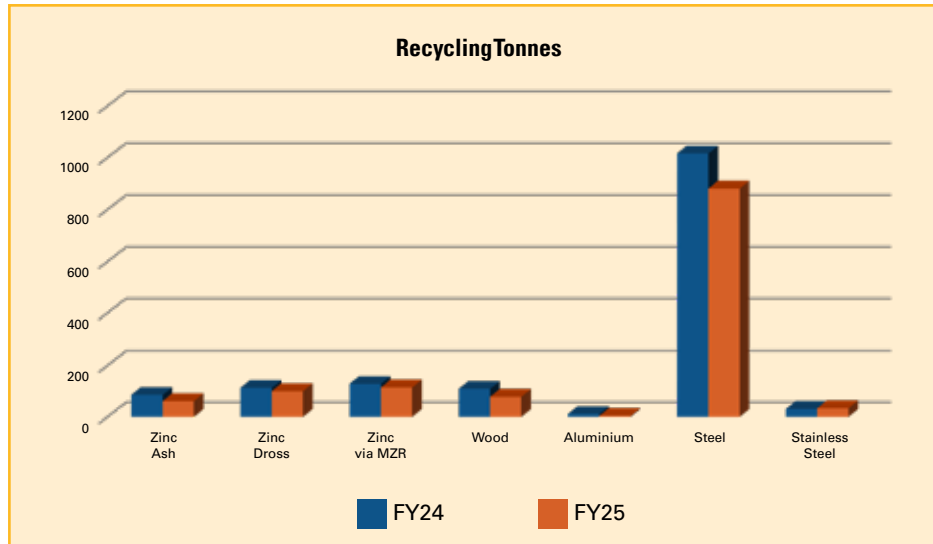
Korvest participates in the National Pollution Inventory (NPI) reporting scheme for our galvanising emissions. This data is publicly available through the NPI web site.

Our galvanising dust plant operated for the full operational hours of the kettle this year with the zinc oxide collected from this plant sold for recycling.

ESG STRATEGY STATEMENT & CORE VALUES (Continued)

WASTE MANAGEMENT & RECYCLING

Korvest measures the tonnage of all materials sent off site for recycling. This includes zinc composites recovered from the galvanising kettles and the dust plant, various metals and wood. Prior to being sent off for recycling, zinc ash is reprocessed on site (MZR recovery) enabling Korvest to more efficiently recycle zinc out of the ash created during the galvanising process. The positive trend in the reduction of zinc dross and ash recycling has continued during the reporting period.



GOVERNANCE

Korvest's corporate governance statement, which was reviewed and approved by the Board on 25 July 2025 is available on the company's website at <https://www.korvest.com.au/assets/downloads/Korvest-Corporate-Governance-2025.pdf>.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

In September 2024, AASB S2 became mandatory with the first year of applicability to Korvest being the year ending 30 June 2028. The Board has commenced planning for meeting these requirements. In the current year a board training workshop was held to enable all Board members to fully understand the mandatory requirements.

COMPLIANCE TRAINING

Korvest provides a range of relevant role-specific training to employees delivered in various ways including face-to-face sessions and online modules. Compliance training is provided on a cyclical basis on a range of topics including:

- Anti-bribery and Corruption,
- Competition and Consumer Law,
- Whistle-blower,
- Bullying and harassment,
- Sexual Harassment,
- IT Awareness and Cyber Security, and
- Modern Slavery.

CYBER SECURITY

Given the increasing risks associated with cyber security, Korvest engages IT specialists to assist with the operation and security of the Korvest IT environment. During the year Korvest continued to make improvements to the cyber security environment based on the advice of its IT specialists.

User training plays a key role in reducing cyber risks and Korvest continued to provide all IT users with regular training on cyber security. Users receive a short 3 minute training video every 3-4 weeks on different cyber security topics.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of Korvest Ltd ('the Company') for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and the auditor's report thereon.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:



Andrew Stobart

Chairman

B.Eng (Hons), Grad Dip Bus Admin, GAICD

Appointed Chairman 31 August 2021.

A Director since August 2016.

Former Chairman Nexans Olex Australia & New Zealand.

Member of Audit and Remuneration Committees.



Chris Hartwig

Managing Director

BA(Acc), MAICD

Appointed as Managing Director 28 February 2018.

Mr Hartwig has held a number of senior roles

in the steel and electrical manufacturing industries.

Finance Director Galvanising Association of Australia.

Finance Director Athletics South Australia.



Gary Francis

Independent Non-Executive Director

BSc. (Hons) (Civil), MAICD

A Director since February 2014.

Mr Francis has worked in the construction industry

at Senior Manager or Director level in Australia and Asia.

Chairman of Remuneration Committee and member of

Audit Committee.



Warrick Ranson

Independent Non-Executive Director

FCA, MBA, GAICD

A Director since November 2023.

Chairman of Audit Committee and member of

Remuneration Committee.

Member Finance, Audit & Compliance Committee,

Surf Life Saving Australia.

Group Chief Financial Officer, Sims Limited.



Therese Ryan

Independent Non-Executive Director

LLB, GAICD

A Director since 1 September 2021.

Director Sustainable Timber Tasmania.

Chair Hancock Victorian Plantations.

Director Bapcor Limited (March 2014- September 2022).

Member of Audit and Remuneration Committees.



Steven McGregor

Finance Director

BA(Acc), FCA, AGIA, ACG

Company Secretary since April 2008.

Appointed as Finance Director 1 January 2009.

Mr McGregor previously held the role of Chief Operating Officer

and Company Secretary for an unlisted public company.

Prior to that he spent 9 years in the assurance division of KPMG.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Steven JW McGregor FCA, AGIA, ACG, BA(Acc) was appointed to the position of company secretary in April 2008. Mr McGregor previously held the role of Chief Operating Officer and Company Secretary with an unlisted public company for seven years.

RETIREMENT AND RE-ELECTIONS

In accordance with the Constitution, Andrew Stobart retires from the Board at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting on 31 October 2025 and offers himself for re-election.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of directors' meetings, including meetings of committees of directors, and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Remuneration Committee Meetings		Nomination Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mr A Stobart	12	12	4	4	3	3	-	-
Mr G Francis	12	12	4	4	3	3	-	-
Mr W Ranson	11	12	4	4	3	3	-	-
Ms T Ryan	12	12	4	4	3	3	-	-
Mr C Hartwig	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr S McGregor	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

A Number of meetings attended

B Total number of meetings available for attendance

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Korvest achieved record earnings in FY25 following increased major project activity in the Industrial Products Segment. Revenue from trading activities for the year ended 30 June 2025 (FY25) was \$119.57m, an increase of 16.2% on the previous year.

DIVIDENDS

Since the end of the financial year, on 25 July 2025 the Board determined to pay a fully franked final dividend of 40.0 cents per share (2024: 40.0 cents per share) and a special dividend of 10.0 cents per share fully franked following an interim dividend of 25.0 cents per share at the half year (2024: 25.0 cents per share). The special dividend was determined following the high concentration of major project work during FY25. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) will remain suspended for the final dividend. The dividend will be paid on 5 September 2025 with a record date of 15 August 2025.

A summary of dividends paid or declared by the Company to members since the end of the previous financial year were:

Declared and paid during the year 2025

	Cents per share	Total amount \$'000	Franked/ Unfranked	Date of payment
Final 2024 ordinary	40.0	4,697	Fully franked	6 September 2024
Interim 2025 ordinary	25.0	2,938	Fully franked	7 March 2025
Total amount		7,635		

Dividends declared and paid during the year were fully franked.

Declared after end of year

After the reporting date the following dividends were proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided for and there are no income tax consequences to the Company.

	Cents per share	Total amount \$'000	Franked/ Unfranked	Date of payment
Final ordinary	40.0	4,704	Fully franked	5 September 2025
Special	10.0	1,176	Fully franked	5 September 2025
Total amount		5,880		

The financial effect of these dividends has not been brought to account in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 and will be recognised in subsequent financial reports.

Dividends have been dealt with in the financial report as:

	Note	Total amount \$'000
Dividends	17	7,635
Dividends – subsequent to 30 June 2025	17	5,880

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, STRATEGY AND FUTURE PERFORMANCE

The principal activities of the Company consist of hot dip galvanising, sheet metal fabrication and the manufacture of cable and pipe support systems and fittings.

The Company is comprised of the Industrial Products Group which includes the EzyStrut business and the Production Group which includes the Korvest Galvanisers business.

Korvest's businesses service a number of major markets including infrastructure, commercial, utilities, mining, data centres, food processing, oil & gas, power stations, health and industrial segments.

As a result of the delivery requirements of major project customers during FY25, the major project work from the infrastructure sector was significantly higher with the demand being skewed towards the second half of the year. The outlook for the infrastructure sector remains strong with a known pipeline of road and rail tunnel projects planned in Australia. Following some strong growth years, the day-to-day market was flat in FY25. Subject to the broader economic environment the day-to-day market is expected to continue at similar levels in FY26.

Korvest again undertook significant capital investment in the business during FY25. The major investments during the year included the expansion of the company owned truck fleet for EzyStrut customer deliveries, a replacement galvanising kettle to be installed at the end of 2025 and the commissioning of an additional roll former at the Kilburn factory.

Korvest has a long history of paying franked dividends. The target dividend payout ratio range is 65-90% of after-tax profits.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

In the Industrial Products segment, the EzyStrut cable and pipe support business supplies products for major infrastructure developments and also supplies products to electrical wholesalers and contractors for small industrial developments.

FY25 commenced with four major infrastructure projects being supplied however all were nearing completion and concluded during the first half. Two new projects were secured and these generated the majority of the FY25 major project revenue. One project had a very compressed delivery schedule during the second half and was largely completed during the year whereas the other project will continue into FY26.

The day-to-day and small project markets were flat on an overall basis with NSW and Queensland performing the best in comparison to the prior year.

Remediation costs of \$869,000 in relation to a third party design fault have been incurred during the year and expensed. Recovery of all or a significant component of these costs is expected but not yet certain, pending settlement with the supplier.

The input cost environment was relatively stable during FY25. However, key inputs such as steel and import containerised freight remained at relatively high levels. Staff costs increased with a new 3 year enterprise bargaining agreement in place for the Kilburn site commencing at the beginning of 2025. Other costs were subject to typical inflationary pressures.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

PRODUCTION

Overall plant volumes in the Galvanising business increased in FY25 with both external and internal tonnes processed improving on FY24. The increase in external tonnes was driven by the completion of a major project in the renewable energy sector. The increased volume enabled the main plant to operate more efficiently which improved operating margins. During November, the galvanising main plant suffered a significant operational issue resulting in the loss of production for 17 days. The plant returned to full operation on 1 December 2024. The majority of the costs of rectification and the resulting increased cost of doing business were recovered from insurance reducing the impact on the FY25 profit.

Contracted energy costs remain historically high. Despite increased gas pricing during the year, the actual gas expense reduced in FY25 as a result of the successful projects to reduce gas consumption within the plant.

RISK

The Board and Management periodically review and update an Enterprise Risk Register that identifies and assesses the risks faced by the business and the controls that are in place to mitigate those risks. General Managers report to the Board monthly and this will encompass any changes to the risk profile of their business unit.

Operational risks relate principally to continuity of supply and production. To ensure continuity of supply Korvest monitors the performance of key suppliers and establishes more than one supply source for key products. For many purchased finished goods the ability for the product to also be manufactured in-house mitigates the risk.

Financial risks faced by the business are typical of those faced by most businesses and centre around management of working capital. In particular, trade receivables and inventory levels are constantly reviewed and performance is monitored with key performance indicators on an ongoing basis. Credit insurance is carried to mitigate the collection risk associated with trade receivables.

Strategic risks cover a range of areas including competitors, customers and products together with global and local market developments.

Korvest's risks in relation to climate change are similar to those faced by other manufacturers. The cost and availability of energy has become a significant national issue in recent years. Electricity is predominantly used in the factory and gas is used in the galvanising plant. Over recent years Korvest has invested in solar generation at Kilburn and has 443kW of generation capacity on site to reduce consumption of externally generated electricity. A recent investment in a heat reclamation plant has reduced gas consumption in the galvanising plant.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

Other than the dividend declared after the reporting date, at the date of this report there is no matter or circumstance that has arisen since 30 June 2025, that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (i) the operations of the Company;
- (ii) the results of those operations; or
- (iii) the state of affairs of the Company;

in the financial years subsequent to 30 June 2025.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

In June 2025 the Board approved Phase 1 of the Company's plan to increase production capability and capacity at the Kilburn site. Phase 1 includes the construction of a new fabrication facility consisting of a 3,000m² factory plus a 500m² canopy. The cost of the build is expected to be approximately \$7.4 million with construction planned to start in the first half of FY26.

Phase 2 of the project involves the purchase of machinery for the building including additional weld bays, roll formers, laser cutter and powder coating line, together with noise attenuation works. Expenditure on Phase 2 is expected to be approximately \$4 million and will be approved on a progressive basis once building works have commenced.

The project will significantly expand the capacity and capability of the Kilburn site enabling improved service, the opportunity for market share growth, vertical integration and access to additional markets.

Further information about likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Korvest's Kilburn operations are subject to environment regulation under both Commonwealth and State legislation in relation to its manufacturing and galvanising activities.

Korvest is committed to achieving a high standard of environmental performance through:

- maintenance of ISO14001 accreditation
- regular monitoring of SA EPA licence requirements
- implementing environmental management plans as required where there may be significant environmental impact
- reporting annual emissions through the National Pollution Inventory report

Based on results of enquiries made, the Board is not aware of any significant breaches during the period covered by this report.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICER AND AUDITORS

Since the end of the previous financial year the Company has paid insurance premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability for current and former directors and officers of the Company and related entities. The insurance premiums relate to:

- a. costs and expenses incurred by the relevant officers in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome; and
- b. other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving a willful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain a personal advantage.

The premiums were paid in respect of all of the directors and officers of the Company. The directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid in respect of the directors' and officers' liability as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

Korvest Ltd has not, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of Korvest Ltd against a liability incurred as auditor of the company.

SHARE OPTIONS AND PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

OPTIONS

There are no unissued ordinary shares of Korvest Ltd under option at the date of this report.

UNVESTED PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

Performance rights granted become exercisable if certain performance requirements are achieved. If achieved, performance rights are exercisable into the same number of ordinary shares in the Company in the twelve month period following vesting.

Expiry Date (end of performance period)	Exercise Price	Number of Shares
30 June 2025	Nil	67,232
30 June 2026	Nil	69,020
30 June 2027	Nil	58,027

SHARES ISSUED ON EXERCISE OF OPTIONS

No options were exercised during the year ended 30 June 2025 or up to the date of this report.

VESTED PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

65,230 ordinary shares of Korvest Ltd were issued during the year ended 30 June 2025 on the vesting of performance rights granted under the Korvest Performance Rights Plan. No amount is payable on the vesting of the performance rights and accordingly there are no amounts unpaid on the shares issued.

REMUNERATION REPORT AUDITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

PRINCIPLES OF COMPENSATION

Remuneration is referred to as compensation throughout this report.

Key Management Personnel (KMP) have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including directors of the Company and other senior executives. KMP comprise the directors and senior executives of the Company.

Compensation levels for KMP are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced directors and executives.

The compensation structures explained below are designed to attract suitably qualified candidates, reward the achievement of strategic objectives, and achieve the broader outcome of creation of value for shareholders. The compensation structures take into account:

- the capability and experience of the executive;
- the executive's ability to control performance; and
- the Company's performance including the Company's earnings.

Compensation packages include a mix of fixed compensation as well as short and long-term performance-based incentives. The table below represents the target remuneration mix for group executives in the current year. The short-term incentive is provided at stretch levels, and the long-term incentive amount is provided based on the value granted in the current year.

	Fixed remuneration	At risk	
		Short-term incentive	Long-term incentive
Managing Director	46%	36%	18%
Finance Director	60%	16%	24%
General Manager Sales	53%	29%	18%
General Manager Operations	57%	23%	20%

FIXED COMPENSATION

Fixed compensation consists of base compensation (which is calculated on a total cost basis), as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds.

Compensation levels are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee.

PERFORMANCE LINKED COMPENSATION

Performance linked compensation includes both short-term and long-term incentives, and is designed to reward executives for meeting or exceeding their financial and personal objectives. The short-term incentive (STI) is an 'at risk' cash bonus, while the long-term incentive (LTI) is provided as performance rights under the rules of the Korvest Performance Rights Plan.

EMPLOYEE SHARE PLAN

The Company operates an employee share plan. Under the plan, employees who have completed at least two years of service receive up to \$1,000 of Korvest shares per annum. These are granted twice each year for approximately \$500 in each issue. Directors and KMP do not participate in the Plan.

CONSEQUENCES OF PERFORMANCE ON SHAREHOLDER WEALTH

In considering the Company's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the Remuneration Committee have regard to the financial indicators set out below.

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Profit after tax	(\$'000)	13,157	11,044	11,177	11,336	6,054
Dividend						
- Total amount paid	(\$'000)	7,635	6,999	6,937	5,152	3,169
- Per issued share		65.0c	60.0c	60.0c	45.0c	28.0c
Earnings per share		112.0c	94.7c	96.7c	99.0c	53.5c
Share price as at 30 June		\$11.02	\$8.89	\$7.75	\$7.01	\$4.99
Return on invested capital (ROIC)		27.1%	24.8%	23.5%	26.7%	18.4%

SHORT-TERM INCENTIVE BONUS

The key performance indicators (KPIs) for executives are set annually. The KPIs include measures relating to financial and operating performance, strategy implementation and risk management.

The KPIs are chosen to directly align the individual's reward to the KPIs of the Company and to its strategy and performance. The non-financial objectives vary with position and responsibility and include measures aimed at achieving strategic outcomes. The financial objectives relate to earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) for various parts of the business depending on the executive.

For each executive 50% of their target STI is based on EBIT and the other 50% is based on non-EBIT KPIs.

For EBIT based measures, 50% of the STI is payable at a threshold level with 100% of the STI being payable at a target level. 150% of the STI is payable at 130% of target level. Pro rata vesting is applied between each of these points.

For other measures, 100% of the STI is payable at a target level. Stretch targets are also set and up to 125% of the relevant STI can be paid for the achievement of the stretch target. Board discretion is used to determine the level of achievement for KPIs with no quantitative measure.

The table below summarises the nature and weighting of the KPIs included in the STIs.

KPI Category	Measurement	Weighting at target			
		Managing Director	Finance Director	General Manager Sales	General Manager Operations
Financial Performance	Group PBT or Segment EBIT	50%	50%	50%	50%
Capacity Improvement	Kilburn Site development planning	10%	10%	-	15%
Working Capital	Improvement in inventory days and ageing	5%	15%	5%	10%
Safety & Environment	LostTime Injury performance	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Emissions reduction	10%	5%	-	5%
Financial Performance	Secured projects	10%	-	15%	-
	Product, customer channel & market growth	-	-	25%	-
Operational Performance	ERP upgrade project	-	15%	-	-
	Factory enhancements	10%	-	-	15%

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

ANALYSIS OF BONUSES INCLUDED IN REMUNERATION

Executive bonuses are paid on the achievement of specified performance targets. Those targets vary for each executive and are aligned to each executive's roles and responsibilities. The targets relate to financial, operational, strategic and safety measures.

Details of the vesting profile compared to Target levels of the short-term incentive cash bonuses awarded as remuneration to each director of the Company, and to other key management personnel are detailed below.

KPI Category	Measurement	2025 Vesting vs Target			
		Managing Director	Finance Director	General Manager Sales	General Manager Operations
Financial Performance	Group PBT or Segment EBIT	142%	142%	142%	142%
Capacity Improvement	Kilburn Site development planning	125%	125%	-	125%
Working Capital	Improvement in inventory days and ageing	50%	50%	50%	50%
Safety & Environment	LostTime Injury performance	125%	125%	125%	125%
	Emissions reduction	100%	100%	-	100%
Financial Performance	Secured projects	125%	-	125%	-
	Product, customer channel & market growth	-	-	60%	-
Operational Performance	ERP upgrade project	-	100%	-	-
	Factory enhancements	50%	-	-	50%

The incentive scheme includes a stretch component. The vesting percentages disclosed below are in relation to the maximum possible incentive achievable if all stretch targets were achieved.

	Included in remuneration \$ (A)	Short-term incentive bonus	
		% vested in year	% forfeited in year (B)
C Hartwig	254,708	87.1	12.9
S McGregor	83,365	87.7	12.3
S Taubitz	142,783	83.3	16.7
G Christie	84,254	87.8	12.2

- A. Amounts included in remuneration for the financial year represent the amount related to the financial year based on the achievement of specified performance criteria.
- B. The amounts forfeited are due to the performance criteria not being met in relation to the current financial year.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVE BONUS

Performance rights are issued under the Korvest Performance Rights Plan to employees (including KMP) as determined by the Remuneration Committee.

Performance rights become vested performance rights if the Company achieves its performance hurdles. If rights become vested performance rights and do not lapse, the holder is able to acquire ordinary shares in the Company for no cash payment. For all performance rights on issue two performance hurdles are applicable. Half of the rights issued will be tested against each of the two performance hurdles.

The first performance hurdle relates to growth in basic earnings per share (EPS). The EPS objective was chosen because it is a good indicator of the Company's earnings growth and is aligned to shareholder wealth objectives. EPS performance is measured in total over a three year period. The performance hurdle is tested once at the completion of the three year performance period. To determine the aggregate EPS performance required over the performance period, a % growth is applied to a base EPS. For the most recent issue of Performance Rights, the base EPS is the statutory EPS for the FY24 year. The table below sets out the % of rights that vest depending on the aggregate level of EPS achieved over the performance period.

Aggregate EPS over performance period (3 years to 30 June 2027)	% of rights that vest
Less than 313.47 cents	Nil
313.47 cents	25%
Between 313.47 and 357.90	Pro rata between 25% – 100%
357.90 or greater	100%

The second performance hurdle relates to Return on Invested Capital (ROIC). The ROIC performance hurdle measures the efficiency in allocating capital to generate profitable returns. The ROIC is calculated as follows:

$$\text{ROIC} = \frac{\text{Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT)}}{\text{Total Invested Capital (TIC)}}$$

Where

- NOPAT is the average of the net operating profit after tax over the three years of the vesting period
- TIC is the average of the Company's invested capital, calculated as follows: (current assets – current liabilities – cash and investments) + (property, plant and equipment + goodwill + intangibles*). The average TIC will be the average of the balances as at 30 June and 31 December during the vesting period.

* this calculation excludes Right of Use Assets

The ROIC performance rights issued during FY25 will vest in accordance with the table below:

Average 3 year ROIC	% of rights that vest
Less than 15%	Nil
15%	50%
Above 15% and below 20%	Between 50% and 100% on a straight line analysis
20% or greater	100%

In addition to the performance measures, there is also a service condition whereby unvested performance rights will lapse if the holder ceases employment with the Company apart from in some specific circumstances such as death or permanent disability.

The Company's securities trading policy prohibits those that are granted share-based payments as part of their remuneration from entering into other arrangements that limit their exposure to losses that would result from share price decreases. Entering into such arrangements has been prohibited by law since 1 July 2011.

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Company has entered into an unlimited term service contract with each executive KMP. The Managing Director and Finance Director have contracts with a company notice period of 6 months and an individual notice period of 3 months. Other KMP have contracts with both company and individual notice periods of 1 month. The Company retains the right to terminate the contracts immediately by making payment in lieu of notice.

On termination of employment the executives are also entitled to receive their statutory entitlements and accrued annual leave and long service leave, as well as any entitlement to incentive payments and superannuation benefits.

SERVICES FROM REMUNERATION CONSULTANTS

During the year AON Advisory Australia Pty Ltd (AON) were engaged to provide a remuneration benchmark analysis for Non-Executive Directors and Executive members of Key Management Personnel. AON did not make a remuneration recommendation but instead provided a summary of Korvest's KMP remuneration compared to a benchmark comparison group for which they received a fee of \$40,000.

AON met with members of KMP to fully understand their roles and responsibilities for the purposes of accurately benchmarking their remuneration. This was the only interaction between Management and AON.

The AON report was supplied and presented directly to the Remuneration Committee. The Board confirms that given the limited interaction between the consultants and Management, the Board is confident that the report was not unduly influenced by Management.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Non-executive directors receive a fixed fee. The total remuneration for all non-executive directors was last voted upon by shareholders at the AGM held on 31 October 2023 and is not to exceed \$500,000.

The following base fees became effective on 1 July 2024 and were applied for the entirety of the financial year ended 30 June 2025:

Chairman	\$145,600
Director	\$76,500

The Chairman of a Board Committee receives a further \$12,750 p.a.

Superannuation is added to these fees where appropriate.

Non-executive directors do not receive performance-related compensation.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of remuneration of each director of the Company, and other KMP of the Company are:

	Year	Short Term		Post employment	Other long term – Long	Share based payments	Total	Proportion of remuneration performance related %
		Salary & Fees*	Bonus	Superannuation benefits¹	Service leave	Performance Rights		
		\$	\$	\$	**	\$	\$	
Non-Executive Directors								
A Stobart Non-executive (Chairman)	2025	145,596	-	16,743	-	-	162,339	-
	2024	140,700	-	15,477	-	-	156,177	-
G Francis Non-executive (Director)	2025	89,250	-	10,264	-	-	99,514	-
	2024	86,196	-	9,480	-	-	95,676	-
W Ranson Non-executive (Director) <i>appointed November 2023</i>	2025	89,250	-	10,264	-	-	99,514	-
	2024	57,471	-	6,322	-	-	63,793	-
T Ryan Non-executive (Director)	2025	76,500	-	8,797	-	-	85,297	-
	2024	73,900	-	8,129	-	-	82,029	-
Former Director								
G Hutchinson Non-executive (Director) <i>retired 31 October 2023</i>	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	28,735	-	3,161	-	-	31,896	-
Total Non-Executive Directors' Remuneration	2025	400,596	-	46,068	-	-	446,664	-
	2024	387,002	-	42,569	-	-	429,571	-
Executive Directors								
C Hartwig Executive (Managing Director)	2025	409,970	254,708	30,278	14,553	86,648	796,157	42.9
	2024	392,203	192,375	27,858	16,685	84,721	713,842	38.8
S McGregor Executive (Finance Director)	2025	375,909	83,365	30,265	16,910	83,066	589,515	28.2
	2024	361,827	47,328	27,843	22,405	81,206	540,609	23.8
Executives / other KMP								
S Taubitz General Manager Sales	2025	332,481	142,783	30,314	15,630	62,494	583,432	35.2
	2024	310,493	107,401	28,407	12,852	62,063	521,216	32.5
G Christie General Manager Operations	2025	236,673	84,254	30,173	10,908	47,106	409,114	32.1
	2024	228,292	62,598	27,722	14,265	48,821	381,698	29.2
Total Executives' Remuneration	2025	1,355,033	565,110	121,030	57,731	279,314	2,378,218	
	2024	1,292,815	409,702	111,830	66,207	276,811	2,157,365	

* Salary & fees includes payments for annual leave taken.

** This represents the accounting expense relating to the change in the provision for long service leave. It does not represent cash payments or statutory obligations.

¹ Where annual superannuation contributions exceed \$30,000 executives can elect to have some or all of the superannuation contributions above \$30,000 paid as salary rather than superannuation.

The proportion of performance related remuneration is bonuses and share based payments divided by total remuneration.

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS OVER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS GRANTED AS COMPENSATION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Details on performance rights that were granted as compensation to each KMP during the reporting period are as follows:

	Number of performance rights granted during the year	Grant date	Fair value per right at grant date (\$)	Expiry date
Directors				
C Hartwig	15,868	29 Oct 2024	\$7.11	31 July 2028
S McGregor	15,208	29 Oct 2024	\$7.11	31 July 2028
Executives				
S Taubitz	11,637	29 Oct 2024	\$7.11	31 July 2028
G Christie	8,627	29 Oct 2024	\$7.11	31 July 2028

Half of the performance rights issued to each KMP will be tested against an Earnings Per Share (EPS) hurdle with the other half being tested against a Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) hurdle.

All performance rights have a nil exercise price.

All performance rights expire on the earlier of their expiry date or termination of the individual's employment. The performance rights are exercisable for one year after they become vested performance rights. In addition to the continuing employment service condition, the ability to exercise performance rights is conditional on the Company achieving performance hurdles. Details of the performance criteria are included in the long-term incentives discussion on page 15. Once exercised, the resulting shares are subject to a two year trading restriction.

No equity-settled share-based payment transaction terms (including performance rights granted as compensation to KMP) have been altered or modified by the Company during the reporting period or the prior period.

EXERCISE OF PERFORMANCE RIGHTS GRANTED AS COMPENSATION

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company issued ordinary shares of the Company as a result of the exercise of performance rights as follows (there are no amounts unpaid on the shares issued):

Number of Shares	65,230
Amount paid on each share	Nil

ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE RIGHTS OVER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS GRANTED AS COMPENSATION

Details of vesting profiles of the rights granted as remuneration to each director and key executive of the Company are detailed below:

	Rights Granted		% vested in current year	% forfeited or lapsed in current year	Year in which grant vests	Maximum value yet to vest (A)
	Number	Date				
Directors						
C Hartwig	18,490*	Oct 22	100	-	30 Jun 25	-
	18,983	Nov 23	-	-	30 Jun 26	72,009
	15,868	Oct 24	-	-	30 Jun 27	75,214
S McGregor	17,730*	Oct 22	100	-	30 Jun 25	-
	18,201	Nov 23	-	-	30 Jun 26	69,042
	15,208	Oct 24	-	-	30 Jun 27	72,086
Executives						
S Taubitz	13,164*	Oct 22	100	-	30 Jun 25	-
	13,515	Nov 23	-	-	30 Jun 26	51,267
	11,637	Oct 24	-	-	30 Jun 27	55,159
G Christie	10,052*	Oct 22	100	-	30 Jun 25	-
	10,319	Nov 23	-	-	30 Jun 26	39,143
	8,627	Oct 24	-	-	30 Jun 27	40,892

A. The maximum value of share rights yet to vest is determined based on the amount of the grant date fair value that is yet to be expensed. The minimum value of share rights yet to vest is nil since the shares will be forfeited if the vesting conditions are not met.

* The three year performance period for performance rights issued in October 2022 ended on 30 June 2025. These rights were tested against two performance hurdles, earnings per share (EPS) and return on invested capital (ROIC).

Korvest's aggregate EPS was 303.4 over the performance period. This results in 100% of the EPS performance rights vesting.

Korvest's ROIC was 26.0% over the performance period. This results in 100% of the ROIC performance rights vesting.

ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS IN PERFORMANCE RIGHTS GRANTED AS COMPENSATION

The movement during the reporting period, by value, of performance rights over ordinary shares in the Company held by each KMP are detailed below.

	Value of Options	
	Granted in year \$ (A)	Exercised in year \$ (B)
Directors		
C Hartwig	112,821	188,465
S McGregor	108,129	180,552
Executives		
S Taubitz	82,739	143,399
G Christie	61,338	117,055

A. The value of performance rights granted in the year is the fair value of the options calculated at grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The total value of the options granted is included in the table above. This amount will be allocated to remuneration over the vesting period (i.e. in years 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2027) subject to meeting the associated performance conditions.

B. The value of the performance rights exercised during the year is calculated as the market price of shares as at the close of trading on the date the performance rights were exercised after deducting the price to exercise the option.

Further details regarding options granted to executives under the Executive Share Plan are in Note 10 to the financial statements.

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

RIGHTS OVER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

The movement during the reporting period in the number of rights over ordinary shares in Korvest Ltd held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each KMP, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2024	Granted as compensation	Exercised	Lapsed	Held at 30 June 2025	Vested, not yet exercised
Directors						
C Hartwig	57,003	15,868	(19,530)	-	53,341	18,490
S McGregor	54,641	15,208	(18,710)	-	51,139	17,730
Executives						
STaubitz	41,539	11,637	(14,860)	-	38,316	13,164
G Christie	32,501	8,627	(12,130)	-	28,998	10,052

No options held by KMP are vested but not exercisable.

Vested, not exercised rights are those where the performance period ended at balance date and are exercisable, but have not been exercised as at balance date.

MOVEMENTS IN SHARES

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in Korvest Ltd held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each KMP, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 30 June 2024	Purchases	Exercise of Performance Rights	Held at 30 June 2025
Directors				
C Hartwig	140,042	-	19,530	159,572
S McGregor	141,488	-	18,710	160,198
A Stobart	16,000	-	-	16,000
G Francis	8,947	-	-	8,947
W Ranson	-	2,500	-	2,500
T Ryan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Executives				
STaubitz	57,978	-	14,860	72,838
G Christie	71,132	-	12,130	83,262

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS

From time to time, key management personnel of the Company, or their related entities, may purchase goods from the Company. These purchases are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other Company employees or customers and are minor or domestic in nature.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The relevant interest of each director over the shares and rights over such instruments issued by the Company as notified by the directors to the ASX in accordance with S250G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001, at the date of this report is as follows:

	Korvest Ltd Ordinary Shares	Korvest Ltd Performance Rights	
		Unvested	Vested
C Hartwig	159,572	34,851	18,490
S McGregor	160,198	33,409	17,730
G Francis	8,947	-	-
A Stobart	16,000	-	-
W Ranson	2,500	-	-
T Ryan	3,000	-	-

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year KPMG, the Company's auditor, has performed certain other services in addition to their statutory duties. The Board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and in accordance with written advice provided by resolution of the Audit Committee, is satisfied that the provision of these services did not compromise the auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company; and
- the non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risk and rewards.

For details of non-audit services fees charged refer to Note 5 to the financial statements.

LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 57 and forms part of the Directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

ROUNDING OFF

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and in accordance with that Instrument, amounts in the Financial report and Directors' report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement can be found on the Korvest website at <http://www.korvest.com.au/assets/downloads/Korvest-Corporate-Governance-2025.pdf>

Signed at Adelaide this Friday 25th of July 2025 in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



A STOBART, Director



C HARTWIG, Director

5 YEAR SUMMARY

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Sales revenue	(\$'000)	119,568	102,890	107,484	99,223	69,786
Profit after tax	(\$'000)	13,157	11,044	11,177	11,336	6,054
Depreciation/Amortisation (plant & equipment)	(\$'000)	2,053	1,792	1,459	1,282	1,434
Depreciation (right-of-use asset)	(\$'000)	1,208	1,160	846	874	879
Cash flow from operations	(\$'000)	18,693	10,350	14,944	3,987	6,509
Profit from ordinary activities						
- As % of Shareholders' Equity		21.6%	20.7%	22.8%	25.9%	16.9%
- As % of Sales Revenue		11.0%	10.7%	10.4%	11.4%	8.7%
Dividend						
- Total amount paid	(\$'000)	7,635	6,999	6,937	5,152	3,169
- Per issued share		65.0c	60.0c	60.0c	45.0c	28.0c
Earnings per share (Basic)		112.0c	94.7c	96.7c	99.0c	53.5c
Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)		27.1%	24.8%	23.5%	26.7%	18.4%
Number of employees		262	246	241	215	207
Shareholders						
- Number at year end		2,698	2,598	2,420	2,157	1,947
Net assets per issued ordinary share		\$5.17	\$4.58	\$4.24	\$3.82	\$3.17
Net tangible assets per issued ordinary share		\$4.49	\$3.92	\$3.81	\$3.37	\$2.63
Share price as at 30 June		\$11.02	\$8.89	\$7.75	\$7.01	\$4.99

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revenue	1	119,568	102,890
Insurance proceeds		599	-
Other income		37	38
Gain at revaluation / inception of sublease	13	12	319
Expenses, excluding net finance costs	2	(101,307)	(87,428)
Profit before financing costs		18,909	15,819
Finance income	3	387	430
Finance income – lease receivable interest		122	88
Finance costs – lease liability interest		(500)	(445)
Net finance cost		9	73
Profit before income tax		18,918	15,892
Income tax expense	18	(5,761)	(4,848)
Profit from continuing operations		13,157	11,044
Profit for the year		13,157	11,044
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		2,088	-
Related tax		(626)	-
Total other comprehensive income		1,462	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		14,619	11,044
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		14,619	11,044
Total comprehensive income for the period		14,619	11,044
Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	4	112.0	94.7
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	4	111.3	94.0

The notes on pages 28 to 52 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	13,030	6,789
Investment	15	275	275
Trade and other receivables	7	21,151	22,556
Prepayments		582	586
Insurance receivable		599	-
Inventories	8	18,496	16,986
Lease receivable	13	206	180
Total current assets		54,339	47,372
Property, plant and equipment	11	26,743	23,039
Right-of-use asset	13	8,063	7,704
Lease receivable	13	1,235	1,430
Total non-current assets		36,041	32,173
Total assets		90,380	79,545
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	11,970	9,294
Employee benefits	10	4,014	3,605
Tax payable		957	1,289
Lease liabilities	13	1,161	1,161
Total current liabilities		18,102	15,349
Employee benefits	10	402	347
Deferred tax liability	18	2,339	2,079
Lease liabilities	13	8,721	8,322
Total non-current liabilities		11,462	10,748
Total liabilities		29,564	26,097
Net assets		60,816	53,448
Equity			
Share capital	16	14,530	14,462
Reserves	16	46,286	38,986
Retained profit / (losses)		-	-
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		60,816	53,448
Total equity		60,816	53,448

The notes on pages 28 to 52 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		139,931	116,546
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(114,788)	(101,665)
Cash generated from operating activities		25,143	14,881
Interest received		387	430
Interest received lease receivable		122	88
Interest paid lease liabilities		(500)	(445)
Income tax payments		(6,459)	(4,604)
Net cash from operating activities	14	18,693	10,350
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		63	70
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12	(3,694)	(4,513)
Net cash from investing activities		(3,631)	(4,443)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Transaction costs related to issue of share capital		(7)	(7)
Payment of lease liabilities		(1,179)	(1,052)
Dividends paid	17	(7,635)	(6,999)
Net cash from financing activities		(8,821)	(8,058)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,241	(2,151)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		6,789	8,940
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	14	13,030	6,789

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

	Share capital \$'000	Equity compensation reserve \$'000	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Profits reserve \$'000	Retained profits / (losses) \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024	14,462	1,708	6,303	30,975	-	53,448
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	13,157	13,157
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,462	-	-	1,462
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,462	-	13,157	14,619
Transactions with owners of the Company recognised directly in equity						
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company						
Shares issued under the Share Plans	68	-	-	-	-	68
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	316	-	-	-	316
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(7,635)	-	(7,635)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	68	316	-	(7,635)	-	(7,251)
Transfer to profits reserve	-	-	-	13,157	(13,157)	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	14,530	2,024	7,765	36,497	-	60,816
Balance at 1 July 2023	14,395	1,410	6,303	26,930	-	49,038
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	11,044	11,044
	-	-	-	-	11,044	11,044
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Transactions with owners of the Company recognised directly in equity						
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company						
Shares issued under the Share Plans	67	-	-	-	-	67
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	298	-	-	-	298
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(6,999)	-	(6,999)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	67	298	-	(6,999)	-	(6,634)
Transfer to profits reserve	-	-	-	11,044	(11,044)	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	14,462	1,708	6,303	30,975	-	54,448

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Korvest Ltd, as a result of not having any subsidiaries, is not required by Australian Accounting standards (AAS) to prepare consolidated financial statements and as a result subsection 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 to prepare a Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement does not apply to the Company.

The notes on pages 28 to 52 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BASIS OF PREPARATION

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Korvest Ltd (the 'Company') is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is 580 Prospect Road, Kilburn SA 5084. The Company is a for-profit entity and is primarily involved in manufacturing businesses as detailed in the Segment Reporting (Note 6).

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 July 2025.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for land and buildings, which are measured at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing these financial statements management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Note 8 - Inventories
- Note 11 - Property, plant and equipment

ROUNDING

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and in accordance with that Instrument, amounts in the financial statements and directors' report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE**AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing and financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are 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 Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company'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.'

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

This section focuses on the Company's performance for the year. Disclosures in this section include analysis of the Company's profit before tax by reference to the activities performed by the Company and analysis of key revenues and operating costs, segmental information, net finance costs and earnings per share.

1. REVENUE

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Sale of goods and services

Revenue from the sale of goods in the ordinary course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from sale of goods (industrial products) is recognised at a point in time when the customer gains control of the goods which is usually when the goods are delivered to the customer or picked up from the Company's premises. Revenue from galvanising services is recognised at the point the services are provided which, given the short term nature of the process, is when the customers' product has been galvanised. The Company's standard trading terms are 30 days end of month.

Goods and services tax

Revenue is recognised net of goods and services tax (GST).

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Sales revenue		
Sale of goods and services	119,568	102,890

Disaggregation of revenue is presented in Note 6 Segment Reporting.

2. EXPENSES

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Good and services tax

Expenses are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the expense.

EXPENSES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cost of goods sold	73,749	62,623
Sales, marketing and warehousing expenses	18,406	17,105
Administration expenses	4,080	3,273
Distribution expenses	4,958	4,424
Bad and doubtful debts expense net of reimbursement right	114	3
	101,307	87,428

2. EXPENSES (continued)

Profit before income tax has been arrived at after charging the following expenses:	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employee benefits:		
Wages and salaries	24,564	21,367
Other associated personnel expenses	3,270	2,899
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds	2,478	2,164
Expense relating to annual and long service leave	2,158	1,956
Termination benefits	26	34
Employee share bonus plan expense	75	74
Executive share plan expense	316	298
Other:		
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(38)	(35)
Research and development expense	310	291
Depreciation – property, plant and equipment	2,053	1,792
Depreciation – right-of-use asset	1,208	1,160
Impairment of inventories	105	53

3. FINANCE INCOME

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

4. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees.

BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 30 June 2025 was based on the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of \$13,157 thousand (2024: \$11,044 thousand) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 of 11,747,242 (2024: 11,664,426).

The calculation of diluted earnings per share at 30 June 2025 was based on the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of \$13,157 thousand (2024: \$11,044 thousand) and a weighted average number of potential ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 of 11,815,838 (2024: 11,751,878).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES (BASIC)

	2025 Shares '000	2024 Shares '000
Issued ordinary shares at 1 July	11,679	11,576
Effect of shares issued during year	68	88
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June	11,747	11,664

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES (DILUTED)

	2025 Shares '000	2024 Shares '000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	11,747	11,664
Effect of Executive Share Plan	69	88
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June	11,816	11,752

BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2025 Cents per Share	2024 Cents per Share
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	112.0	94.7
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	111.3	94.0

5. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Audit services:		
Auditors of the Company (KPMG Australia)		
– audit and review of financial statements	154,965	160,215
	154,965	160,215
Other services:		
Auditors of the Company (KPMG Australia)		
– taxation advice and tax compliance services*	10,450	9,928
	10,450	9,928

* The basis for determining the fee for other services was on a time and materials basis

6. SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment results that are reported to the Company's Managing Director (the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses, and income tax assets and liabilities.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company has two reportable segments. The business is organised based on products and services. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's reportable segments.

Industrial Products

Industrial Products segment includes the manufacture of electrical and cable support systems. It includes the business trading under the EzyStrut name.

Production

Production segment represents the Korvest Galvanising business, which provides hot dip galvanising services.

GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS

The Company predominantly operates in Australia.

CUSTOMERS

Revenue from two customers of the Group's Industrial Products segment represented \$18,857,000 and \$16,011,000 (2024: one customer \$15,467,000) of the Group's total revenues.

Information regarding the operations of each reportable segment is included below in the manner reported to the chief operating decision maker as defined in AASB 8. Performance is measured based on segment profit before tax (PBT). Inter-segment transactions are not recorded as revenue. Instead, a cost allocation relating to the transactions is made based on negotiated rates.

Business Segments	Industrial Products		Production		Total	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Sales revenue	108,993	92,734	10,575	10,156	119,568	102,890
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,340)	(1,171)	(464)	(433)	(1,804)	(1,604)
Depreciation ROU asset	(1,208)	(1,160)	-	-	(1,208)	(1,160)
Interest expense- leased assets	(500)	(445)	-	-	(500)	(445)
Reportable segment profit before tax	17,578	14,563	2,762	2,060	20,340	16,623
Reportable segment assets	45,415	45,002	7,732	6,655	53,147	51,657
Capital expenditure	2,209	3,047	1,073	1,361	3,282	4,408

RECONCILIATION OF REPORTABLE SEGMENT PROFIT, ASSETS AND OTHER MATERIAL ITEMS

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit		
Total profit for reportable segments	20,340	16,623
Gain at inception of sublease	-	319
Unallocated amounts – other corporate expenses (net of corporate income)	(1,422)	(1,050)
Profit before income tax	18,918	15,892
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	53,147	51,657
Land and buildings	12,600	10,621
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	13,305	7,064
Right-of-use asset	8,063	7,704
Lease receivable	1,441	1,430
Insurance receivable	599	-
Other unallocated amounts	1,225	1,069
Total assets	90,380	79,545
Capital expenditure		
Capital expenditure for reportable segments	3,282	4,408
Other corporate capital expenditure	412	105
Total capital expenditure	3,694	4,513
Other material items		
Depreciation and amortisation for reportable segments	1,804	1,604
Unallocated amounts – corporate depreciation	249	188
Total depreciation and amortisation	2,053	1,792

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

WORKING CAPITAL

Working capital represents the assets and liabilities the Company generates through its trading activity. The Company therefore defines working capital as inventory, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and provisions.

Careful management of working capital ensures that the Company can meet its trading and financing obligations within its ordinary operating cycle.

This section provides further information regarding working capital management and analysis of the elements of working capital.

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-derivative financial instruments that are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any identified impairment losses.

The fair values of trade and other receivables are estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the measurement date. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial. Fair value is determined at initial recognition and, for disclosure purposes, at each annual reporting date.

Goods and services tax

Trade receivables are recognised inclusive of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) which is payable to taxation authorities. The net amount of GST payable to the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Trade receivables	21,320	22,632
Less: Allowance for impairment	(250)	(192)
Add: Reimbursement right	81	116
Net trade receivables	21,151	22,556

Impairment

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of trade receivables. Loss rates are calculated using a "roll rate" method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off.

When determining the credit risk for trade receivables the Company uses quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company takes out trade credit insurance and this gives rise to a reimbursement right for any expected credit loss that arises on trade receivables. This reimbursement right is recognised at the same time as the expected credit loss provision is recognised.

The Company sells to a variety of customers including wholesalers and end users.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Movement in allowance for impairment		
Balance at 1 July	(192)	(133)
Amounts written off against allowance	14	20
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(72)	(79)
Balance at 30 June	(250)	(192)

8. INVENTORIES

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on average cost and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production and conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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

Non-financial assets such as inventories are recognised net of amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from a taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Raw materials and consumables	3,508	3,118
Work in progress	483	394
Finished goods	14,505	13,474
	18,496	16,986

Finished goods are shown net of an impairment provision amounting to \$890,000 (2024: \$785,000) arising from the likely inability to sell a product range at or equal to the cost of inventory.

The impairment provision is calculated having regard for the quantity of stock on hand for each item in comparison to usage over the past year. Where items have been on hand for more than twelve months and more than ten years of stock are held based on recent sales history, then a provision is held for the entire stock value (net of scrap recoveries). Using the same measures, where more than five but less than ten years of stock are on hand 20% of the value (net of scrap recoveries) is provided for. The greatest uncertainty in estimating the provision is the future demand for the items.

During the year ended 30 June 2025 inventories of \$62,486,000 (2024: \$52,126,000) were recognised as an expense during the year and included in cost of goods sold.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Trade and other accounts payable are non-derivative financial instruments measured at cost.

Trade payables are recognised inclusive of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) which is recoverable from taxation authorities. The net amount of GST recoverable from the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Trade payables and accrued expenses	6,224	4,339
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses	5,746	4,955
	11,970	9,294

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Long-term benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term service benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is calculated using expected future increases in wage and salary rates, including related on-costs and expected settlement dates, and is discounted using the rates attached to high quality corporate bonds at the reporting date which have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Company's obligations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Liability for annual leave	1,739	1,574
Liability for long service leave	2,275	2,031
	4,014	3,605
Non-current		
Liability for long service leave	402	347
Total employee benefits	4,416	3,952

Accrued wages and salaries are included in accrued expenses in Note 9.

Defined contribution superannuation funds

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Share based payments

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the performance rights with only non-market performance conditions is measured using the Black-Scholes formula. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility of the Company's share prices, adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments, expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

Employee Share Bonus Plan

The Employee Share Bonus Plan allows Company employees to receive shares of the Company. Shares are allotted to employees who have served a qualifying period. Up to \$1,000 per year in shares is allotted to each qualifying employee. The fair value of shares issued is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value of the shares granted is measured using a present value method.

Korvest Performance Rights Plan (KPRP)

The Plan is designed to provide long term incentives to eligible senior employees of the Company and entitles them to acquire shares in the Company, subject to the successful achievement of performance hurdles. For each issue two performance hurdles are applied being Earnings per Share (EPS) and Return on Invested Capital (ROIC).

Under the Plan, eligible employees are offered Performance Rights, which enables the employee to acquire one fully paid ordinary share in the Company for no monetary consideration, once the Performance Rights vest. The conditions attached to the Performance Rights are measured over the three year period commencing at the beginning of the financial year in which the Performance Rights are granted. If the performance conditions at the end of the three year period are met, in whole or in part, all or the relevant percentage of the Performance Rights will vest.

	Plan	Performance hurdles	Number of rights initially granted	Number outstanding at balance date
Grant date				
October 2022	KPRP	EPS / ROIC	67,232	67,232
November 2023	KPRP	EPS / ROIC	69,020	69,020
October 2024	KPRP	EPS / ROIC	58,027	58,027
Total performance rights			194,279	194,279

Measurement of fair values

The fair value of both the ROIC and EPS hurdle rights were measured based on the Black-Scholes method. In addition, as any resulting shares issued due to vested performance rights have a two-year trading restriction, a discount for lack of marketability is applied using the Finnerty Model.

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair value at grant date of the KPRP were as follows:

	2025	2024
Fair value at grant date	\$7.11	\$5.69
Share price at grant date	\$9.62	\$7.80
Exercise price	-	-
Share price volatility	21.7%	26.2%
Dividend yield	6.76%	7.69%
Risk free interest rate	4.40%	4.93%
Life of options	2.7 yrs	2.7 yrs
Advised restriction period (after vesting)	2 yrs	2 yrs

Reconciliation of outstanding share options/rights

Grant date	Exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of rights at beginning of year	Rights granted	Lapsed	Forfeited	Exercised	Number of options at end of year on issue	Exercisable at 30 June
2025										
Oct 21	Jul 24	Jul 25	-	65,230	-	-	-	(65,230)	-	-
Oct 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	-	67,232	-	-	-	-	67,232	67,232
Nov 23	Jul 26	Jul 27	-	69,020	-	-	-	-	69,020	-
Oct 24	Jul 27	Jul 28	-	-	58,027	-	-	-	58,027	-
				201,482	58,027	-	-	(65,230)	194,279	67,232
<i>Weighted average exercise price</i>				<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>
2024										
Oct 20	Jul 23	Jul 24	-	84,814	-	-	-	(84,814)	-	-
Oct 21	Jul 24	Jul 25	-	65,230	-	-	-	-	65,230	65,230
Oct 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	-	67,232	-	-	-	-	67,232	-
Nov 23	Jul 26	Jul 27	-	-	69,020	-	-	-	69,020	-
				212,276	69,020	-	-	(84,814)	201,482	65,230
<i>Weighted average exercise price</i>				<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>	<i>\$Nil</i>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

TANGIBLE ASSETS

The following section shows the physical tangible assets used by the Company to operate the business, generating revenues and profits.

This section explains the accounting policies applied and specific judgments and estimates made by the Directors in arriving at the net book value of these assets.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land and buildings are measured at fair value.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- The cost of materials and direct labour;
- Any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- When the Company has an obligation to remove the assets or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalised borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the carrying value of property, plant and equipment less the estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is generally recognised in profit or loss, unless the amount is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| ▪ Buildings | 25 years |
| ▪ Plant and equipment | 3-12 years |

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

Fair value measurement

Land and buildings are valued by an independent valuer every three years. In the intervening years between independent valuations the directors make an assessment of the value of the land and buildings having regard for the most recent independent valuation. The Directors obtained an independent valuation in June 2025.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. On-going repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

	Land & Buildings (fair value) \$'000	Plant & Equipment (cost) \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2023	10,730	27,997	38,727
Acquisitions	-	4,513	4,513
Disposals and write-offs	-	(329)	(329)
Balance at 30 June 2024	10,730	32,181	42,911
Balance at 1 July 2024	10,730	32,181	42,911
Acquisitions	-	3,694	3,694
Disposals and write-offs	-	(146)	(146)
Revaluation	1,870	-	1,870
Balance at 30 June 2025	12,600	35,729	48,329
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	18,374	18,374
Depreciation charge for the year	109	1,683	1,792
Disposals	-	(294)	(294)
Balance at 30 June 2024	109	19,763	19,872
Balance at 1 July 2024	109	19,763	19,872
Depreciation charge for the year	109	1,944	2,053
Revaluation	(218)	-	(218)
Disposals	-	(121)	(121)
Balance at 30 June 2025	-	21,586	21,586
Carrying amounts			
At 30 June 2023	10,730	9,623	20,353
At 30 June 2024	10,621	12,418	23,039
At 30 June 2025	12,600	14,143	26,743

As at 30 June 2025, the plant and equipment asset class held \$2,725m of assets under construction (2024: \$1.683m). Assets under construction are not depreciated until such time as the asset is commissioned and ready for use.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF LAND AND BUILDINGS

At least every three years the directors obtain an independent valuation to support the fair value of Land and Buildings. This valuation is used by the directors as a guide in determining the directors' valuation for the Land and Buildings.

An independent valuation of Land and Buildings was carried out in June 2025 by Ms Suzanna Ham, AAPI of AON Valuation Services on the basis of the open market value of the properties concerned in their highest and best use and was used as a reference for the directors' valuation as at 30 June 2025.

The carrying amount of the Land and Buildings at cost at 30 June 2025 if not revalued would be \$748,000 (2024: \$790,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

VALUATION TECHNIQUE AND SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of Land and Buildings, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used. The valuation of land and buildings is based on Level 3 fair values.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value Measurement
Capitalised income approach: the valuation model applies a yield to the property's income to assess its value less any required capital expenditure. The yield applied to the potential rental return from the property is based on recent sales and has been calculated by dividing the estimated rental return from comparable sales against its sale price to derive a fair market sales price. Capitalised value has been increased by the value of vacant land as the property has below average site coverage indicating further capacity for development.	Market yield - 7.25% Potential rental rate - \$70/m ² Land value for vacant land - \$240/m ²	The estimated market value would increase if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market yield was lower Potential rental rate was higher Land value was higher

12. IMPAIRMENT TESTING

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The carrying amounts of the Company's tangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

Any impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets' carrying amounts do not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

RESULTS

The Company has determined that calculation of the recoverable amount of assets or CGUs is not required as at 30 June 2025 as there were no impairment indicators.

LEASES

13. LEASES

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by any impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by seeking from its bankers, indicative interest rates for the type of asset being leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments; and
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases. Lease payments associated with these leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Short term leases are leases with a term of less than 12 months from their commencement date.

Leases as a lessee

The Company leases warehouse facilities. Warehouse leases are generally for periods ranging from 3 to 15 years with options to renew the lease after that date. Warehouse leases provide for annual rent reviews based on CPI or market rents. For warehouse leases it is assumed to be reasonably certain that all options will be exercised.

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

i. Right-of-use assets

	Warehouses \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024	7,704
Additions to right-of-use assets	1,567
Derecognition of right-of-use assets	-
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	(1,208)
Balance at 30 June 2025	8,063
Balance at 1 July 2023	4,896
Additions to right-of-use assets	4,156
Derecognition of right-of-use assets	(188)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	(1,160)
Balance at 30 June 2024	7,704

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

13. LEASES (continued)

ii. Lease liability

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current	1,161	1,161
Non-current	8,721	8,322
Total Lease liability	9,882	9,483

iii. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Depreciation right-of-use asset	1,208	1,160
Expenses relating to short-term leases	500	445

iv. Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows used in operating activities	500	445
Cash flows used in financing activities	1,179	1,052
Total cash outflow for leases	1,679	1,497

Leases as a lessor

The Company leases two adjoining buildings in New South Wales to accommodate the Sydney EzyStrut branch. One of the buildings is sublet with the arrangement allowing Korvest to control a common hardstand area between the two buildings.

During 2025, the Company recognised interest income on lease receivables of \$122,000 (2024: \$88,000).

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Less than one year	313	301
One to two years	323	311
Two to three years	332	320
Three to four years	342	330
Four to five years	353	340
More than five years	118	467
Total undiscounted lease receivable	1,781	2,069
Unearned finance income	340	459
Net investment in the lease	1,441	1,610

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

This section outlines how the Company manages its capital structure, including its balance sheet liquidity and access to capital markets.

The directors determine the appropriate capital structure of the Company, specifically how much is realised from shareholders and how much is borrowed from the financial institutions to finance the Company's activities now and in the future.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Investments and term deposits comprise deposits with maturities greater than three months at balance date.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	13,030	6,789
Term deposits	275	275

RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	13,157	11,044
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,053	1,792
Depreciation right-of-use asset	1,208	1,160
Impairment of trade receivables (net of reimbursements)	114	3
(Reversal of) Impairment of inventories	105	53
(Profit) on termination of lease	-	(4)
(Profit) on derecognition of Right-of-use asset	-	(319)
Loss/(Profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(38)	(35)
Equity-settled share-based payment expense	391	372
	16,990	14,066
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other receivables	1,291	(3,694)
Lease receivable	182	84
Prepayments	4	(48)
Insurance receivable	(599)	-
Inventories	(1,616)	(247)
Trade and other payables	2,675	(378)
Deferred tax	(366)	(381)
Income taxes payable	(332)	625
Provisions and employee benefits	464	323
Net cash from operating activities	18,693	10,350

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Finance Director has overall responsibility for all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The Finance Director regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, the Finance Director assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of the Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are required to be reported to the Audit Committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of consideration paid or received, net of transaction costs as appropriate, and subsequently carried at fair value or amortised cost, as indicated in the table below.

Financial assets and liabilities	Classification under AASB 9
Cash, cash equivalents and Investments	Amortised cost
Trade and other receivables	Amortised cost
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is summarised below:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash, cash equivalents and Investments	13,305	7,064
Trade and other receivables	21,151	22,556
Lease Receivable	1,441	1,610

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash, cash equivalents and investments are held with a major Australian bank.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

There is an established credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings and trade references when applicable and available. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represent the maximum open amount without requiring further approval. These limits are subject to on-going review. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis. The Company takes out trade credit insurance to reduce the Company's credit risk exposure.

Goods are sold subject to retention of title clauses, so that in the event of non-payment the Company may have a secured claim. The Company otherwise does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

The Company uses an expected credit loss (ECL) model to measure the allowance for losses. The Company uses quantitative and qualitative information based on the Company's historical experience, informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting period by geographic region was as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Carrying values		
Australia	21,133	22,554
New Zealand	18	2
	21,151	22,556

At 30 June 2025, the Company's most significant customer, located in Australia, accounted for \$4,723,000 of the trade and other receivables carrying amount (2024: \$5,742,000).

Impairment losses

The ageing of the trade and other receivables at the reporting date that were not impaired is set out below.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Gross		
Not past due nor impaired	17,011	15,232
Past due 0-30 days	2,610	6,342
Past due 31-90 days	740	1,042
More than 91 days	959	17
Loss allowance	(169)	(77)
	21,151	22,556

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of financial liabilities and leases, including estimated interest payments. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows (inflows shown as positive, outflows as negative).

	2025 Contractual cash flows					2024 Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities										
Trade and other payables	11,970	(11,970)	(11,970)	-	-	9,294	(9,294)	(9,294)	-	-
Lease liabilities*	9,882	(12,469)	(1,467)	(5,641)	(5,361)	9,483	(11,288)	(1,627)	(6,371)	(3,290)
	21,852	(24,439)	(13,437)	(5,641)	(5,361)	18,776	(20,582)	(10,921)	(6,371)	(3,290)

* The lease liability contractual cashflows include any optional lease renewal periods where those options have not yet been exercised. They do not include any CPI based adjustments for future periods as the rate of those adjustments is unknown.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Australian dollar (AUD). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are US dollars (USD) and Thai Baht (THB) and Euros (EUR).

Exposure to currency risk

The Company did not have any material exposure to foreign currency risk and as a result movements in the Australian dollar against other currencies will not have a material impact on the Company's profit or equity.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not currently exposed in any material way to interest rate risk. The risk is limited to the re-pricing of short term deposits utilised for surplus funds. Such deposits generally re-price approximately every 30 days.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Movements in interest rates will not have a material impact on the Company's profit or equity.

Other market price risk

The Company has no material financial instrument exposure to other market price risk as it is not exposed to either commodity price risk or equity securities price risk. The Company does not enter into commodity contracts other than to meet the Company's expected usage requirements.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital (net debt and equity) are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

During the year the Company was not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company holds trade credit insurance to insure some of the risk associated with the collection of trade receivables.

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUES

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

16. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Asset revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to land and buildings measured at fair value in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Profits reserve

The profits reserve represents current year and accumulated profits transferred to a reserve to preserve the characteristic as a profit. Such profits are available to enable payment of franked dividends in the future.

Equity compensation reserve

The Equity compensation reserve represents the accumulated expense recognised for share-based payments granted by the Company to date. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

SHARE CAPITAL

	2025 Shares '000	2024 Shares '000
Ordinary shares		
On issue at 1 July	11,679	11,576
Issued under the Employee Share Bonus Plan	15	18
Issued under the Executive Share Plan	65	85
On issue at 30 June – fully paid	11,759	11,679

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

17. DIVIDENDS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Dividends paid are classified as distribution of profit consistent with the balance sheet classification of the related debt or equity instrument.

RECOGNISED AMOUNTS

	Cents per share	Total amount \$'000	Percentage franked	Tax rate	Date of payment
2025					
Final 2024 ordinary	40.0	4,697	100%	30%	6 September 2024
Interim 2025 ordinary	25.0	2,938	100%	30%	7 March 2025
Total amount		7,635			
2024					
Final 2023 ordinary	35.0	4,081	100%	30%	6 September 2023
Interim 2024 ordinary	25.0	2,918	100%	30%	5 March 2024
Total amount		6,999			

UNRECOGNISED AMOUNTS

After the balance sheet date the following dividends were proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided.

	Cents per share	Total amount \$'000	Percentage franked	Tax rate	Date of payment
2025					
Final 2025 ordinary	40.0	4,704	100%	30%	5 September 2025
Special	10.0	1,176	100%	30%	5 September 2025

The financial effect of these dividends have not been brought to account in the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and will be recognised in subsequent financial reports.

DIVIDEND FRANKING ACCOUNT

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Franking credits available to shareholders of Korvest Ltd for subsequent financial years	19,105	16,250

The above available amounts are based on the balance of the dividend franking account at year-end adjusted for:

- franking credits that will arise from the payment of the current tax liabilities;
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the year-end;
- franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the year-end; and
- franking credits that the entity may be prevented from distributing in subsequent years.

The ability to utilise the franking credits is dependent upon being able to declare dividends. The impact on the dividend franking account of dividends proposed after the reporting date but not recognised as a liability is to reduce it by \$2,520,000 (2024: reduce by \$2,002,000).

TAXATION

This section outlines the tax accounting policies, current and deferred tax impacts, a reconciliation of profit before tax to the tax charge and the movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

18. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

18. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

INCOME TAX RECOGNISED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	6,127	5,229
Prior year	-	-
	6,127	5,229
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		
- relating to current year	(366)	(381)
- relating to prior year	-	-
	(366)	(381)
Total income tax expense in Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income	5,761	4,848

NUMERICAL RECONCILIATION BETWEEN TAX EXPENSE AND PRE-TAX NET PROFIT

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit before tax	18,918	15,892
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate of 30% (2024:30%)	5,675	4,768
Non-deductible expenses	86	80
Prior year over provision	-	-
Income tax expense on pre-tax net profit	5,761	4,848

RECOGNISED DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(4,010)	(3,577)	(4,010)	(3,577)
Leases	2,965	2,845	(2,419)	(2,311)	546	534
Lease receivable	-	-	(432)	(483)	(432)	(483)
Inventories	267	235	(723)	(632)	(456)	(397)
Provisions / accruals	1,406	1,258	-	-	1,406	1,258
Provision for doubtful debts	51	23	-	-	51	23
Other	4	11	-	-	4	11
Tax loss carried forward	552	552	-	-	552	552
Tax (assets) / liabilities	5,245	4,924	(7,584)	(7,003)	(2,339)	(2,079)
Set off of tax	(5,245)	(4,924)	5,245	4,924	-	-
Net tax (assets) / liabilities	-	-	(2,339)	(2,079)	(2,339)	(2,079)

MOVEMENT IN DEFERRED TAX BALANCES DURING THE YEAR

	Balance 30 June 24 \$'000	Recognised in profit \$'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income \$'000	Over provision prior year \$'000	Balance 30 June 25 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment	(3,577)	194	(627)	-	(4,010)
Leases	534	12	-	-	546
Lease receivable	(483)	51	-	-	(432)
Inventories	(397)	(59)	-	-	(456)
Provisions / accruals	1,258	148	-	-	1,406
Provision for doubtful debts	23	28	-	-	51
Other	11	(7)	-	-	4
Tax loss carried forward	552	-	-	-	552
	(2,079)	367	(627)	-	(2,339)

	Balance 30 June 23 \$'000	Recognised in profit \$'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income \$'000	Over provision prior year \$'000	Balance 30 June 24 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment	(3,799)	222	-	-	(3,577)
Leases	89	445	-	-	534
Lease receivable		(483)	-	-	(483)
Inventories	(497)	100	-	-	(397)
Provisions / accruals	1,149	109	-	-	1,258
Provision for doubtful debts	28	(5)	-	-	23
Other	18	(7)	-	-	11
Tax loss carried forward	552	-	-	-	552
	(2,460)	381	-	-	(2,079)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

OTHER NOTES

19. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The following were key management personnel of the Company at any time during the reporting period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

Non-Executive Directors			
Andrew Stobart (Chairman)	Gary Francis	Warrick Ranson	Therese Ryan
Executive Directors		Executives	
Chris Hartwig (Managing Director)	Steven McGregor (Finance Director & Company Secretary)	Gavin Christie (General Manager, Operations)	Stephen Taubitz (General Manager Sales - EzyStrut)

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION POLICY

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no director has entered into a material contract with the Company since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year-end.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The key management personnel compensation comprised:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Short-term employee benefits	2,320,739	2,089,519
Post-employment benefits	167,098	154,399
Long term benefits	57,731	66,207
Share based payments	279,314	276,811
	2,824,882	2,586,936

INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES COMPENSATION DISCLOSURES

Information regarding individual directors' and executives' compensation and some equity instrument disclosure as permitted by Corporations Regulations 2M.3 is provided in the remuneration report section of the Directors' report.

20. COMMITMENTS

At 30 June 2025, the Company had contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment of \$768,000 (2024: \$947,000).

21. GUARANTEES ENTERED INTO BY THE COMPANY

Bank guarantees given by the Company in favour of customers and landlords amounted to \$3,625,235 (2024: \$2,222,465).

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Other than the dividend disclosed in Note 18, between the end of the year and the date of this report, no item, transaction or event of a material nature has arisen that, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, is likely to significantly effect the operations of the Company in subsequent financial periods.

23. CONTINGENCIES

Remediation costs of \$869,000 in relation to a third party design fault have been incurred during the year and expensed. Recovery of all or a significant component of these costs is expected but not yet certain, pending settlement with the supplier.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. In the opinion of the Directors of Korvest Ltd (the Company):
 - (a) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 24 to 52 and the Remuneration report in the Directors' report, set out on pages 12 to 20, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - (b) the Consolidated entity disclosure statement as at 30 June 2025 set out on page 27 is true and correct; and
 - (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
2. The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the chief executive officer and chief financial officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.
3. The Directors draw attention to the Basis of preparation note on page 28, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Dated at Adelaide this 25th July 2025

Signed in accordance with resolution of directors:



ANDREW STOBART
DIRECTOR



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Korvest Ltd

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of Korvest Ltd (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company gives a true and fair view, including of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025;
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Consolidated entity disclosure statement and accompanying basis of preparation as at 30 June 2025;
- Notes, including material accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Company in accordance with 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 fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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 of the current period.

This matter was 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 this matter.

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Revenue recognition – Industrial Products (\$108,993k)

Refer to Note 1 and 6 to the Financial Report

The key audit matter

The Company's Industrial Products segment revenue relates to the sale of goods and services.

Revenue recognition was a key audit matter due to the quantum of the balance, and the significant audit effort we have applied in assessing the Company's recognition and measurement of Industrial Products revenue. This was the result of the:

- High volume of transactions within revenue recognised from the sale of goods;
- Opportunity for manual intervention and the high volume of transactions presenting conditions for transactions to be recorded incorrectly; and
- Presumed fraud risk under the auditing standards.

In assessing this key audit matter, we involved senior audit team members who understand the Company's business, industry and the economic environment it operates in.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures included:

- Developing an understanding of key revenue internal controls.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition against the requirements of AASB 15 and our understanding of the business.
- Reading a sample of executed customer contracts from the sale of goods to understand the key terms of the arrangements and the performance obligations.
- Using data and analytics we compared the sales transactions for the period to the Company's records of customer sales orders and despatch documentation.
- Testing a sample of customer sales orders and deliveries to the acknowledged customer sales orders and delivery dockets.
- For a sample of revenue transactions recognised by the Company either side of the year end, we checked to customer sales orders and despatch documentation to determine when the goods were delivered; and
- Evaluating the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financials against the requirements of the accounting standards.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Korvest Ltd's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Korvest Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025, complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



KPMG

Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Our responsibilities

We have audited the Remuneration report included in pages 13 to 23 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion as to whether the Remuneration Report complies in all material respects with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*, based on our audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*.



Darren Ball
Partner

Adelaide

25 July 2025

*This is the original version of the audit report over the financial statements signed by the directors on 25 July 2025. Page references should be read as follows to reflect the correct references now that the financial statements have been presented in the context of the annual report in its entirety: the Remuneration Report is set out on pages 12 to 20, as opposed to pages 13 to 23 outlined above.



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Korvest Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Korvest Ltd for the financial year ending 30 June 2025 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

Darren Ball

Partner

Adelaide

25 July 2025

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below.

SHAREHOLDINGS (AS AT 25 JULY 2025)

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The number of shares held by substantial shareholders and their associates are set out below:

Shareholder	Percentage	Number
Donald Cant Pty Ltd	5.3%	621,759
Perpetual Limited and its related bodies corporate	5.0%	588,266

VOTING RIGHTS

ORDINARY SHARES

Refer to note 16 in the financial statements.

OPTIONS

Refer to note 10 in the financial statements.

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS

Category	Number of Equity Security Holders		
	Total Holders	Units	% Issued Capital
1 - 1,000	1,468	516,963	4.40
1,001 - 5,000	872	2,215,196	18.84
5,001 - 10,000	176	1,330,710	11.32
10,001 - 100,000	153	3,447,466	29.32
100,001 and over	14	4,248,751	36.12
	2,683	11,759,086	100

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares is 80.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE

The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Home exchange is Sydney.

OTHER INFORMATION

Korvest Ltd, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, is a publicly listed company limited by shares.

ON MARKET BUY BACK

There is no current on-market buy back.

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Held	Percentage of Capital Held
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	1,059,911	9.01
Donald Cant Pty Ltd	621,759	5.29
Anacacia Pty Ltd <Wattle Fund A/C>	426,606	3.63
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	368,108	3.13
Creative Living (Qld) Pty Ltd	320,000	2.72
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	254,029	2.16
Rathvale Pty Limited	212,958	1.81
AllegroTwo Super Fund Pty Ltd <Allegro Super Fund No 2 A/C>	196,062	1.67
Brazil Farming Pty Ltd	166,416	1.42
Mr Steven McGregor	139,440	1.19
Est Mr William Francis Cannon	139,189	1.18
Brazil Farming Pty Ltd	124,554	1.06
Gotterdamerung Pty Limited <Gotterdamerung Family A/C>	113,289	0.96
Gotterdamerung Pty Limited <Gotterdamerung Family S/F A/C>	106,430	0.91
Robert Nairn Pty Ltd	100,000	0.85
KBM Engineering Co Pty Ltd	87,533	0.74
Mr Christian Andrew Hartwig <Hartwig Exe Share PI Fam A/C>	83,538	0.71
Mr Gavin Leith Christie	83,262	0.71
Mrs Helen Elizabeth Rollinson	82,269	0.70
Mr Stephen Bradley Taubitz	72,838	0.62
	4,758,191	40.46

OFFICES AND OFFICERS

COMPANY SECRETARY

Steven John William McGregor BA(Acc), FCA, AGIA, ACG

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED OFFICE

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580 Prospect Road
Kilburn, South Australia, 5084
Ph: (08) 8360 4500
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LOCATIONS OF SHARE REGISTRY

Adelaide

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www.korvestgalvanisers.com.au