



Australia's future in bioenergy and renewables

Annual Report 2026

Delorean Corporation Limited
ACN 638 111 127



Australia's transition to a low-carbon future is creating demand for new energy sources.

Renewable natural gas provides a reliable, lower-carbon energy solution for hard-to-abate industries that cannot be easily electrified.

Bioenergy is proven, commercially viable, mature technology, widely deployed internationally. In Australia, the renewable gas market is only beginning to emerge, creating a significant opportunity for infrastructure deployment.

Delorean is building the renewable natural gas infrastructure, partnerships and platform to scale the bioenergy in Australia.



Table Of Contents

Contents

Company Overview	4
Delorean at a Glance	5
Corporate Directory	6
About This Report	7
Chairman's Address.....	8
Investment Highlights	12
Delorean Results in FY2026.....	13
FY2026 at a Glance	14
Directors' Report	17
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.....	64
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	65
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	66
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.....	68
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	69
Directors' Declaration	127



Company Overview



SA1 Salisbury Bioenergy Plant

Annual Report

This annual report provides a summary of our activities and performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Delorean Corporation

We are a leading bioenergy company in Australia, committed to sustainability and innovation. Our projects are paving the way towards a greener future, reducing environmental burdens and powering a cleaner, more sustainable Australia.



Vision

To be recognised as Australia and New Zealand's leading emerging renewable energy generator



Mission

To build, own and operate the largest portfolio of commercially successful renewable energy infrastructure in Australia and New Zealand, measured by value of developed assets and quantity of renewable electricity, heat and renewable gas produced.



Delorean at a Glance

Building Australia's Renewable Gas Infrastructure

Delorean develops, constructs, owns and operates bioenergy infrastructure that converts organic waste into renewable natural gas and other valuable biproducts



From Waste to Renewable Natural Gas

Delorean Corporation bioenergy plants use a natural process called anaerobic digestion to convert organic waste into renewable energy, helping decarbonise Australia's hard-to-abate industries.



Source

Our projects take commercial and industrial organic waste that would otherwise go to landfill



Process

Our anaerobic digestion plants convert that waste into biogas



Product

Biogas is converted into renewable natural gas (biomethane), biogenic CO₂ and renewable electricity



Market

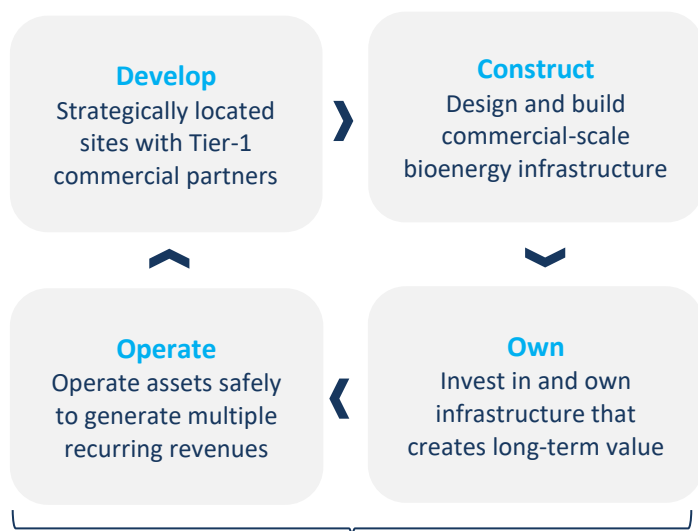
Renewable gas is supplied through existing gas infrastructure to industrial and commercial customers



Benefit

We provide a circular economy solution that displaces fossil fuel gas with renewable gas and generates long-term value

Our Business Model



Reinvesting in our BOO platform to build a portfolio of high-quality, owned renewable gas assets in Australia

How Delorean makes money

Our integrated model provides multiple diversified revenue streams

- Gate fees
- Renewable natural gas offtake
- Renewable biogenic CO₂ offtake
- Environmental credits (ACCUs, RGGOs, LGCs)
- Biofertiliser (future upside)
- Engineering - EPC & O&M Contract Margins
- Future Energy Contracts





Corporate Directory

Directors

Mr Hamish Jolly
Mr Joseph Oliver
Mr Stephen Gostlow
Mr Jared Thomas
Ms Surena Ho

Company Secretary

Mr Aidan Flynn

Contact Details

www.deloreancorporation.com.au
info@deloreancorporation.com.au
+61 8 6147 7575

Registered and Principal Office

Ground Floor
1205 Hay Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Postal Address

Ground Floor
1205 Hay Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Auditors

BDO Audit Pty Ltd
Level 9, Mia Yellagonga
Tower 2
5 Spring Street
PERTH WA 6000

Bank

NAB
100 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

ASX Code

Shares: DEL

Legal Form of Entity

Public Company

Country of Incorporation and Domicile

Australia

Corporate Governance Statement

<https://investorhub.deloreancorporation.com.au/governance>



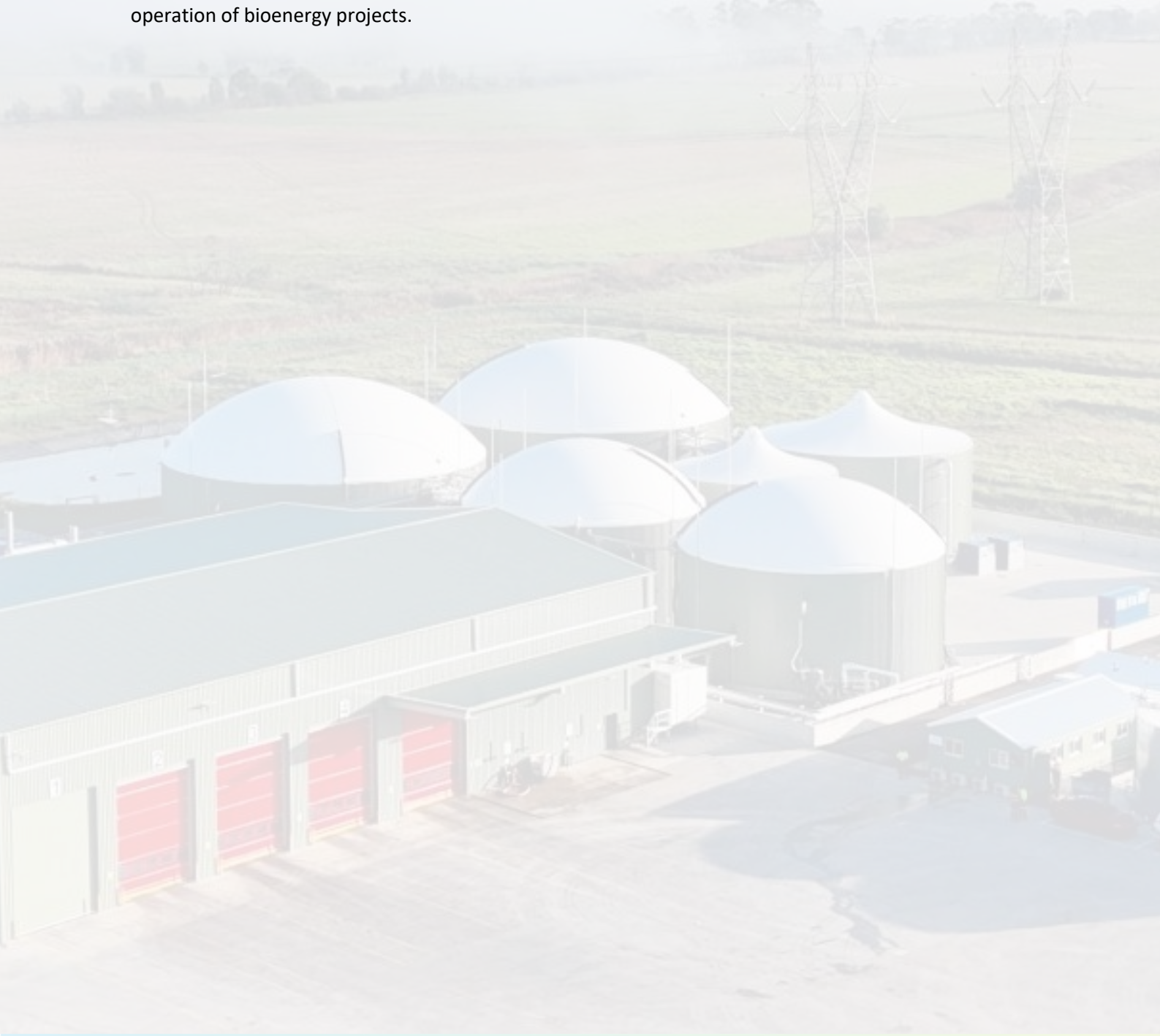
About This Report

The 2026 Annual Report of Delorean Corporation Ltd presents a comprehensive overview of the Group's financial, operational and sustainability performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

This Report presents the Operating and Financial Review, Directors' Report, and Financial Statements, providing stakeholders with a comprehensive overview of Delorean's performance, governance, and progress over the financial year.

Unless stated otherwise, references to 'Delorean', 'the Group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' throughout this report refer to Delorean Corporation Ltd, encompassing the ASX-listed entity and its subsidiaries.

This report is intended for a broad range of stakeholders, including investors, employees, customers, partners, regulators, and the communities in which we operate. Our Annual Report outlines how Delorean's business operations, strategic direction, governance, and risk management approach underpin the Group's role in advancing Australia's sustainable future through the development and operation of bioenergy projects.





Chairman's Address



FY2026: Turning Construction Into Cash Flow

Delorean Corporation Ltd continues to lead the development of bioenergy infrastructure in Australia, and remains the only ASX-listed company delivering commercial-scale anaerobic digestion assets that produce renewable biomethane and diversified green revenues.

FY2026 was the year in which Delorean's strategic pivot — from bioenergy construction contractor to build-own-operate (“BOO”) infrastructure owner and operator — continued to gain real momentum. Our largest ever engineering contract was completed and transitioned to annuity-style operating revenue, construction of our first wholly owned BOO asset advanced towards commissioning, and our development pipeline was expanded and de-risked through new grant funding, strategic partnerships and landmark offtake agreements.

Lilydale: A Major Contract Completed

During the year, Delorean achieved Practical Completion of the \$53 million Yarra Valley Water Lilydale bioenergy facility in Victoria — our largest engineering contract to date — and transitioned into the Operations & Maintenance phase, a contract worth approximately \$10 million over its initial three-year term. Lilydale is now accepting organic waste from the Melbourne metropolitan area and producing biogas, a fitting showcase for Delorean's engineering capability and a further extension of our track record across five major projects delivered in Australia and New Zealand.

SA1 Salisbury: Approaching First Gas

Our flagship BOO asset, the SA1 Salisbury bioenergy facility in South Australia, advanced strongly through the year. Major civil works, the digestion tanks and reception building were completed, long-lead equipment including the biomethane upgrading plant progressed through fabrication and delivery, and the project achieved GreenPower accreditation with a connection agreement to the Australian Gas Infrastructure Group South Australian network — clearing the way for SA1 to become the first facility in Australia to inject mains-grade biomethane produced from commercial and industrial organic waste into the gas grid. Construction reached more than 80% completion by financial year end (now more than 85%), with waste acceptance and first gas targeted in FY2027. Once at nameplate capacity, SA1 will deliver five integrated revenue streams from a single asset — organic waste tipping fees, biomethane sales and Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin, contracted liquid carbon dioxide, Australian Carbon Credit Units, and biofertiliser.

Origin Energy Offtake and NAB Project Finance

A standout achievement of FY2026 was the execution of a binding long-term biomethane offtake agreement with Origin Energy, under which Origin will purchase up to 200 terajoules of biomethane per annum from SA1 on a take-or-pay basis for eight years from first gas, with a further two-year extension option. Combined with our existing ten-year liquid CO₂ offtake with Supagas, Delorean has now locked in as much as \$55 million of contracted revenue with investment-grade counterparties over a 10 year term of the SA1 asset.



The Origin agreement also satisfied a key condition precedent for progressive payments of up to \$6.08 million under our initial ARENA grant. During the financial year, ARENA approved a \$1.66m variation, increasing the total grant to \$7.74 million, with milestone payments approved during the year lifting cumulative ARENA receipts to \$5.46 million. Subsequent to signing the Origin agreement, Delorean executed a \$14.5 million project finance facility with National Australia Bank (NAB) — marking Delorean's first project finance relationship with a major Australian bank and an important step toward a broader, lower-cost banking relationship as we scale our BOO portfolio.

Expanding and De-Risking the Development Pipeline

Delorean also made important progress in expanding its national development pipeline, worth in excess of \$200 million. In New South Wales, our joint development partner Brickworks elected not to progress to a Final Investment Decision on the originally proposed Horsley Park joint venture project. Rather than lose momentum, Delorean restructured the opportunity around full Company ownership, securing \$30.5 million in combined grant funding support from the NSW Government's Net Zero Manufacturing Initiative and ARENA's National Industrial Transformation Program, while retaining Brickworks as site host and long-term gas offtaker under 25-year agreements. On this basis, the Board approved a positive Final Investment Decision for the \$62.1 million, 100%-owned NSW1 project, subject to completing the remaining \$31.6 million of construction funding — a process well progressed at the date of this report, with construction targeted to commence in the last quarter of calendar 2026.

In Victoria, the VIC1 Stanhope project continued to advance toward Final Investment Decision, with contractual negotiations and financing arrangements progressing to secure a gas connection with Australian Gas Infrastructure Group (AGIG).

In Queensland, our QLD1 project continued to progress with the support of Queensland Government grant funding. We also entered into a strategic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Master Services Agreement with Opal, Australia's largest paper and packaging manufacturer, to undertake an Opal-funded feasibility study of up to \$2 million at its Maryvale Mill in Victoria — a potential pathway to further bioenergy developments across Opal's national operations — and extended our long-standing MOU with ATCO Gas Australia to support the export of biomethane through ATCO's distribution network.

FY2026 Results: Building the Platform for Recurring Revenue

FY2026 was, as flagged in last year's report, a year of continued reinvestment ahead of BOO revenue coming onstream. Group revenue for the year reflected the substantial completion and handover of the Lilydale construction contract during the period, while total gross assets grew to more than \$60 million as capital continued to be deployed into the SA1 and NSW1 project pipeline.

Delorean strengthened its balance sheet during the year through a \$2.2 million strategic placement to LMS Energy, a well-regarded participant in Australia's waste and energy sector, which now holds a 9.64% stake in the Company, together with a follow-on Share Purchase Plan that raised a further \$0.75 million from eligible shareholders. Together with an R&D tax incentive refund of \$5.76 million and the continued support of our financing partners, Tanarra Restructuring Partners and NAB, these initiatives support Delorean through to first BOO revenues, and the Board and management remain focused on transitioning the Company to recurring, infrastructure-backed earnings from FY2027.

Policy Tailwinds and Market Demand

The policy backdrop for Delorean's business continued to strengthen throughout FY2026. Early in the year, the NSW Government released its Renewable Fuel Scheme and Renewable Fuels Strategy, formally elevating renewable gas as a key decarbonisation tool for the state's industrial base. More recently, the Federal Government released its National Bioenergy Feedstock Strategy, recognising Australia's comparative advantage in agricultural and organic feedstocks and estimating the bioenergy feedstock opportunity could be worth up to \$15 billion annually and support around 26,000 additional jobs by 2050.



These initiatives build on the recognition of biomethane as a natural gas equivalent and the Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin scheme administered by GreenPower — both of which directly underpin the bankability and revenue certainty of Delorean's BOO portfolio — together with landfill diversion policies and rising landfill levies across multiple states, which continue to strengthen the economics of organic waste diversion nationally.

Board, People and Sustainability

Our Board and people continued to strengthen during the year. Surena Ho joined as a Non-Executive Director on 1 August 2025, bringing more than 20 years of gas industry experience gained at Osaka Gas, Chevron, Alinta and Woodside, further deepening our expertise as we scale a gas-focused infrastructure business.

Jared Thomas was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 11 May 2026. Jared is the Head of Investments for Tanarra Capital's Special Situations division and brings more than 15 years of experience across investment management, banking and accounting, including roles with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Westpac.

Michael Phillip retired from the Board on 11 May 2026, while David McArthur retired on 1 August 2025. On behalf of the Board, I thank Michael and David for their valued contributions and guidance they provided during their tenure.

Delorean also published its fourth annual ESG Report in November 2025 and again maintained a zero lost-time injury rate across its construction and operating sites — a result of which the whole team should be proud, and one that underlines the safety culture required to deliver a national portfolio of infrastructure assets.

Outlook for FY2027

Looking ahead to FY2027, our priorities are clear: bring SA1 through to first gas and progressively ramp up all five of its revenue streams; complete financial close and commence construction of NSW1; secure Final Investment Decision and funding for VIC1; and continue to advance QLD1, the Opal feasibility study and our broader national pipeline. As these BOO assets come on stream, Delorean is positioned to transition from a company reinvesting capital in construction to one generating recurring, contracted, infrastructure-style earnings across multiple states and revenue streams.

On behalf of the Board, I want to thank the whole Delorean team for their hard work and dedication over another demanding year — closing out our largest ever engineering contract at Lilydale, pushing SA1 through to the final stages of construction, and resetting our NSW pipeline onto a stronger, wholly-owned footing. I would also like to thank our financing partners, offtakers and government stakeholders for their continued confidence in Delorean, and our shareholders for their support through this capital-intensive phase of our growth.

Delorean enters FY2027 with its first BOO asset on the cusp of operations, a materially strengthened project pipeline, and growing policy and market tailwinds behind Australia's emerging renewable gas sector. The Board remains confident that the decisions taken over FY2025 and FY2026 — to build capability, secure investment-grade partners and expand our national footprint — position Delorean to deliver long-term, sustainable value for shareholders.

Yours sincerely,

Hamish Jolly
Executive Chair



Investment Highlights

Delorean Corporation (Delorean) is Australia's leading bioenergy infrastructure developer, builder, owner and emerging operator.

Delorean is a vertically integrated business operating in two high growth investment sectors – renewable energy (particularly biomethane) and the circular economy (in the form of organic waste management).



EPC Experience

4 Projects Completed
Across Agricultural, Commercial,
Industrial and Municipal Waste Streams

SA1

100% Delorean owned
Recurring revenues from FY2027

\$43M

Grants Awarded
(\$30.5M are subject to financial close)

\$500M+

Development Portfolio
5x Current Development Projects &
9x Long-Term Projects

NSW1

\$30.5m grant funding secured and
seeking 20m Bank loan facility.
Construction start expected in CY2026

\$63M

Total Gross Assets
(recorded at cost net of Grants and R&D
tax refunds)

Delorean Corporation is in its next phase of growth, transitioning from EPC contractor into long-term infrastructure ownership through execution of its scalable high-yielding build-own-operate platform in Australia's rapidly emerging renewable gas market.

Unique high yielding investment opportunity in the bioenergy sector

- ✓ Delorean is the only ASX listed Build-Own-Operate (BOO) renewable biomethane developer in Australia with a strong track record of delivering successful award-winning projects across Australia/NZ
- ✓ Significant pipeline of bioenergy projects under development to capitalise on the growth of Australian bioenergy and biomethane market.
- ✓ Strategically positioned to develop its portfolio of BOO projects with significant industry partners
- ✓ High margin business with diversified and contracted revenue flows – predictable and stable income once assets are operational, underpinned by long-term contracts, diversified revenues and attractive project economics
- ✓ Unique proposition on the ASX providing direct equity exposure to shovel-ready organic waste and clean energy infrastructure projects that demonstrate significant project-level IRRs
- ✓ Bioenergy industry has significant 'green' tailwinds driven by demand for renewable energy production and waste diversion
- ✓ Strong ESG credentials



Delorean Results in FY2026

Delorean is strategically investing in its BOO Renewable Gas Infrastructure development

FY2026 was a defining year for Delorean, with the Company successfully executing its Build-Own-Operate renewable gas infrastructure strategy and materially advancing its transition from third-party project construction to renewable gas infrastructure ownership and operation. This transformation establishes the foundation for long-term, recurring multi-revenue streams backed by investment-grade partners and offtakers.

The FY2026 results reflect the capital-intensive nature of developing and constructing clean energy infrastructure ahead of commissioning and operational revenues, with continued reinvestment into capability and BOO platform development.

Delorean delivered positive EBITDA of \$0.98m on revenue of \$9.3m and other income of \$5.4m, with a net loss after tax of \$0.1m (FY25: \$8.9million loss). The modest EBITDA reflects the Company's current earnings stage, with FY2027 revenues expected to commence following commissioning of its first BOO project, the SA1 Salisbury bioenergy facility, now approximately 85% complete.

During FY2026, Delorean strengthened its capital position, receiving \$5.76m R&D Tax refund relating to eligible R&D expenditure incurred in FY2025. Delorean also completed a \$2.2m (9.97%) strategic placement with LMS Energy, raised \$0.75m through its Share Purchase Plan and continued active engagement with debt financiers to progress near-term funding solutions for the BOO portfolio.

- **Strong Asset Growth** – Total assets increased to \$64 million (FY2025: 46 million)
- **Stable Revenue** – Long-term O&M contracts, including \$8 million YVW contract
- **Future Earnings Upside** – BOO projects are set to deliver recurring income from FY2027
- **Strong Partnerships** – Backed by investment-grade partners and offtakers

Delorean is building the infrastructure platform to lead Australia's renewable gas sector.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS (\$'000)	FY2026	FY2025	CHANGE
Receipts from Customers	5,204	25,910	Down 80%
Revenue	9,339	19,523	Down 52%
- Infrastructure	226	726	
- Construction/O&M	9,113	18,798	
- Energy Retail	-	-	
COS	(8,649)	(22,818)	Down 62%
Gross Profit/(Loss)	691	(3,295)	Up 121%
EBITDA	985	(6,606)	Up 115%
Net loss after tax	(115)	(8,980)	Down 99%
Total comprehensive loss	(98)	(6,579)	Down 99%
Cash Position	5,611	10,659	Down 47%
Total Assets	63,967	46,415	Up 38%
R&D cash refund	5,756	-	-



FY2026 at a Glance



SA1 Project Construction

Delorean Build-Own-Operate Infrastructure Ownership

Building on a proven track record of constructing four bioenergy projects across Australia and New Zealand, including three award-winning projects, Delorean achieved significant milestones across its BOO projects delivery, project financing, commercial partnerships and operational capability. These achievements further validate the Company's long-term strategy of developing, owning and operating critical renewable gas infrastructure, with five projects valued at more than \$200M currently in the near-term pipeline.





FY2026 at a Glance (continued)

Operational Excellence

Delorean has solidified its market position as the leader in the rapidly growing bioenergy sector, enhancing both its operational efficiency and strategic capabilities to drive continued growth and innovation. Delorean continued to establish and strengthen relationships with Tier 1 industrial and energy companies, alongside key feedstock providers.

				
YVW	80,000 +	IP	ISO re-certification	Strategic Hires
Practical completion & start of multi-year O&M	Safe Work Hours without lost time injury (LTI)	Developed design and process intellectual property	Completed audit to ensure continued compliance	in Engineering and Infrastructure teams

Sustainability



Climate and Emissions

- **5th commercial-scale bioenergy project** under construction, expanding Delorean's renewable energy infrastructure footprint
- **Advanced Australia's renewable gas transition**, with SA1 progressing towards production of mains-grade biomethane
- **Ongoing ESG and Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions reporting**, ensuring transparency and accountability

Circularity and Waste

- **Continued to build and strengthen feedstock partnerships** to support long-term waste diversion and resource recovery



Economic Contribution

- **\$4.1m in wages paid**, supporting families and local economies
- **New jobs created**, growing regional employment
- **Regional supply chains supported**, boosting local businesses and fostering long-term economic resilience
- **Secured long-term contracted revenue opportunities**, strengthening the commercial foundations of Delorean's BOO model

Health, Safety and Wellbeing

- **ISO re-accreditation**, upholding best-practice standards
- **Continued investment in employee development**, building capability across engineering and renewable energy
- **Maintained a strong focus on safe project delivery** across construction and operational activities
- **Strengthened operational processes**, supporting efficiency and consistent project delivery





Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of Delorean Corporation Limited ("Delorean" or "the Company" or "DEL") and its subsidiaries ("the Consolidated Entity") for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 and the auditor's report thereon.

Our Board

Delorean's Board comprises a balance of strong and committed executive leadership through its Co-founders, Executive Chair Hamish Jolly and Managing Director Joseph Oliver, matched with Steve Gostlow's deep experience and company growth track record in the Australian waste sector with Tox Free Solutions Ltd, Surena Ho's deep expertise in the gas industry, Michael Phillip's extensive finance and investing (retired at the date of this report) and Jared Thomas's extensive finance and banking background. The Board functions well with the Non-Executive Directors providing guidance on finance, performance management and M&A strategy. Together, the Directors hold 37.71% of DEL's issued capital and are motivated to guide the Company to meet its growth and profitability targets and realise the Company's vision.

Strong Leadership



Hamish Jolly
Executive Chair & Co-Founder

Hamish is a seasoned executive and holds a Bachelor of Business (Business Law and Accounting) and is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand. He is a former Director of Strategy and Ventures at Bankwest, and former CEO of Greening Australia, one of Australia's largest environmental NGO's.



Joseph Oliver
Managing Director & Co-Founder

Joe has over 15 years' experience in engineering, power generation and renewable energy across both Australasia and Europe. Prior to Delorean, Joe worked for Edina Ltd, specialising in power generation. Joe has been involved in developing the UK Anaerobic Digestion sector, delivering over 10 facilities nationwide through both Farmgen Ltd and Monsal Ltd.



Steve Gostlow
Non-Executive Director

Steve has over 20 years' experience in the waste management industry. He was Managing Director of Tox Free Solutions Ltd (Toxfree) for 16 years where he developed Toxfree into one of Australia's largest waste management companies. Steve has formal governance qualifications as a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Jared Thomas (appointed 11 May 2026)
Non-Executive Director

Jared is the Head of Investments for Tanarra Capital's special situations division. He has over 15 years' experience in investment management, banking and accounting, having held roles at Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Westpac, where he managed a portfolio of large and complex accounts. Jared is a member of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand.



Michael Phillip (retired 11 May 2026)
Non-Executive Director

Michael has over 25 years of financial markets experience. He has an extensive finance and credit investing background across various industries and continents. Michael was also practicing chemical engineering in various processing industries prior to entering finance. Michael holds a Master of Business Administration from the University of California at Berkeley and Bachelor of Engineering in Chemical Engineering from the University of Sydney. He was the founding Chief Investment Officer of Tanarra Capital's special situations division.

Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review



Surena Ho
Non-Executive Director

Surena brings extensive experience in the Australian and international gas industry, having held senior leadership and governance roles at organisations including Osaka Gas, Chevron, Alinta, and Woodside. With over 20 years of experience, including 15 years in the oil and gas sector, Ms Ho has held senior executive roles in financial leadership, capital planning, commercial strategy, business performance improvement (including mergers and acquisitions), and joint venture contract negotiations. Her expertise spans domestic gas retail, stakeholder engagement, and the development and commercialisation of both domestic and international gas projects.



Aidan Flynn
Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

Aidan has over 25 years of comprehensive financial experience, including 18 years in CFO positions and extensive ASX experience blending technical, operational, and strategic acumen. He has a strong background in renewable energy and the construction industry and long-standing roles of securing and supporting debt finance for growing companies. Aidan holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting), a Bachelor of Science (Physics), a Post Graduate Diploma in Renewable Energy and a Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance. He is a Certified Practising Accountant (CPA) and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD).

Governance Structure

Delorean's governance structure is designed to oversee and manage corporate functions, including our Environment, Social and Governance ("ESG") and climate change related topics. Our governance framework promotes accountability and clearly defines roles and responsibilities, enabling effective oversight and open communication between the Board, executive leadership, and key stakeholders.

Board of Directors oversight

The Board of Directors is responsible for advising, monitoring and supervising the Company activities. The Board meets regularly, with 11 meetings held in the last financial year, and may also convene additional sessions as needed to assess the Company's strategy, policies, long-term plans and risks. The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility and accountability for overseeing safety, quality, and ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities, including how these are integrated into corporate strategy and risk management systems.

Board of Directors		
Audit and Risk Committee	Remuneration and Nomination Committee	OHS, Environment & Quality Committee
The Committee plays a key role in the overview of the responsibilities of the Board relating to financial reporting, corporate governance and the external audit process. Monitors the strategic risk register which includes ESG and climate risks	The Committee is to assist and advise the Board on matters relating to the remuneration of Executive Directors, Non-Executive directors and other key executives of the Company. The Committee plays a key role in identifying, recruiting, screening and interviewing candidates for board and management leadership positions.	Management Committee supporting the Board, the Management committee comprises Executive Board Members and Executive Team providing oversight and active management of safety, environment (including climate change), quality and ESG Related objectives, goals, strategies, risks and activities.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Audit and Risk Committee

While ultimate responsibility for Delorean's risk management rests with the full Board, its Audit and Risk Committee plays a significant role. The Audit and Risk Committee has the authority and responsibility to review and discuss with Management the Board's risk appetite and strategy relating to key risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change, as well as the guidelines, policies and processes for monitoring, managing and mitigating such risks. Risk Committee meets at least twice a year or more often if required.

Management involvement

Where risks are found to be high priority and company-wide, their management falls under the responsibility of the Managing Director. The risks and opportunities related to climate change are identified by the Board, Executive and external subject matter experts where required.

OHS, Environment & Quality Committee

The Management Committee (comprising Executive Board Members and Executive team) supports the Board by providing oversight and active management of safety, environment (including climate change), quality and ESG Related objectives, goals, strategies, risks and activities. Our OHS, Environment and Quality Committee, collects data and supports the preparation of the analysis and content of the Annual Report and voluntary ESG Report.

To ensure ongoing effectiveness, self-assessments are conducted at least annually - or more frequently if required - across the Board, its committees, and key management, to help identify skills gaps, and training needs, supporting alignment with the company's strategic objectives.

Composition of the Board of Directors (as at date of report)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

2

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

3

GENDER

MEN

4

80%

FEMALE

1

20%

AGE

<30

0

30-50

3

>50

2

2 INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

EXPERTISE

ENERGY & WASTE INDUSTRY



FINANCIAL & ACCOUNTING



SAFETY & RISK MANAGEMENT



PEOPLE & LEADERSHIP



CORPORATE STRATEGY



ESG





Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Risk Management

Delorean Corporation recognises that proactive and integrated risk management is critical to ensuring the company's resilience, performance, and long-term value creation. Our risk management is embedded throughout all levels of the organisation, aligning strategic objectives with day-to-day operations to ensure risk awareness and mitigation are central to planning, decision-making, and execution.

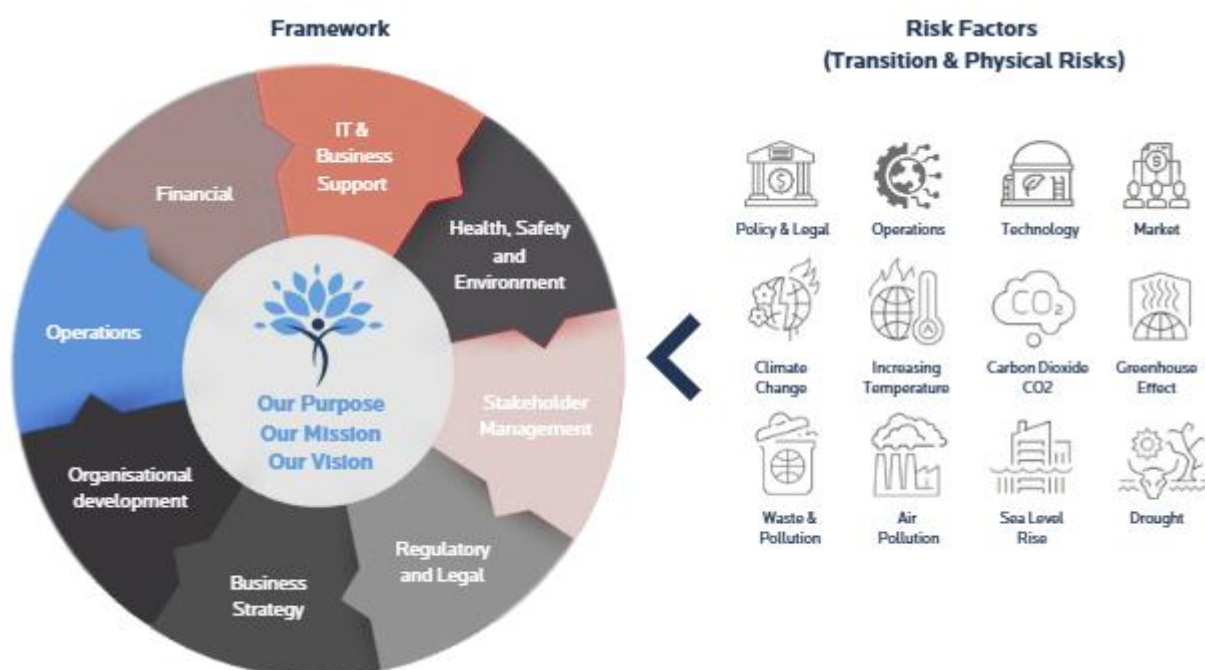
Delorean's Risk Management Strategy provides a structured approach to identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring financial and climate-related, non-financial risks and opportunities.

The Company's Risk Management Framework is aligned with internationally recognised standards, including

- **ISO 9001:2015** - Quality, Safety and Environmental Management Systems
- **ISO 45001:2018** - Occupational Health and Safety Risk Management
- **ISO 14001:2015** - Environmental Management Systems

These standards ensure a consistent, best-practice approach to managing risks across all operational domains.

Delorean's Risk Management Framework and Climate Related Risks



In accordance with **ISO9001:2015**, Delorean identifies and assesses relevant climate change issues for their relevance to the Company's purpose, strategic direction, and impact on the ability to achieve the intended outcomes of overall quality, safety and environmental management system.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Risk Management (continued)

Our Risk Management Framework integrates risks and opportunities related to Environmental, Social, and Governance, including those pertaining to climate change. Risk assessments are conducted in accordance with the **ISO 31000 Guidelines** for risk identification, risk analysis, and risk evaluation.

Material Business Risks

Delorean's operations and growth prospects are subject to a range of material risks that may impact financial performance, project delivery, and long-term strategic objectives. Key risks include delays in project delivery, cost escalation, supply chain disruptions, feedstock availability, offtake agreements and financing arrangements. Market risks, such as volatility in energy and commodity prices and changes to regulatory frameworks and policies in the renewable energy and waste management sectors may also influence financial outcomes. In addition, the Company is exposed to operational risks relating to plant performance, health and safety, and reliance on third-party contractors.

Single customer risk

During FY2026, Delorean was building its first build own operate project as part of the transition to the BOO business model. The construction of a build own operate project does not generate revenue in the profit and loss. As a result, Delorean had a single customer dependency during FY2026 as over 98% of the revenue came from one contract from one customer which was Yarra Valley Water.

Project delivery risk

Construction and commissioning of renewable energy facilities involve complex engineering, regulatory approvals, and stakeholder engagement. Delays caused by design changes, permitting requirements, labour shortages, weather events, or unforeseen site conditions may adversely affect timelines and budgets.

Cost escalation and supply chain risks

Delorean is exposed to fluctuations in the cost and availability of raw materials, equipment, and skilled labour. Global and domestic supply chain constraints, including transportation bottlenecks and geopolitical events, may result in higher costs and longer lead times, which could erode margins.

Feedstock and offtake risks

For projects reliant on waste or biomass feedstock, any reduction in availability or increase in competition for supply may impact plant performance and economics. Similarly, Delorean's long-term revenue depends on securing and maintaining binding offtake agreements; counterparty risk or changes in demand may affect financial outcomes.

Financing and capital requirements

The successful delivery of large-scale renewable projects requires significant capital. Adverse movements in interest rates, reduced access to debt or equity markets, or changes in investor sentiment towards renewable energy projects may constrain the Delorean's ability to fund growth.

Market and regulatory risks

Delorean operates in sectors influenced by government policies, subsidies, and renewable energy targets. Changes in regulatory frameworks, planning regimes, or environmental standards may affect project viability. In addition, volatility in energy and commodity prices may influence revenue forecasts and investment returns.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Operational and safety risks

The performance of renewable energy plants is subject to operational risks including equipment failure, maintenance requirements, and underperformance against design capacity. Delorean is also exposed to health, safety, and environmental incidents, which may result in reputational damage, fines, or project delays. Reliance on third-party contractors and subcontractors further introduces execution and compliance risks.

Funding risks

The Company has funding risks, it has dependence on capital raising and carries risk associated with obtaining that funding. The Company also has debt refinancing risk associated with obtaining rollovers of existing debt financing. If the rollovers aren't granted that creates a large funding risk for the Company.

Risk Management Process Steps

Delorean applies a structured and proactive approach to managing risk, which includes:

1. Identification of a risk
2. Assessment of the potential magnitude and impact of a risk
3. Presentation and discussion of each risk through regular reporting processes and meetings
4. Continuous monitoring and reporting of each risk
5. Annual review of company-wide risk landscape and management systems by the Board and Audit & Risk Committee

The Company actively monitors these risks and implements mitigation strategies, including strong stakeholder partnerships, and prudent financial management.

To aid in risk identification and review, we maintain a climate-specific risk register that the Board periodically updates and reviews. As a company inherently connected to climate risks and opportunities, we evaluate climate-related risks separately from general corporate risks, while considering their interplay. By utilising this comprehensive framework, we recognise that climate change is an overarching issue that profoundly affects each area of business.

Key climate-related risks and opportunities are managed by the Board and the Audit and Risk Committee and include:

- 1) Policy and legal
- 2) Technology
- 3) Market
- 4) Reputation
- 4) Climate (acute and chronic)

Delorean has implemented a suite of policies and procedures to address and manage specific business risks.

The Company recognises that its risk management approach must continue to evolve to match the evolving nature and growth of its activities. This is an ongoing process that is integral to Delorean's development.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Principal Activities

Delorean is a leading builder and developer of bioenergy infrastructure throughout Australia. The principal activities of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year were:

- Renewable energy 'build, own and operate' ("BOO")
- Development
- Construction
- Operation and Maintenance

Overview

Delorean Corporation was established in 2013 as a pioneering bioenergy Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") provider in Australia and New Zealand. Delorean has successfully delivered 4 bioenergy projects (Jandakot WA, Blue Lake Milling SA, Ecogas NZ & Yarra Valley Water VIC), including 3 award-winning. Currently, we are constructing a 100% Delorean-owned and operated project in South Australia.

The advancement of Delorean's infrastructure development pipeline has enabled Delorean to transition into a 'build, own and operate' business model.

Delorean is driving revenue growth through three business segments:

- **Infrastructure (core):** The rollout of Delorean owned bioenergy projects through partnerships
- **Engineering:** Supporting the EPC and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Delorean's own projects, while selectively taking on third-party work
- **Energy Retail:** Retailing energy (electricity and gas) generated solely from Delorean projects

Company Highlights

- ✓ **Delorean has a robust BOO business model with a strong revenue growth profile** – a business that has demonstrated its ability to deliver award winning projects nationally and overseas.
- ✓ **Delorean has a significant and strategically located BOO development portfolio** – providing a strong platform for growth as demand for renewable gas and bioenergy infrastructure accelerates across Australia.
- ✓ **Delorean has the right team to execute** – the management team brings over 100 years of combined experience in the bioenergy industry. With strong industry connections and credibility, the team is well-positioned to drive successful project execution.

With a firm foothold in the renewable energy landscape and a strong commitment to driving positive change, Delorean Corporation is incredibly well placed to capitalise on the major and long-term structural shift in renewable gas demand. Our steadfast commitment to advancing sustainable solutions and expanding our portfolio exemplifies our purpose of shaping a cleaner future for Australia and New Zealand.



Directors' Report (continued)

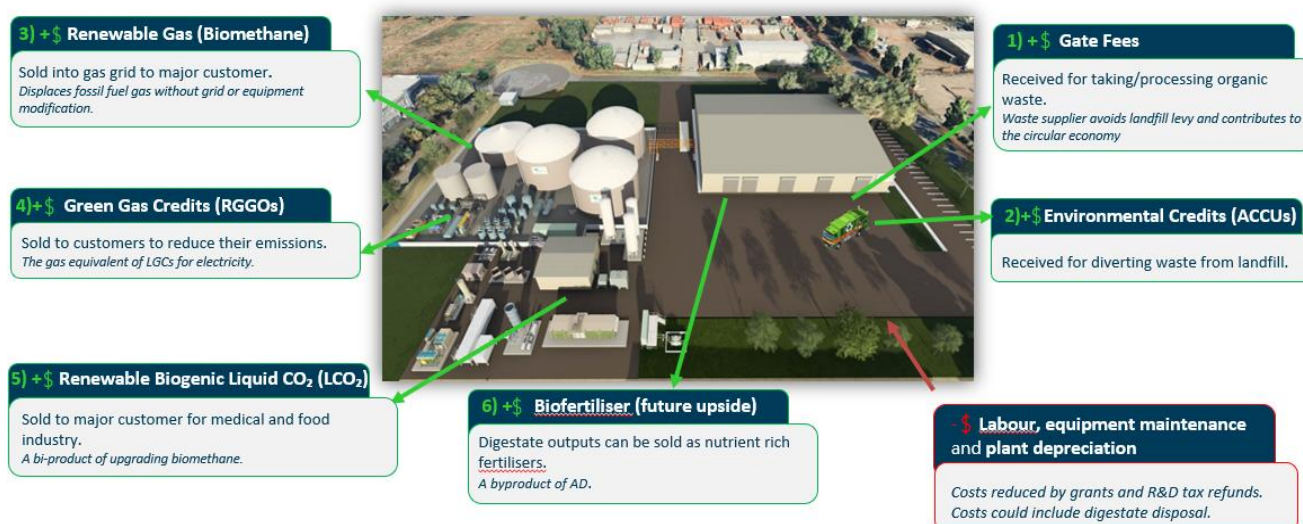
Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Technical Overview

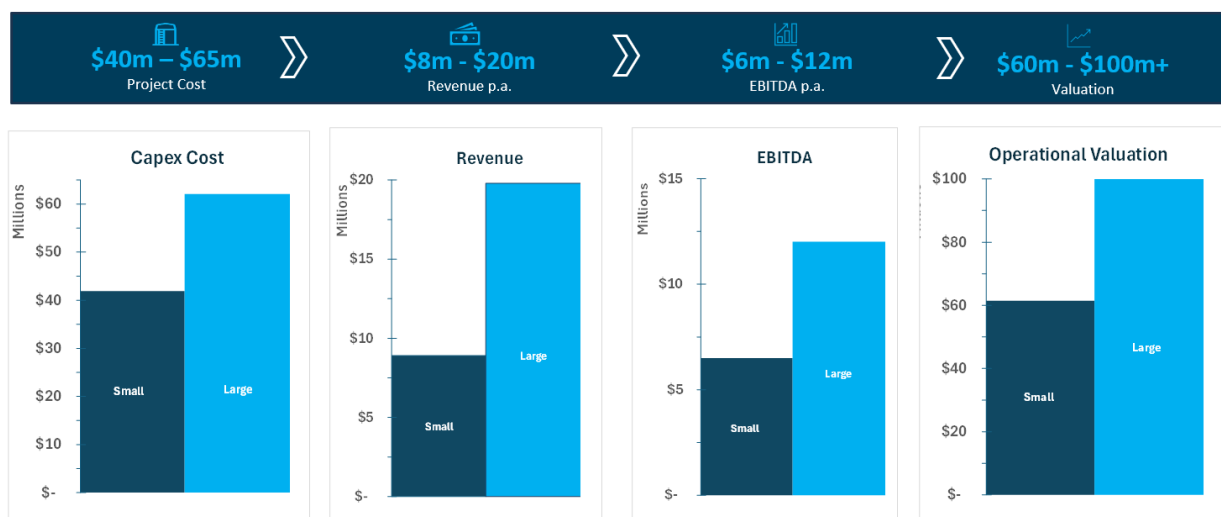
Anaerobic digestion is a biological process where organic matter is degraded by micro-organisms under anaerobic conditions, that is in the absence of oxygen, to produce biogas (40-70% methane, CH₄ and 30-60% carbon dioxide, CO₂)

Bioenergy Plant Revenue Model

Bioenergy plants benefit from multiple revenue streams, supported by the certainty of long-term contracted offtakes and feedstock supply. Delorean's BOO projects generate income from various sources, including waste acceptance and processing, as well as sale of renewable gas, heat and electricity. Further revenue opportunities can be unlocked through the sale of biogenic CO₂, environmental credits, biofertiliser and hydrogen. These opportunities contribute to the overall financial viability and sustainability of bioenergy operations.



Build-Own-Operate Indicative Target Economics Project Size Range





Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Build-Own-Operate Project Funding Strategy

Delorean is advancing a debt-led project funding model designed to accelerate the expansion of its BOO portfolio.

The core financing strategy involves a debt-led financing stack during construction, followed by senior debt refinancing upon commissioning, and the future securitization of the entire infrastructure portfolio.

This model captures the significant value uplift post-commissioning, strengthening Delorean's balance sheet and providing headroom equity for senior debt refinancing at the project level.

A typical 18-month construction to commissioning timeline limits exposure to higher-cost debt, ensuring refinancing transitions into more efficient senior debt structures.

Project funding is further supported by substantial State and Federal grants.





Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Infrastructure Project Portfolio Rollout

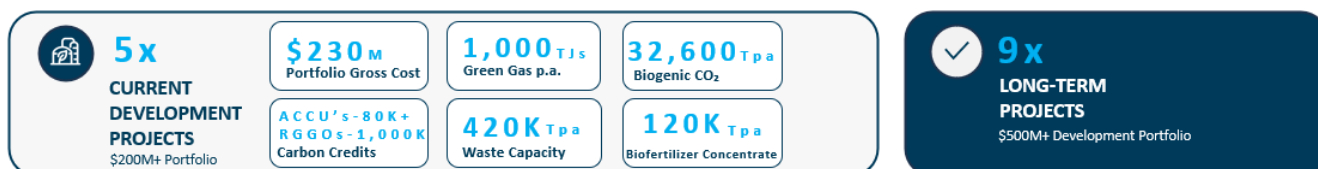
Delorean has the in-house capability to deliver bioenergy projects across the full lifecycle, from project conception to commissioning and operation; processing organic waste and generating and monetising renewable electricity, heat and gas.

Delorean's projects replace fossil fuel natural gas with renewable natural gas (biomethane), driving decarbonisation in hard-to-abate sectors through existing infrastructure.

Delorean is progressing the rollout of a significant portfolio of high-yielding bioenergy infrastructure projects. The Company's near-term portfolio is valued at more than \$200 million, with a longer-term development pipeline targeting the rollout of more than \$500 million of infrastructure projects, each targeting unlevered IRRs of 15% or greater. This portfolio provides a scalable platform for growth, with projects strategically located across Australia and positioned to capture increasing demand for renewable gas.



Delorean Corporation Near-Term Portfolio across Australia



Delorean Corporation BOO Target Project Rollout



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Infrastructure Division

	FY26	FY25
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	226	726
EBITDA	(211)	(105)

Revenue for the Infrastructure Division relates to the Brickworks development contract in both financial years. The decrease in revenue and EBITDA for FY2026 reflects the decreased level of activity on the project as development work finalizes ahead of the Final Investment Decision. Outside of Brickworks, the majority of the Division's expenditure is capitalised to the bioenergy portfolio of owned assets in the infrastructure pipeline (i.e. SA1, VIC1), supporting the transition to Build Own Operate model.

Infrastructure Project Level Finance

During the financial year, a \$14.5 million project level debt finance deal was announced with the NAB for the SA1 project. The SA1 project was also awarded an additional \$1.66 million from the Australian Renewable Energy Agency ("ARENA") grant funding as part of ARENA's National Industrial Transformation Program to support large industrials in the hard to abate sector decarbonize through renewable gas. This took the total grant funding awarded to the SA1 project by ARENA to \$7.74 million.

During the financial year, Delorean drew down \$5.5 million on the Tanarra facility, \$10 million on the NAB facility and received payments of \$3.8 million from ARENA under the SA1 grant. The grants and debt facilities have unlocked the Group's build, own, operate strategy, advancing the first project build and providing a platform for further developments.

SA1 Salisbury Bioenergy Plant

Project Background

Location: Salisbury, South Australia

SA1 Salisbury Bioenergy will be the first bioenergy facility in Australia to produce mains-grade biomethane and biogenic CO₂ from processed commercial and industrial organic waste. In Stage 1, the facility will process 70,000 tonnes per annum ("TPA") of organic waste, diverting it from landfill to mitigate methane emissions and generate Australian Carbon Credit Units ("ACCUs").

The project will generate a gross of 210 TJs of biomethane per annum, with 180TJs injected into Australian Gas Network's South Australia gas network. Delorean has signed an 8+2 year offtake agreement with Origin Energy. Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin ("RGGOs") will be generated and sold to Origin to then support industrial users to reduce their Scope 1 emissions.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Infrastructure Division (continued)

SA1 Salisbury Bioenergy Plant (continued)

In addition, the facility will produce 6,000TPA biogenic commercial-grade CO₂, which will be liquefied and sold to Supagas under a 10 year offtake agreement, helping reduce regional supply shortages.

Project Update

During the year, Delorean made significant progress on the construction of the SA1 Salisbury Bioenergy Plant in Edinburgh Parks, South Australia, advancing construction to more than 85% complete and progressing the project towards commissioning, with waste acceptance and first gas expected in FY2027.

The Company secured a further \$1.66 million in ARENA grant funding, bringing total grant payments approved to \$5.46 million out of \$7.74 million funding agreement. Delorean also secured a \$14.5 million NAB debt facility to support project delivery.

SA1 achieved accreditation under GreenPower's Renewable Gas certification program, enabling the facility to generate RGGO certificates linked to its renewable gas production. These certificates allow commercial and industrial gas customers to match their gas use with renewable gas, supporting verifiable Scope 1 emission reduction claims.

The project also continued to strengthen its long-term commercial foundations. Delorean secured a 10-year biomethane offtake agreement with Origin Energy, providing contracted revenue of \$30–40 million over the term of the agreement. Together with the 10-year liquid biogenic CO₂ offtake agreement with Supagas, SA1 has secured approximately \$55 million of long-term contracted revenues with investment-grade counterparties.

In addition to contracted biomethane and biogenic CO₂ revenues, Delorean has established additional revenue opportunities from waste acceptance and processing, further supporting the project's diversified revenue model and long-term economics.

Under Delorean's build-own-operate strategy, SA1 represents a significant milestone in the Company's transition towards owning and operating renewable gas infrastructure and establishing long-term recurring revenue streams. The Company expects substantial value to be unlocked as SA1 progresses through completion, commissioning and ramp-up to full capacity.

PROJECT BENEFITS

- **180 TJ pa**
Industrial facility natural gas replaced with biomethane
- **150,000 tCO₂-e/annum**
Project emissions reduction (~3,700,000 tonnes over the project lifetime)
- **200,000 tCO₂e**
Industrial customer emissions reduction over project lifetime
- **Net Zero by 2040**
Supporting large industrials in decarbonizing



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Infrastructure Division (continued)

SA1 Salisbury Bioenergy Plant (continued)



SA1 Salisbury Bioenergy Project construction and Plant Render

NSW1 Brickworks Bioenergy Plant

Project Background

Location: Horsley Park, NSW

NSW1 Brickworks Bioenergy will be Australia's first industrial scale bioenergy project to create renewable gas behind the meter.

Delorean and Brickworks Building Products have signed a landmark collaboration agreement with the objective to build and operate bioenergy facilities co-located at Brickworks' brick manufacturing sites. These facilities will convert organic waste into green gas and electricity for use in Brickworks' operations.

The collaboration has commenced with Brickworks' Horsley Park site in NSW, and if successful, there is the potential for the model to be rolled out on a national basis.

The NSW1 Brickworks Bioenergy facility is proposed to have a processing capacity of 120,000 tonnes per annum of source-separated organic waste, with approval for up to 150,000 tonnes per annum. It is expected to produce approximately 260TJ of renewable gas (biomethane) annually, cutting natural gas usage in the co-located brick plant by around 50%, which equates to a 38% reduction in Brickworks' overall Scope 1 emissions at the site. The facility will use a closed-loop system, treating odors through a biological scrubber and employing Combined Heat and Power ("CHP") units to generate renewable heat and electricity to power the plants, reducing grid electricity dependence.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Infrastructure Division (continued)

NSW1 Horsley Park Bioenergy Plant (continued)

Project Update

During FY2026, Delorean achieved a significant milestone on the NSW1 Horsley Park Bioenergy Project, reaching a positive Final Investment Decision (FID), subject to funding Financial Close, for the Company's second 100%-owned renewable gas project, co-located with Brickwork's operations in Horsley Park, New South Wales.

During the reporting period, Delorean secured \$30.5 million in government grants, comprising \$20 million from the NSW Government's Net Zero Manufacturing Initiative and \$10.5 million from the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA), subject to customary conditions precedent. Delorean also entered into definitive agreements with Brickworks, including a 25-year lease and long-term biomethane offtake agreement, with renewable gas produced by the facility to be supplied directly to Brickworks' Horsley Park manufacturing operations.

Delorean is actively engaged with prospective debt and capital providers to secure the remaining construction funding required to achieve financial close. Construction start remains subject to financial close of the remaining \$31.6m in construction funding by mid-October 2026.



NSW1 Horsley Park Bioenergy Plant Render and Site Works



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Infrastructure Division (continued)

VIC1 Stanhope Bioenergy Plant

Project Background

Location: Stanhope, Victoria

VIC1 Stanhope Bioenergy will be among Australia's first to produce mains quality biomethane from organic waste.

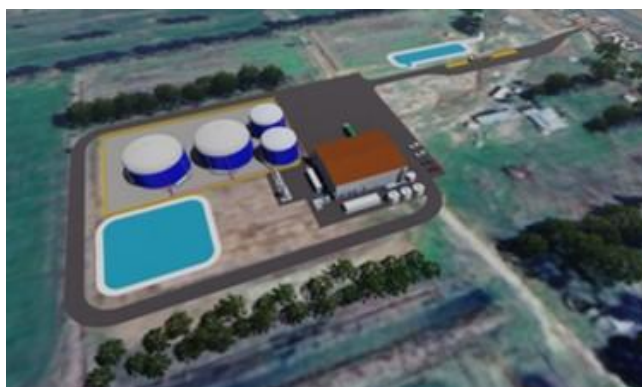
Delorean has been progressing its Victorian project with a focus on upgrading to biomethane and securing a gas connection with AGIG.

In Stage 1, the facility will process 54,000 tonnes per annum of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and municipal organic waste otherwise destined for landfill, to generate renewable electricity and gas. With the planned upgrade to biomethane, the project will produce approximately 180 TJs of biomethane per annum, contributing to annual emissions reductions of around 69,400 tCO₂e.

In Stage 2 (future expansion), the facility has the potential to increase waste processing capacity to 71,300 tonnes per annum, further enhancing its contribution to Victoria's renewable gas and decarbonisation targets.

Project Update

During the reporting period, Delorean progressed the VIC1 project, focusing on securing an investment partner, project finance and government grant funding to support commencement of construction. VIC1 represents the third project in the Company's build, own, operate portfolio, with approvals in place for the Stage 1 electricity generation phase. The project is shovel ready, pending project finance.



VIC1 Stanhope bioenergy plant render





Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Infrastructure Division (continued)

Queensland Bioenergy Plant

Project Background

QLD1 Bioenergy will produce mains-grade biomethane from processed commercial and industrial organic waste.

At full capacity, this site will process approximately 130,000TPA of organic waste with the primary energy output being biomethane. The facility is likely to be developed with a staged approach, with Stage 1 seeing 70,000TPA of waste accepted.

Delorean has entered into a Non-Binding Term Sheet for this project with a leading waste logistics company in QLD. Discussions are also underway with AGIG for mains gas pipeline connection as outlined under the scope of the DEL Australian Gas Infrastructure Group Memorandum of Understanding. QLD1 Bioenergy plant is currently in the development phase.

Project Update

Delorean was active in the development of its QLD1 project during the period. Delorean secured \$5 million in grant funding from the Queensland Government towards its construction in the previous period. This funding is subject to planning approvals. The project is expected to be ready for construction in CY2027.



QLD1 bioenergy plant render





Delorean Engineering Division

	FY26	FY25
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	9,114	18,798
EBITDA	5,090	(4,522)

FY2026 EBITDA reflects the transition to the Delorean Build Own Operate business model. These internal build-own-operate projects are constructed without revenue or margin.

During the year, the Engineering Division focused on the delivery of Yarra Valley Water's bioenergy project, progress on South Australia One, and the design of the NSW1 project and VIC1 Stanhope.

Yarra Valley Water, VIC Bioenergy Plant

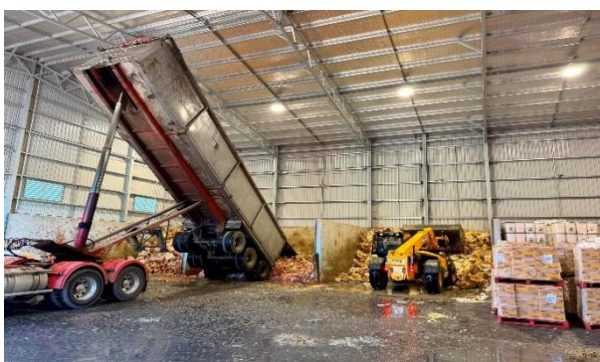
Project Background

Location: Lilydale, Victoria - circa \$60+ million total Design Build Operate Maintain (DBOM) contract value

Delorean Corporation's Engineering Division is in contract for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of Yarra Valley Water's food waste to energy plant at Lilydale, Victoria. This new facility is one of the largest food waste to energy facilities of its kind in Australia. The total design and construction contract sum is approximately \$53 million. Additionally, the contract includes a three-year agreement for operations and maintenance (and an option for digestate management) by Delorean with a value of approximately \$10+ million.

Project Update

In FY2026, Delorean achieved Practical Completion of the Yarra Valley Water's food waste-to-energy facility in Lilydale, allowing it to run in Island Mode, prior to the grid connection. Delorean commenced the Operations and Maintenance phase of the project.



Yarra Valley Water Bioenergy Facility operations



Directors' Report (continued)
Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Delorean Engineering Division (continued)

Delorean Energy Retail Division

	FY26	FY25
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	-	-
EBITDA	(53)	418

In FY2026, Delorean maintained the energy retail division in standby state, in preparation for Delorean's future portfolio of Build Own Operate projects. In the prior year, Delorean successfully secured \$0.4M of earnings in execution of its trading strategy on Large Scale Generation Certificates relating to the Company's energy retail division.

Overview

Delorean's Energy Retail Division is purposely inactive whilst being maintained for any future strategic scale-up of its retail operations as Delorean's 'build, own, operate' Infrastructure assets come onstream. Delorean intends to retain its WA and National retail electricity, as well as its Victorian Gas license, on an ongoing basis to provide optionality in support of the Company's rollout of bioenergy infrastructure across Australia.

Once Delorean's Build-Own-Operate projects are operational, the Energy Retail Division will be available at Delorean's option to actively engage in trading energy, environmental and renewable energy certificates where it makes strategic sense to do so, unlocking additional revenue and strategic opportunities.



Industry Tailwinds

Attractive Industry Dynamics with Strong Growth Potential

Delorean is ideally positioned at the intersection of two high growth industries – waste management and renewable energy. Increasing demand for lower-carbon energy, combined with policy-driven diversion of organic waste from landfill, is supporting the development of Australia's renewable gas market.

Policy Instruments Supporting Biomethane Rollout in Australia

Delorean's bioenergy projects are backed by Australian Government policies and market mechanisms that support the biomethane deployment.

Feedstock - Landfill Levies - Waste Bans - Mandatory FOGO recycling	Governance - Scope 1 Emissions Reporting (NGERS) - The Safeguard Mechanism - Future Gas Strategy - Carbon Taxes - End-of-Waste codes	Market Instruments - Emissions Trading Schemes - Environmental Certificates
Financial Incentives - Grants and Loans - Tax Credits	Standards and Access - Gas Quality Standards - Grid Access	Market Pulls - Mandated Quotas - Voluntary Schemes

Urgent Demand for Biomethane

Australia has a large and established natural gas market, consuming approximately 1.1 million TJ of natural fossil gas annually, with manufacturing accounting for around 25% of domestic demand.

At the same time, emissions reduction requirements are increasing pressure on large industrial gas users to decarbonise.

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme requires large emitters to measure and report emissions, while the Safeguard Mechanism requires more than 200 large industrial facilities, representing ~31% of Australia's emissions, to reduce their emissions in line with Australia's emission reduction targets.

For hard-to-abate industries where electrification is not possible or economically feasible, biomethane provides a practical lower-emissions alternative to fossil natural gas, with the potential to use existing gas infrastructure and equipment.



Directors' Report (continued)

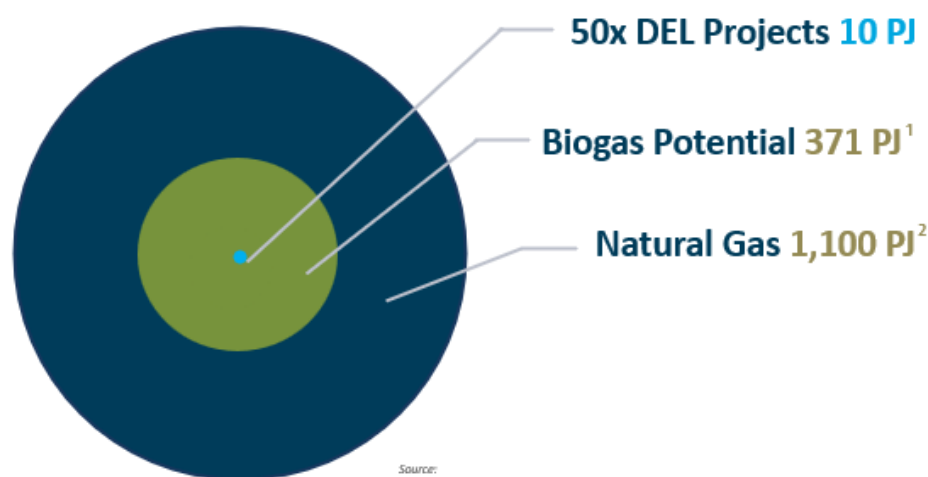
Operating and Financial Review (continued)

The Australian Government's Future Gas Strategy highlights the ongoing importance of natural gas in the country's energy mix, while the Australian Energy Market Operator (**AEMO**) predicts relatively resilient gas demand from industrial consumers through to 2043, reflecting the limited decarbonisation options available for some industrial applications.

Importantly, emerging renewable fuel certificate schemes, including GreenPower's Renewable Gas Certification Scheme and the NSW Renewable Fuel Scheme, are establishing mechanisms that support demand creation and market recognition for renewable gas, directly strengthening Delorean's biomethane production and commercialisation pathway across its build-own-operate renewable gas project pipeline.

Australia has significant renewable gas production potential from unutilised feedstocks across a wide range of residues and wastes offering opportunities to produce biomethane at scale.

Australia's Domestic Gas Consumption in 2023-24 and Bioenergy Opportunity



Source:
1. Australian Renewable Energy Agency; Biogas Opportunities for Australia Report
2. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW); Energy Update Report 2025

Organic Waste Diverted from Landfill

Governments across Australia are implementing policies to reduce landfill waste and transition to a circular economy, including setting targets for landfill diversion and increasing waste levies. These trends are expected to drive the urgency to divert organics from landfills and incentivise feedstock suppliers to find alternative disposal options, further enhancing Delorean's revenue from gate fees.

Under the 2019 National Waste Policy, Australia aims to halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030.

Increasing waste levies and landfill diversion targets are raising the cost of traditional organic waste disposal and encouraging waste producers and processors to seek alternative solutions. This is increasing the availability of organic feedstock for anaerobic digestion and creating opportunities for Delorean to generate gate fee revenue while converting waste into renewable gas and other valuable products.

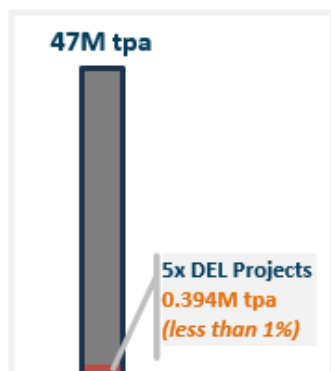


Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Together, national and state-based waste policies are supporting feedstock availability and improving the economics of organic waste diversion, providing a structural tailwind for the development of Australia's renewable gas industry.

Available Feedstock



Landfill Levies



ESG Strategy

Delorean remains proud to be advancing its commitment to sustainability. In November 2025, Delorean published its fourth annual ESG Report and is actively preparing for the release of its fifth report in Q2 FY2027.

Delorean's ESG report provides stakeholders with a comprehensive analysis of the Group's Environmental, Social and Governance performance, highlighting key sustainability milestones achieved during the Financial Year. Additionally, it offers an update on the Company's continued progress towards future sustainability goals.

We are proud to be actively contributing to a net zero future for all Australians. Delorean's business is built upon technology that is carbon neutral, whilst also actively reducing the volume of waste going to landfill. Sustainability is at the core of everything we do.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Planned Activity in FY2027

The primary focus of the Company in FY2027 is to accelerate the rollout of Delorean's build/own/operate bioenergy platform and convert its growing development pipeline into operating renewable gas infrastructure and build a scalable portfolio of long-term cash generating assets.

Specifically, this means:

- Completing the construction and commissioning of Delorean's SA1 project, with annuity-based revenues commencing from CY2026 and the facility progressing into operations and production ramp-up
- Achieving Financial Close on NSW1 and moving that facility into construction
- Commencing construction of VIC1, Delorean's third shovel-ready BOO project
- Progressing the development of three additional projects currently in the portfolio, with the objective of bringing QLD1 and WA2 towards construction and continuing to mature remaining projects
- Continue developing additional projects across the pipeline, supporting further portfolio growth beyond the current projects
- Layering up revenues from NSW1 and VIC1 projects from CY2028 as these facilities enter operations

Underpinning this, Delorean will continue to focus on optimising debt-led structural finance (including refinance) for current construction projects as well as pipeline projects coming onstream to ensure a sustainable balance sheet, lowest cost of debt and optimisation of equity top-up requirements.

Delorean will also continue to deliver its initial three year Operate and Maintain contract on the Yarra Valley Water Lilydale facility, providing a continuing source of contracted earnings under that contract.

Delorean will continue to invest in its capability, processes and team to enable the business to continue to scale.

Overall, FY2027 represents a significant transition for Delorean, from delivering individual projects to scaling a national portfolio of owned renewable gas infrastructure assets.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Information on Directors

Name and independence status	Experience, qualifications, special responsibilities, and other directorships
Hamish Jolly Executive Chairman Appointed: 17 December 2019 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: 47,316,201 Performance rights: 4,557,238 Options: NIL	Hamish Jolly is a co-founder of the Delorean Corporation group of companies and in that role has jointly led the Company from start-up through ASX-listing and to date. Hamish is a seasoned senior executive and board member with extensive public and private sector experience, including investment development, finance and innovation, renewable energy, and technology commercialisation. He is experienced in large scale strategic program and venture development. Hamish has formal governance qualifications as a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He is a former Non-Executive Director of ASX listed entity Harvest Technology Group (ASX:HTG). With a Business degree (Business Law and Accounting double major), he is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand. Hamish has previously served as Director of Strategy and Ventures (including M&A) at Bankwest. In 2006, Hamish was awarded in the WA Business News 40 Under 40, recognising the top 40 business leaders under 40 years of age.
Joseph Oliver Managing Director Appointed: 17 December 2019 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: 47,316,201 Performance rights: 4,557,238 Options: NIL	Joseph Oliver is a co-founder of the Delorean Corporation group of companies and in that role has jointly led the Company from start-up through ASX-listing and to date. Joe has an extensive background in engineering and renewable energy and the development, design, construction, commissioning, and operation of renewable energy infrastructure, and particularly in the bioenergy sector (over 15 years). Joe has a Higher National Diploma Conversion in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. Joe's Board role and executive management experience includes: (i) Management and business management of infrastructure development company specialising in bioenergy plants using mature-technology anaerobic digestion systems. (ii) Technical management of infrastructure projects and business management and operation of leading Australia Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Technology Provider, specialising in Design, Construction, Operating and Managing of AD plants across Australia.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Information on Directors (continued)

Name and independence status	Experience, qualifications, special responsibilities, and other Directorships
Joseph Oliver (continued) Managing Director Appointed: 3 February 2021 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: 787,582 Performance rights: NIL Options: NIL	(iii) Business management and operation of an AEMO-registered Australia energy retailer actively operating in Western Australia Energy Market and with licenses to operate in the National Energy Market. (iv) Business management and operation of tank manufacture and plant infrastructure fabrication operations. Prior to moving to Australia to join Biogas Renewables, Joe held Project Management and Engineering roles with Farmgen Ltd, UK's leading on-farm anaerobic digestion company specialising in developing, managing, and operating AD plants, and Monsal, a leading renewable process and technology provider specialising in AD and wastewater treatment industry.
Stephen Gostlow Independent Non-Executive Director Appointed: 3 February 2021 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: 787,582 Performance rights: NIL Options: NIL	Stephen Gostlow has over 20 years' experience in the waste management industry, of which 16 years were spent as Managing Director of Tox Free Solutions Ltd (Toxfree) with overall responsibility for operations and strategic growth. During this time, he developed Toxfree into one of Australia's largest waste management companies. Toxfree was acquired by Cleanaway in 2018. Steve has formal governance qualifications as a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors as well as significant expertise in waste treatment, waste treatment technologies and regulatory compliance. Steve has worked as an Environmental Scientist in the mining sector as well as the State Government of Western Australia. Steve is the Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a member of the Audit and Risk Committee. He is also currently the Chairman of Pure Environmental Pty Ltd, an industrial and hazardous management business with operations in Queensland and Western Australia.
Jared Thomas Non-Executive Director Appointed: 11 May 2026 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: NIL Performance rights: NIL Options: NIL	Jared Thomas has over 15 years' experience in investment management, banking and accounting, having held roles at Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Westpac, where he managed a portfolio of large and complex accounts. With diverse industry experience, Mr Thomas has worked across a range of asset classes including energy, transport, real estate, financial services, construction and aged care. Jared is the Head of Investments for Tanarra Capital's special situations division and has been involved with Delorean since the origination of Tanarra's investment and as a key financial partner for the Company. Jared is a member of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Information on Directors (continued)

Name and independence status	Experience, qualifications, special responsibilities, and other Directorships
Michael Phillip Non-Executive Director Appointed: 9 October 2024 Retired: 11 May 2026 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: Nil Performance rights: NIL Options: NIL	Michael has over 25 years of financial markets experience. He has an extensive finance and credit investing background across various industries and continents including successful project financings of Australia's only geological hazardous waste repository and a WA lithium mine. Michael was a Non-Executive Director of Delorean Corporation Limited until his retirement on 11 May 2026. Michael was the founding Chief Investment Officer of Tanarra Capital's special situations division. Michael holds a Master of Business Administration from the University of California at Berkeley and Bachelor of Engineering in Chemical Engineering from the University of Sydney.
Surena Ho Independent Non-Executive Director Appointed: 1 August 2025 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: NIL Performance rights: NIL Options: NIL	Surena Ho brings extensive experience in both the Australian and international gas industries, having held senior leadership and governance roles at leading organisations including Osaka Gas, Chevron, Alinta, and Woodside. With over 20 years of experience, including 15 years in the oil and gas sector, Ms Ho has held senior executive roles in financial leadership, capital planning, commercial strategy, business performance improvement, business development (including mergers and acquisitions), and joint venture contract negotiations. Her expertise spans domestic gas retail, stakeholder engagement, and the development and commercialisation of gas projects in both domestic and international markets. She has also contributed to industry governance through not-for-profit board roles and currently serves as Strategic Partnership Lead at Fortescue, contributing to strategic growth and decarbonisation initiatives across its mining and future energy portfolio. Ms Ho is the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Ms Ho holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance) with Distinction from Curtin University of Technology and is a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.
David McArthur Independent Non-Executive Director Appointed: 2 December 2020 Retired: 1 August 2025 <i>Interest in securities</i> Shares: NIL Performance rights: NIL Options: NIL	David McArthur is a Chartered Accountant, with over 30 years' experience in the accounting profession. David has worked for a major international accounting firm, as well as been actively involved in the financial and corporate management of numerous public listed companies, including roles as a director and company secretary of ASX listed entities. David was a Non-Executive Director of Delorean Corporation Limited until his retirement on 1 August 2025. He also served as a Company Secretary from 2 December 2020 until his resignation on 29 May 2025. During his tenure with Delorean Corporation Limited, David was Chair of the Audit Risk Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Information on Directors (continued)

Company Secretary

Mr Aidan Flynn B Comm, B Sc, CPA, PGrad Dip Energy, Grad Dip Applied Corporate Governance

Mr David McArthur (ceased 29 May 2025)

Mr Aidan Flynn was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company on 24 March 2025 and was appointed as the Company Secretary as of 29 May 2025, replacing Mr David McArthur who ceased to act as Company Secretary as of 29 May 2025.

Director's meetings

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors held during the year ended 30 June 2026, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

Director	Full meetings of Directors		Meeting of Audit and Risk Management Committee		Meeting of Remuneration and Nomination Committee	
	Meetings attended	Meetings held whilst Director	Meetings attended	Meetings held whilst Director	Meetings attended	Meetings held whilst Director
Hamish Jolly	11	11	4	4	1	1
Joe Oliver	11	11	4	4	1	1
Stephen Gostlow	11	11	4	4	1	1
Surena Ho	11	11	4	4	1	1
Jared Thomas	11	11	0	0	0	0
David McArthur	1	1	0	0	1	1
Michael Phillip	9	9	0	0	0	0



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Financial results and conditions

The loss for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 after income tax was \$115,080 (2025: \$8,980,232) with an EBITDA profit of \$984,716 (2025: loss \$6,606,307) as summarised in the table below. The Consolidated Entity had net cash outflows of \$3,734,632 (2025: \$2,584,762 inflows).

Summary of results

EBITDA is a financial measure which is not prescribed by Australian Accounting Standards.

EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest (income & expense), taxes, depreciation and amortisation.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
EBITDA	984,716	(6,606,307)
EBITDA add backs:		
Interest & financing costs	(881,617)	(315,337)
Interest income	141,639	176,269
Income tax expense	(51,243)	(1,923,033)
Depreciation and amortisation	(308,575)	(311,824)
Loss after income tax expense:	(115,080)	(8,980,232)

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Other than as detailed in this report, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year.

Dividends

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2026, no dividend has been declared (2025: \$nil).

Likely Developments

There are no likely developments to the Consolidated Entity's operations other than those described in the Operating and Financial Review section of the Directors' Report.

Going concern

As disclosed in Note 1 to the financial report, the Group's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the successful execution of its funding and operational strategies. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Directors continue to monitor the Group's liquidity position and funding requirements and have prepared the financial report on a going concern basis. Refer to Note 1 for further details.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Financial results and conditions (continued)

Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

The following events occurred after the reporting date:

On 13th July 2026, the Company announced that it had received a \$1.66 million grant cash milestone payment from the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) for the SA1 project.

On 13th August 2026, the Group received an extension for their NAB facility disclosed in Note 19 (a). The maturity date extended from 1st October 2026 to 31st December 2026.

On 11th September 2026, the Company received approval for a variation claim of \$0.8 million relating to services performed and costs incurred prior to 30 June 2026. The approval variation claim has been recognised as accrued income as 30 June 2026.

On the 23rd September 2026, the Company announced that it had completed the concept stage of the feasibility study with Opal.

Other than the above, there has been no other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity.

Environmental Regulation

The Group's activities, ranging from delivering bioenergy construction projects for third-party clients to investing in, building and operating its own renewable gas infrastructure assets, are subject to extensive environmental and planning regulation by Commonwealth, State and Local government authorities across Australia. These requirements cover land use planning, environmental impact assessments, construction standards, and the ongoing operation of energy facilities.

In undertaking these projects, the Group must obtain and comply with a variety of development and planning approvals, environmental protection licenses, and construction permits, as well as meet obligations relating to emissions, waste by-products, water usage and noise monitoring. These approvals and compliance frameworks are critical to both the construction phase and the long-term operation of renewable gas assets.

The Consolidated Entity has established systems and procedures to ensure ongoing compliance with these requirements and engages closely with regulatory authorities throughout the project lifecycle. During the financial year ended 30 June 2026, there were no material breaches of environmental or planning regulations and no fines or penalties that would be considered significant under the Group's materiality thresholds. Any minor non-compliance matters, if they occurred, were promptly addressed.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Share Options

Unissued shares under options

At the date of this report unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option are:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price (cents)	Number of options
30 th September 2022	30 th November 2026	14.00	1,500,000*
16 th April 2025	13 th September 2028	18.40	4,000,000
13 th September 2024	13 th September 2028	12.64	23,968,991

* These options were granted to non-KMP.

All unissued shares are ordinary shares of the Company. These options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company. Further details in relation to the share-based payments to directors are included in the Remuneration Report.

Shares issued on exercise of options

During the financial year, no shares were issued as a result of the exercise of options. Since the end of the financial year, no options have been converted.

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the Directors and Key Management Personnel of the Company against liabilities incurred as such a director or key management personnel to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.



Directors' Report (continued)

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Indemnification and Insurance of Auditor

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Non-Audit Services

During the year, BDO Audit Pty Ltd, the Company's auditors, did not perform any other services in addition to their statutory audit duties.

Details of the amounts paid to the auditors of the Company for audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 33 to the financial statements.

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under s307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included on page 63 of this financial report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, and no proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with the leave of the Court.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report - Audited

The Directors present the Consolidated Entity's 2026 Remuneration Report prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and its regulations. The Report sets out the detailed remuneration information for Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and other Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) of the Consolidated Entity.

The KMP during the 30 June 2026 financial year are set out as below:

Name	Position	Term as KMP
Hamish Jolly	Executive Chair	Full financial year
Joseph Oliver	Managing Director	Full financial year
Steve Gostlow	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
David McArthur	Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary	Retired as Non-Executive Director on 1 August 2025.
Michael Phillip	Non-Executive Director	Retired as Non-Executive Director on 11 May 2026.
Jared Thomas	Non-Executive Director	Appointed as Non-Executive Director on 11 May 2026.
Surena Ho	Non-Executive Director	Appointed as Non-Executive Director on 1 August 2025.
Neil Conquest	Chief Operating Officer	Resigned on 23 January 2026.
Aidan Flynn	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary	Full financial year

The report contains the following sections:

- (a) Remuneration governance
- (b) Remuneration consultants
- (c) Executive remuneration strategy and framework
- (d) Board and management changes
- (e) Service contracts
- (f) Non-executive director remuneration
- (g) Key management personnel remuneration
- (h) Analysis of bonuses included in remuneration
- (i) Other KMP disclosures
- (j) Voting and comments made at the Company's 2025 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

(a) Remuneration governance

The remuneration of Directors and KMP is the responsibility of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

(b) Remuneration consultants

During the year, the remuneration of employees was reviewed internally by management and the Board. Adjustments were made based on market rates and inflation, with the review extending to the Chief Operating Officer and to members of the Board. No remuneration consultant was engaged during the financial year.

(c) Executive remuneration strategy and framework

Remuneration is referred to as compensation throughout this report. Compensation levels for KMP of the Company are set to attract, retain and motivate appropriately qualified and experienced Directors and Executives.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report – Audited (continued)

(c) Executive remuneration strategy and framework (continued)

As the Company's principal activities during the year were renewable energy asset investment, development, construction, tank and infrastructure fabrication and the retail of energy (focused on renewables), measurement of remuneration policies against financial performance is considered relevant. The measurement of remuneration policies considers a range of factors, including budget performance, delivery of results and the timely completion of development programs.

The objective of the Company's reward framework is to ensure that remuneration policies and structures are fair and competitive. The Board ensures that remuneration satisfies the following criteria for reward:

- competitiveness and reasonableness;
- transparency;
- attracts and retains high calibre executives; and
- rewards capability and experience.

Executive remuneration mix

The remuneration of the Executive Directors and other KMP is structured as a mix of fixed remuneration and variable "at risk" remuneration through short-term and long-term incentive components.

Fixed compensation

Fixed compensation consists of base compensation plus employer contributions to superannuation funds (unless otherwise stated). Compensation levels are reviewed annually by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee through a process that considers individual and overall performance of the Consolidated Entity and compares compensation to ensure it is comparable and competitive within the market in which the Consolidated Entity operates.

Fixed compensation is not "at risk" but is appropriately benchmarked and set with reference to role, responsibilities, skills, and experience.

Performance-linked compensation

Performance-linked compensation can consist of both short-term and longer-term remuneration.

Short-term incentive

Short-term incentives (STI) can comprise cash bonus to executive KMPs of up to 20% of annual salary, only if the Company is in profit. The incentive is based on performance in the key categories of;

- Growth in profitability (EBITDA)
- Financial performance
- Operational performance
- Safety
- Individual Performance

Long-term incentive

Long-term incentives (LTI) can comprise share options and/or performance rights (PR), which are granted from time to time to encourage sustained performance in the realisation of strategic outcomes and growth in shareholder value. No options were issued during the year.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report – Audited (continued)

(c) Executive remuneration strategy and framework (continued)

Consequences of performance on shareholder wealth

The overall level of KMP compensation takes into account the performance of the Company over a number of years.

The table below sets out Delorean's financial performance in respect of the current financial year and the previous four financial years in respect of key financial metrics:

Shareholder returns	2026	2025	2024* Restated	2023* Restated	2022* Restated
(Loss) / Profit after tax for the year (\$'000)	(115)	(8,980)	4,762	(10,027)	(10,896)
Basic EPS (cents)	(0.05)	(4.10)	2.21	(4.65)	(5.83)
Share price at year end (cents)	9	16.5	3.3	3.2	8.7
Market capitalisation (\$'000)	22,771	36,346	7,119	6,903	18,768
Net tangible assets (\$'000)	8,180	3,610	5,383	77	9,067
NTA Backing (cents)	3.23	1.64	2.50	0.04	4.20

* Prior year information has been restated.

(d) Board and management changes

Mr Neil Conquest resigned from the position of Chief Operating Officer on 23 January 2026.

The Company appointed Ms Surena Ho as a Non-Executive Director on 1 August 2025, following the retirement of Mr David McArthur from the role on 1 August 2025.

The Company appointed Mr Jared Thomas as a Non-Executive Director on 11 May 2026, following the retirement of Mr Michael Phillip from the role on 11 May 2026.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report – Audited (continued)

(e) Service contracts

On appointment to the Board, all Non-Executive Directors enter into a letter of appointment with the Company specifying their functions and duties as a director.

Executive remuneration and other terms of contractual employment are formalised in service agreements. The service agreements outline the components of compensation paid to Executives and KMP but do not prescribe how compensation levels are modified year by year. Compensation levels are reviewed each year to take into account cost of living changes, any change in the scope of the role performed by KMP and any changes required to meet the principles of the compensation policy. The major provisions of the agreement relating to remuneration are set out below.

Name	Term of agreement	Employee notice period	Employer notice period	Remuneration ⁽ⁱ⁾ \$	Termination Benefit ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ \$
Joe Oliver	Ongoing from 01/11/2020	3 months	12 months	\$364,930	\$329,930
Hamish Jolly	Ongoing from 01/11/2020	3 months	12 months	\$232,074	\$197,074
Neil Conquest	01/07/2024-23/01/2026	3 months	1 month	\$320,400	\$25,200
Aidan Flynn	Ongoing from 24/03/2025	3 months	3 months	\$320,400	\$75,600

(i) Remuneration noted is inclusive of superannuation and allowances and quoted for service contracts as at the reporting date;

(ii) Termination benefits are payable upon early termination by the Company, other than for gross misconduct. They are equal to remuneration for the notice period including superannuation, but excluding allowances.

(f) Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Non-Executive Directors have been appointed to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting at which time the Non-Executive Directors must resign and be re-appointed. At any time before the Annual General Meeting, Non-Executive Directors may resign by providing reasonable forewarning in writing.

Total compensation for all Non-Executive Directors was set at \$500,000 by shareholders on 24 November 2020. The base fee for each Non-Executive Director, for the year ended 30 June 2026 was \$64,272 (exclusive of superannuation) per annum and includes fees for sub-committee representation. Fees and payments to Non-Executive Directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the Directors. Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments are reviewed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and they do not receive cash performance related compensation.

In addition to their base fees, Non-Executive Directors may also receive payment for consultancy services at \$2,000 per day plus reimbursable expenses for days worked over and above those expected to be worked in consideration of Non-Executive Directors fees.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

(g) Key management personnel remuneration 2026

The following tables details the remuneration provided to KMP for the current and previous financial year. Amounts paid or payable (in round dollars) or otherwise made available to KMP as at the date of this report were:

Name	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits Superannuation	Long-term benefits Long service leave	Share-based payments			Total	Percentage of remuneration consisting of performance rights and options %
	Salary and fees	Annual leave provision movement	Non-Monetary benefits ^(A)			Shares	Options ^(B)	Performance rights ^(C)		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Executive Directors										
Hamish Jolly	211,748	7,365	-	25,410	7,179	-	-	-	251,702	-
Joe Oliver	304,311	2,267	25,269	39,550	7,179	-	-	-	378,576	-
Non-Executive Directors										
David McArthur ⁽¹⁾	5,356	-	-	643	-	-	-	-	5,999	-
Steve Gostlow	64,272	-	-	7,713	-	-	-	-	71,985	-
Michael Phillip ⁽²⁾	59,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,719	-
Surena Ho ⁽³⁾	58,916	-	-	7,070	-	-	-	-	65,986	-
Jared Thomas ⁽⁴⁾	11,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,944	-
Other Key Management Personnel										
Neil Conquest	158,182	(6,231)	-	18,900	-	-	-	-	170,851	-
Aidan Flynn	256,091	(4,803)	13,909	32,400	-	-	-	97,492	395,089	24.68%
Total key management personnel	1,130,539	(1,402)	39,178	131,686	14,358	-	-	97,492	1,411,851	

⁽¹⁾ Represents remuneration from 1 July 2025 to 1 August 2025

⁽²⁾ Represents remuneration from 1 July 2025 to 11 May 2026

⁽³⁾ Represents remuneration from date of appointment of 1 August 2025 to 30 June 2026

⁽⁴⁾ Represents remuneration from date of appointment of 11 May 2026 to 30 June 2026



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

(g) Key management personnel remuneration 2025

Name	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits Superannuation	Long-term benefits Long service leave	Share-based payments			Total	Percentage of remuneration consisting of performance rights and options
	Salary and fees	Annual leave provision movement	Non-Monetary benefits ^(A)			Shares	Options ^(B)	Performance rights ^(C)		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Executive Directors										
Hamish Jolly	273,333	(15,161)	-	31,433	7,219	-	-	-	296,824	-
Joe Oliver	295,731	(8,652)	25,269	36,915	7,219	-	-	-	356,482	-
Non-Executive Directors										
David McArthur	73,840	-	-	7,176	-	-	3,416	-	84,432	4.05%
Steve Gostlow	62,400	-	-	7,176	-	-	81,975	-	151,551	54.09%
Michael Phillip*	45,290	-	-	5,208	-	-	-	-	50,498	-
Other Key Management Personnel										
Neil Conquest	240,000	6,231	-	27,600	-	-	447,500	-	721,331	62.04%
Aidan Flynn**	69,292	4,633	4,636	8,502	-	-	-	-	87,063	-
Total key management personnel	1,059,886	(12,949)	29,905	124,010	14,438	-	532,891	-	1,748,181	

* Represents remuneration from date of appointment of 9 October 2024 to 30 June 2025

** Represents remuneration from date of appointment of 24 March 2025 to 30 June 2025



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

(g) Key management personnel remuneration (continued)

Notes in relation to the table of Directors' remuneration (2025 & 2026)

- (A) Non-monetary benefits comprise the provision of a motor vehicle to KMP under a novated lease arrangement as part of the individual's total remuneration package.
- (B) The fair value of options granted to Directors has been estimated using a trinomial option pricing model with separate barriers taking into account share price vesting conditions at grant date. Share-based payments expense for financial years ended 30 June 2025 is related to amortisation of the share-based payment transaction in the financial year ended 30 June 2021. The Directors' options expired on 31 March 2025. No options were issued to Non-Executive Directors during 2026 (2025: none).

	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3
Grant date	21-Feb-21	21-Feb-21	21-Feb-21
Expiry date	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-25
Number of options	2,083,333	2,083,333	2,083,333
Exercise price (cents)	20	20	20
Share price at valuation date (cents)	20	20	20
Expected volatility	75%	75%	75%
Risk free interest rate	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Fair value at valuation date (cents)	11.00	10.96	10.90
Vesting date	16-Apr-21	N/A	N/A

The first third of these options vested on 16 April 2021. The first of three separate vesting conditions was met on 16 April 2021 when the Company's intraday share price exceeded 30 cents for 5 consecutive days. No further share based payment expense was recognised in respect of the second and third tranches, as management assessed the probability of vesting as 0%.

All of these options subsequently expired on 31 March 2025.

- (C) In September 2025, 1,687,500 employee share performance rights were granted to each of Mr Aidan Flynn and Mr Neil Conquest, respectively, both of whom are Key Management Personnel (KMP). The fair value of performance rights was determined utilising the prevailing share price at grant date at \$0.16 per share. Following Mr Neil Conquest's resignation in January 2026, his 1,687,500 performance rights lapsed. No performance rights were issued to Directors during 2026 (2025: none).

(h) Analysis of bonuses included in remuneration

No short-term incentive cash bonuses have been awarded as remuneration to Directors of the Company for year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

(i) Other KMP disclosures

All options refer to options over ordinary shares of Delorean Corporation Limited, which are exercisable on a one-for-one basis under the Employee Incentive Securities Plan.

Related party transactions

During the prior financial year, the Consolidated Entity entered into a debt facility with Tanarra Restructuring Partners ("Tanarra"). Under the terms of the facility, Tanarra has the right to appoint a non-executive director to the Board. Mr Michael Phillip, who was Chief Investment Officer of Tanarra and Tanarra's initially appointed non-executive director to the Board, resigned during the year and was replaced by Mr Jared Thomas as Tanarra's current nominated non-executive director. Accordingly, Tanarra is considered a related party under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures. The facility is on normal commercial terms, recognised in accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments. Refer to Note 19 and Note 27 for further details.

On 16 September 2024, the Company issued 23,968,991 options to Tanarra as part of the financing package entered into with them. The options vested immediately. The fair value of the options at grant date was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value of these options at the grant date were as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Number of options	Share price at valuation date (cents)	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Risk free interest rate	Fair value at valuation date (cents)
13-Sep-24	13-Sep-28	23,968,991	10	12.64	115%	3.42%	7.38

On 16 April 2025, the Company issued 4,000,000 options to Tanarra as a consideration for an additional \$7 million debt facility. The options vested immediately. The fair value of the options at grant date was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value of these options at the grant date were as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Number of options	Share price at valuation date (cents)	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Risk free interest rate	Fair value at valuation date (cents)
16-Apr-25	13-Sep-28	4,000,000	18	18.4	110%	3.34%	12.68

Options over equity instruments granted as compensation

In October 2024, 5,000,000 employee options were issued to Mr Neil Conquest, comprising 2,500,000 options exercisable at \$0.19 and 2,500,000 options exercisable at \$0.25. These options vested immediately upon grant, with no additional vesting schedule or performance conditions. Mr Neil Conquest resigned from the Company in January 2026, and all outstanding options held by him lapsed upon termination of his employment.

	Tranche 1	Tranche 2
Grant date	17-Oct-24	17-Oct-24
Expiry date	30-Nov-28	30-Nov-28
Number of options	2,500,000	2,500,000
Exercise price (cents)	19	25
Share price at valuation date (cents)	13	13
Expected volatility	110%	110%
Risk free interest rate	3.81%	3.81%
Fair value at valuation date (cents)	9.17	8.66



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

Exercise of options granted as compensation

During the reporting period, no shares were issued on the exercise of options previously granted as compensation (2025: nil).

Performance rights over equity instruments granted as compensation

In September 2025, a total of 9,004,647 employee share performance rights were granted to employees under the Company's employee incentive plan, including 1,687,500 performance rights granted to each Mr Aidan Flynn and Mr Neil Conquest, both whom are KMP, with the following performance conditions attached:

- a. Class A Milestone: Vest upon the on-budget commissioning of the Company's first Build Own Operate project by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.
- b. Class B Milestone: Vest upon the Company's first Build Own Operate project operating successfully for six months in accordance with its ramp-up plan by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.
- c. Class C Milestone: Vest upon the on-budget commissioning of the Company's second Build Own Operate project by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.
- d. Class D Milestone: Vest upon the Company's second Build Own Operate project operating successfully for six months in accordance with its ramp-up plan by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.
- e. Class E Milestone: Vest subject to satisfactory personal performance and continuous employment until 30 June 2028.

The fair value of performance rights was determined based on the assumption that the performance rights had 100% probability of meeting their milestone and utilising the prevailing share price at individual employee acceptance date, which for Mr Aidan Flynn was at \$0.15 per share and for Mr Neil Conquest was \$0.165 per share. Following Mr Neil Conquest's resignation in January 2026, his 1,687,500 performance rights lapsed.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

Performance rights granted to Directors in prior years

During the reporting period, no performance rights were issued to Directors of the Company (2025: nil).

The performance rights on issue were granted to Executive Directors on 1 April 2021 and convert to shares upon the achievement of the following milestones:

- a. Class A Milestone: \$5,000,000 in Underlying EBITDA (2,278,619 shares each); (converted in prior period)
- b. Class B Milestone: \$10,000,000 in Underlying EBITDA (2,278,619 shares each);
- c. Class C Milestone: \$12,500,000 in Underlying EBITDA (2,278,619 shares each).

The Class B and Class C performance rights remain on issue as at 30 June 2026 and will expire upon release of the financial results relating to the period ending 30 June 2026.

	Class A	Class B	Class C
Grant date	1-Apr-21	1-Apr-21	1-Apr-21
Expiry date	30-Nov-26	30-Nov-26	30-Nov-26
Number of performance rights	2,278,619	2,278,619	2,278,619
Share price at grant date (cents)	20	20	20
Fair value at valuation date (cents)	20	20	20
Vesting date	27-Sep-24	N/A	N/A

Vesting and conversion of performance rights granted as compensation

During the reporting period ended 30 June 2025, a total of 4,557,238 ordinary shares were issued upon vesting and conversion of performance rights previously granted as compensation.

These performance rights vested on 27 September 2024 following the achievement of Class A Milestone, which required the Company to achieve at least \$5,000,000 in Underlying EBITDA for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

No ordinary shares were issued upon the vesting and conversion of performance rights during the reporting period ended 30 June 2026.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

(i) Other KMP disclosures (continued)

Options over equity instruments

The movement during the reporting period, by number of options over ordinary shares of the Company held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management personnel, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2025	Granted	Expired / lapsed	Held at 30 June 2026	Vested and exercisable 30 June 2026	Vested and exercisable 30 June 2025
Executive Directors						
Joe Oliver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamish Jolly	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-executive Directors						
David McArthur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steve Gostlow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surena Ho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jared Thomas*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Phillip*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other key management Personnel						
Neil Conquest	5,000,000	-	(5,000,000)	-	-	5,000,000
Aidan Flynn	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Jared Thomas and Michael Philip are employees of Tanarra, and are Tanarra's appointed director on the Delorean board. Tanarra holds 27,968,991 unlisted options in Delorean.



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

(i) Other KMP disclosures (continued)

Performance Rights

The movement during the reporting period in the number of performance rights of the Company, held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management personnel, including their related parties is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2025	Granted	Lapsed / Forfeited	Held at 30 June 2026
Executive Directors				
Joe Oliver	4,557,238	-	-	4,557,238
Hamish Jolly	4,557,238	-	-	4,557,238
Non-executive Directors				
David McArthur	-	-	-	-
Steve Gostlow	-	-	-	-
Surena Ho	-	-	-	-
Jared Thomas	-	-	-	-
Michael Phillip	-	-	-	-
Other key management personnel				
Neil Conquest	-	1,687,500	(1,687,500)	-
Aidan Flynn	-	1,687,500	-	1,687,500



Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

(i) Other KMP disclosures (continued)

Total shareholdings

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in the Company held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management personnel, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2025	Additions	Disposals	Held at 30 June 2026
Executive Directors				
Joe Oliver	47,205,089	111,112	-	47,316,201
Hamish Jolly	47,205,089	111,112	-	47,316,201
Non-executive Directors				
David McArthur	476,470	-	(476,470)	-
Steve Gostlow	676,470	-	-	676,470
Michael Phillip	-	-	-	-
Other key management personnel				
Neil Conquest	144,161	-	(144,161)*	-
Aidan Flynn	194,696	27,778	-	222,474

**This is a deemed disposal due to Mr Neil Conquest ceasing to be a key management personnel*

(j) Voting and comments made at the Company's 2025 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

At the 2025 AGM, 85.73% of the votes received supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2025. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

THIS IS THE END OF THE REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED.



Directors' Report (continued)

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

JOSEPH OLIVER
Managing Director

Signed at Perth, Western Australia this 30th day of September 2026.



Tel: +61 8 6382 4600
Fax: +61 8 6382 4601
www.bdo.com.au

Level 9, Mia Yellagonga Tower 2
5 Spring Street
Perth, WA 6000
PO Box 700 West Perth WA 6872
Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY MELISSA REID TO THE DIRECTORS OF DELOREAN CORPORATION LIMITED

As lead auditor of Delorean Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Delorean Corporation Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Reid', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Melissa Reid
Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd
Perth
30 September 2026



Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Revenue	5	9,339,499	19,523,379
Cost of sales	7	(8,648,583)	(22,817,892)
Gross profit		690,916	(3,294,513)
Other income	6	5,413,494	526,269
Expenses			
Occupancy expenses		(289,803)	(121,334)
Employee benefits expenses	7	(2,437,027)	(1,703,377)
Administrative expenses	7	(799,706)	(530,190)
Depreciation and amortisation	7	(308,575)	(311,824)
Share based payment expense	23	(397,066)	(456,443)
Finance costs	7	(881,617)	(315,337)
Other expenses	7	(1,054,453)	(850,450)
(Loss) / profit before income tax expense		(63,837)	(7,057,199)
Income tax (expense) / benefit	8	(51,243)	(1,923,033)
(Loss) / profit after income tax expense for the year		(115,080)	(8,980,232)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Gain on the revaluation of land at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	13	-	2,325,000
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		17,363	(3,130)
Net change in the fair value of cash flow hedges taken to equity, net of tax		-	79,122
Other comprehensive income for the year		17,363	2,400,992
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(97,717)	(6,579,240)
(Loss) / earnings per share (cents per share)			
Basic (loss) / earnings (cents per share)		(0.05)	(4.10)
Diluted (loss) / earnings (cents per share)		(0.05)	(4.10)

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



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9 (a)	4,020,989	7,816,649
Term deposits	9 (b)	1,389,018	2,842,055
Trade and other receivables	10	3,550,810	593,852
Inventories		214,465	29,449
Income tax receivables	17	-	11,414
Contract assets	11	132,494	-
Other assets	12	858,269	682,498
Total current assets		10,166,045	11,975,917
Property, plant and equipment	13	51,862,945	30,928,067
Right-of-use assets	14	1,308,219	1,409,713
Term deposits	9 (b)	201,317	-
Deferred tax assets	8	298,644	1,360,273
Other assets	12	-	610,805
Intangible assets		129,832	129,832
Total non-current assets		53,800,957	34,438,690
Total assets		63,967,002	46,414,607
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	5,076,827	4,698,987
Provisions	16	231,850	162,753
Income tax payable	17	51,243	-
Lease liabilities	18	38,301	114,868
Borrowings	19 (a)	10,813,562	29,578,394
Contract liabilities	20	-	3,480,854
Total current liabilities		16,211,783	38,035,856
Deferred tax liabilities	8	298,644	1,360,273
Provisions	16	113,248	98,891
Borrowings	19 (b)	37,531,002	323,422
Lease liabilities	18	1,502,300	1,495,753
Total non-current liabilities		39,445,194	3,278,339
Total liabilities		55,656,977	41,314,195
Net assets		8,310,025	5,100,412
Equity			
Share capital	21	24,315,666	21,405,402
Accumulated losses		(21,680,178)	(21,972,848)
Reserves	22	5,674,537	5,667,858
Total equity		8,310,025	5,100,412

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



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Share capital	Share based payments reserve	Other reserves	Asset revaluation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2025	21,405,402	2,682,745	(952,387)	3,937,500	(21,972,848)	5,100,412
Total comprehensive loss for the year						
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	-	(115,080)	(115,080)
Other comprehensive income for the year						
Foreign exchange translation difference on foreign operations	-	-	17,363	-	-	17,363
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	17,363	-	-	17,363
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	17,363	-	(115,080)	(97,717)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:						
Shares issued – capital raising	2,946,000	-	-	-	-	2,946,000
Capital raising costs	(35,736)	-	-	-	-	(35,736)
Employee share performance rights issued	-	397,066	-	-	-	397,066
Employee options cancelled	-	(407,750)	-	-	407,750	-
Total transactions with owners	2,910,264	(10,684)	-	-	407,750	3,307,330
Balance as at 30 June 2026	24,315,666	2,672,061	(935,024)	3,937,500	(21,680,178)	8,310,025

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



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Share capital	Share based payments reserve	Other reserves	Asset revaluation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance at 1 July 2024 as originally reported	20,492,994	2,848,599	(916,596)	1,612,500	(15,262,568)	8,774,929
Correction of error (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(26,514)	(26,514)
Balance as at 1 July 2024 (Restated*)	20,492,994	2,848,599	(916,596)	1,612,500	(15,289,082)	8,748,415
Total comprehensive loss for the year						
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	-	(8,980,232)	(8,980,232)
Other comprehensive income for the year						
Gain on the revaluation of land at fair value, net of tax	-	-	-	2,325,000	-	2,325,000
Foreign exchange translation difference on foreign operations	-	-	(3,130)	-	-	(3,130)
Change in the fair value of cash flow hedges	-	-	79,122	-	-	79,122
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	75,992	2,325,000	-	2,400,992
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	75,992	2,325,000	(8,980,232)	(6,579,240)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:						
Share based payment	-	85,391	-	-	-	85,391
Employee share options issued	-	570,850	-	-	-	570,850
Unlisted options issued under debt facility	-	2,274,996	-	-	-	2,274,996
Conversion of performance rights	912,408	(912,408)	-	-	-	-
Lapsed and cancelled options	-	(2,184,683)	-	-	2,184,683	-
Convertible note reserve reversed on expiry	-	-	(111,783)	-	111,783	-
Total transactions with owners	912,408	(165,854)	(111,783)	-	2,296,466	2,931,237
Balance as at 30 June 2025	21,405,402	2,682,745	(952,387)	3,937,500	(21,972,848)	5,100,412

* Restated to reflect prior period adjustment.

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



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		5,204,126	25,909,568
Receipts from research and development tax incentives		5,272,667	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(14,106,639)	(31,230,072)
Income tax refunded		10,113	-
Interest received		143,141	176,269
Interest paid		(2,390,553)	(1,113,125)
LGC trading net receipt		-	478,875
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	9 (c)	(5,867,145)	(5,778,485)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of plant and equipment		(21,140,807)	(15,734,500)
Receipts from government grants		4,180,000	-
Receipts from research and development tax incentives		551,574	-
Transfer from / (to) term deposits		1,251,843	761,848
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(15,157,390)	(14,972,652)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		2,946,000	-
Payment of capital raising costs		(39,305)	-
Proceeds from borrowings		15,437,792	29,700,000
Repayment of borrowings		(727,629)	(5,767,885)
Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		(270,802)	(419,580)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(56,153)	(176,636)
Net cash from financing activities		17,289,903	23,335,899
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,734,632)	2,584,762
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		7,816,649	5,238,486
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(61,028)	(6,599)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	9 (a)	4,020,989	7,816,649
Cash and cash equivalents	9 (a)	4,020,989	7,816,649
Term deposits	9 (b)	1,590,335	2,842,055
Cash and term deposit balances		5,611,324	10,658,704

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



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

1. General information

The Company is a for-profit, listed public company domiciled in Australia. The Company's registered office is located at Ground Floor, 1205 Hay Street, West Perth, WA, 6005.

The Consolidated Entity operates primarily as both a builder and developer of bioenergy infrastructure within Australia and New Zealand, a tank and infrastructure manufacturer, and an electricity retailer.

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2026 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Consolidated Entity" and individually as "Group entities") and were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30th September 2026. The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which:

- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards ("**AASBs**") and other authoritative pronouncements of the Accounting Standards Board ("**AASB**"). The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**");
- have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, including land, share-based payments and financial assets. The basis of measurement is discussed further in the individual notes; and
- are presented in Australian Dollars, being the Company's functional currency.

The material accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period, unless otherwise stated.

Going Concern

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

As at 30 June 2026, the Consolidated Entity generated a loss after tax of \$115,080 (2025: \$8,980,232) and had net cash outflows from operating activities of \$5,867,145 (2025: 5,778,485 net cash outflows) and net cash outflows from investing activities of \$15,157,390 (2025: \$14,972,652). The Consolidated Entity had a net current liability position of \$6,045,738 (2025: \$26,059,939). Owing to the current liability is an amount due to NAB of \$10.3 million which becomes due and payable on 31 December 2026.

At the covenant calculation date of 31 December 2025, the Consolidated Entity breached the interest coverage ratio relating to its \$37 million Tanarra corporate debt facility. Under the facility agreement, the breach entitled Tanarra to request immediate repayment of the outstanding balance. The Consolidated Entity obtained a formal waiver from Tanarra in respect of that breach. Tanarra also formally waived covenant compliance for the testing periods ending 31 March 2026 and 30 June 2026. The Consolidated Entity did not breach the covenants for those periods, notwithstanding the waivers. Covenant compliance beyond 30 June 2026 has not been waived. The Directors have assessed forecast financial performance, which is expected to support compliance with the revised covenant framework currently being negotiated with Tanarra. In addition, the Tanarra facility matures on 13 September 2027.



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

1. General information (continued)

Going Concern (continued)

Whilst the facility is classified as a non-current liability at 30 June 2026, the maturity date falls within the period considered by the Directors in their going concern assessment. Accordingly, the Consolidated Entity remains dependent upon agreeing revised covenant arrangements and maintaining compliance with those arrangements in future periods along with successfully refinancing, extending or otherwise restructuring the facility prior to maturity.

The directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the period The Consolidated Entity is completing its first build-own-operate facility, the SA1 project. The project remains under construction and is expected to be completed during the FY2027 financial year. Completion and commissioning of SA1 are important to the timing of forecast operating cash inflows and access to associated grant and project-finance funding. Delays in project completion, commissioning or funding milestones, and operating performance below forecast, may adversely impact the Consolidated Entity's liquidity position.

Whilst the Directors are confident of the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the events and conditions described above indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

In particular, the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the successful completion and commissioning of SA1, the extension or refinancing of debt facilities as they fall due, continued access to debt and equity funding, agreement of revised covenant arrangements and the achievement of forecast operating cash flows.

The Directors believe that there is reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparation of the financial report after consideration of the following factors:

- The availability of secured funding, including the \$2.8 million undrawn on the NAB finance facilities and the \$1.48 million undrawn on the Tanarra facilities, subject to satisfaction of applicable draw down conditions and covenant requirements;
- The continued support of key financiers and the expectation that facilities will remain available, subject to agreement of, and compliance with, amended terms;
- Ongoing discussions with Tanarra to amend the covenant framework to better reflect the Consolidated Entity's current operating circumstances, inclusive of Q3 2026 quarter interest payment deferral;
- The successful extension or refinancing of the NAB facilities which mature on 31 December 2026 and 31 July 2028, and the Tanarra facilities which mature on 13 September 2027. Whilst no refinancing agreements have been executed on the facilities, management is currently holding discussions regarding the potential refinancing of these facilities into longer-term debt arrangements;
- The ability to complete a capital raise of the forecast amount within the required timeframe;



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

1. General information (continued)

Going Concern (continued)

- The Company expects to receive further research and development (R&D) tax cash refunds;
- The Company expects the SA1 project to be completed within the forecast timetable and approved budget, and start delivering operational cash flows within the next 12 months. The Company expects to secure sufficient customer commitments for SA1;
- The ability to satisfy the remaining ARENA grant milestones for the SA1 project and receive the associated funding. There remains \$2.28 million of funding;
- The Company expects the Yarra Valley Water (YVW) project works to be completed within the next 12 months, and receipt of the approved contract variations within the agreed timeframe;
- Forecast improvements in operating performance, including continued expected EBITDA improvement as SA1 is commissioned and operations commence;
- The ability of the Consolidated Entity to realise value from assets where required; and
- Management's ability to actively manage cash flows, including negotiating extended payment terms with creditors where necessary, reducing or deferring discretionary expenditure and prioritising capital allocation.
- The Consolidated Entity's ability to realise proceeds from the disposal of non-core assets, if required.

Should the Consolidated Entity not be able to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the Consolidated Entity is unable to continue as a going concern.



2. Material accounting policy information

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

New or amended accounting standards and interpretations adopted

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

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted. AASB 2024-2 to amend AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and AASB 9 Financial Instruments has not been early adopted.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and early adoption is permitted. The standard replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', with many of the original disclosure requirements retained and there will be no impact on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. But the standard will affect presentation and disclosure in the financial statements, including introducing five categories in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. The standard introduces two mandatory sub-totals in the statement: 'Operating profit' and 'Profit before financing and income taxes'. There are also new disclosure requirements for 'management-defined performance measures', such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') or 'adjusted profit'. The standard provides enhanced guidance on grouping of information (aggregation and disaggregation), including whether to present this information in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The Group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2027 and it is expected that there will be a significant change to the layout of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.



2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 29.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Delorean Corporation Ltd ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2026 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Delorean Corporation Ltd and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'Consolidated Entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Consolidated Entity has control. The Consolidated Entity controls an entity when the Consolidated Entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Consolidated Entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Common control transactions

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Consolidated Entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Consolidated Entity.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Consolidated Entity. Losses incurred by the Consolidated Entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the Consolidated Entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The Consolidated Entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.



2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Principles of consolidation (continued)

Interests in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity. Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Investments and other financial assets

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.



2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Foreign currency translation

The primary economic environment in which the Consolidated Entity operates is Australia. The consolidated financial statements are therefore presented in Australian dollars.

Foreign currency transactions

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

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the Statement of Financial Position. Cash Flows are stated with the amount of GST included.

Prepayments

Prepayments represent payments made in advance of receipt of goods or services and are recognised as assets. These amounts are expensed in the period to which the goods or services relate, generally on a straight-line basis or as the benefits are consumed.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Borrowing costs

Transaction costs incurred in connection with obtaining a debt facility are recognised as a non-current asset until the facility is drawn. Upon drawdown, such costs are offset against the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the term of the facility using the effective interest method. Where it becomes no longer probable that the facility will be drawn, the costs are expensed immediately to profit or loss.

Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the Financial report and notes have been rounded off to the nearest dollar currency units unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.



3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Consolidated Entity'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 estimates are recognised prospectively. Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment are included in the following notes:

Judgements

Note 6 R&D Tax Incentive

Note 8 Recovery of deferred tax assets

Note 10 Trade and other receivables

Note 12 Other assets

Note 13 Property, plant and equipment

Note 23 Share based payments

Estimates and assumptions

Note 5 Revenue

Note 6 R&D Tax Incentive

Note 8 Income tax expense

Note 13 Property, plant and equipment

Note 18 Lease Term

Note 19 Borrowings

Note 23 Share-based payments

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Consolidated Entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2026. The Consolidated Entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

4. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity is organised into four operating segments based on products and services provided being:

- a. Infrastructure
- b. Engineering
- c. Energy Retail
- d. Corporate



4. Operating segments (continued)

These operating segments are based on the internal reports that are reviewed and utilised by the Board of Directors who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers (**CODM**) in assessing performance of the Consolidated Entity and in determining the allocation of resources. There is no aggregation of operating segments.

Other segment represents the holding company of the Consolidated Entity.

The CODM reviews EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation). The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

The information provided to the CODM is on a monthly basis.

Types of products and services

The principal products and services of each of these operating segments are as follows:

- Infrastructure the infrastructure asset investment and development division
- Engineering the construction of site-specific anaerobic digestion plants division
- Energy retail the electricity sale division
- Corporate the corporate division

Major customers

During the year ended 30 June 2026 approximately \$9,113,963 (2025: \$18,688,816) of the consolidated entity's external revenue was derived from a single external party.

2026	Infrastructure \$	Engineering \$	Energy Retail \$	Corporate \$	Total \$
Revenue					
Sales to external customers	225,536	9,113,963	-	-	9,339,499
Intersegment sales	-	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	225,536	9,113,963	-	-	9,339,499
Other income	90,045	5,181,810	-	-	5,271,855
Interest income	997	72,646	2,737	65,259	141,639
Total income	316,578	14,368,419	2,737	65,259	14,752,993
EBITDA	(210,660)	5,090,114	(52,713)	(3,842,025)	984,716
Depreciation / amortisation	(67,135)	(144,633)	(319)	(96,488)	(308,575)
Interest income	997	72,646	2,737	65,259	141,639
Finance costs	(60,236)	(30,954)	-	(790,427)	(881,617)
Loss before income tax	(337,034)	4,987,173	(50,295)	(4,663,681)	(63,837)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	(51,243)	(51,243)
Loss after income tax	(337,034)	4,987,173	(50,295)	(4,714,924)	(115,080)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



4. Operating segments (continued)

2026	Infrastructure \$	Engineering \$	Energy Retail \$	Corporate \$	Total \$
Assets					
Segment assets	55,227,767	4,333,517	196,142	13,164,562	72,921,988
Intersegment eliminations	(1,542,638)	-	-	(7,412,348)	(8,954,986)
Total assets	53,685,129	4,333,517	196,142	5,752,214	63,967,002
Liabilities					
Segment liabilities	12,808,084	3,799,890	351,684	38,697,319	55,656,977
Total liabilities	12,808,084	3,799,890	351,684	38,697,319	55,656,977

2025	Infrastructure \$	Engineering \$	Energy Retail \$	Corporate \$	Total* \$
Revenue					
Sales to external customers	725,776	18,797,603	-	-	19,523,379
Intersegment sales	-	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	725,776	18,797,603	-	-	19,523,379
Other income	-	-	-	350,000	350,000
Interest income	-	38,893	642	136,734	176,269
Total income	725,776	18,836,496	642	486,734	20,049,648
EBITDA	(104,971)	(4,522,301)	417,870	(2,396,905)	(6,606,307)
Depreciation / amortisation	(69,391)	(135,038)	(11,160)	(96,235)	(311,824)
Interest income	-	38,893	642	136,734	176,269
Finance costs	(61,753)	(12,648)	(62,809)	(178,127)	(315,337)
Loss before income tax	(236,115)	(4,631,094)	344,543	(2,534,533)	(7,057,199)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	(1,923,033)	(1,923,033)
Loss after income tax	(236,115)	(4,631,094)	344,543	(4,457,566)	(8,980,232)
Assets					
Segment assets	32,596,972	7,024,515	203,383	15,544,723	55,369,593
Intersegment eliminations	(1,542,638)	-	-	(7,412,348)	(8,954,986)
Total assets	31,054,334	7,024,515	203,383	8,132,375	46,414,607
Liabilities					
Segment liabilities	4,222,360	6,496,081	41,811	30,553,943	41,314,195
Total liabilities	4,222,360	6,496,081	41,811	30,553,943	41,314,195



5. Revenue

Accounting Policy

The Consolidated Entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Revenue from construction activities

For long-term service contracts and projects for constructing, manufacturing or developing an asset the customer value is created over time during the contract period and it is accounted for as a single performance obligation or multiple performance obligations that are satisfied over time. As the performance either creates or enhances an asset (for instance, a work in progress) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced, the performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity, and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance compensation, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the entity's performance in processing each transaction as and when each transaction is processed. The revenue is recognised over time by using the input method.

For the input method, income is recognised based on the inputs made toward fulfilling a performance obligation, such as the resources used, labor hours put in, and costs incurred, in comparison to the total expected inputs toward fulfilling that duty.

If there is any variable consideration included in the transaction price, it represents any discounts, rebates, or refunds given to the customer as well as any prospective bonuses that may be due from them in the future as well as any other contingent occurrences. These estimations are made using the "expected value" or "most likely amount" method, respectively. Revenue will only be recognised to the degree that it is extremely expected that a major reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when measuring variable consideration, according to a restricting principle. Until the following resolution of the related uncertainty with the variable under examination, the measurement limitation remains in place. A return liability is recognised for amounts received that are subject to the restricting principle.



5. Revenue (continued)

Accounting Policy

Revenue from construction activities (continued)

The Consolidated Entity recognises revenue from construction contracts in line with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Revenue is generally recognised over time as work is performed, based on the costs incurred relative to forecasts to costs-to-complete.

Fundamental to this calculation is a reliable estimate of the transaction price (total contract revenue). In determining the transaction price, variable consideration including claims and certain contract variations are only included to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in revenue will not occur in the future. Where a variation in scope has been agreed with the customer but the corresponding change in the transaction price has not been agreed the variation is accounted for as variable consideration. The estimate of variable consideration is determined using the expected value approach taking into account the facts and circumstances of each individual contract and the historical experience of the Consolidated Entity and is reassessed throughout the life of the contract.

Customers are typically invoiced on a monthly basis and invoices are paid on normal commercial terms.

Rendering of services

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

Estimates and assumptions

Revenue recognised over time

Assessing the satisfaction of performance obligations over time requires judgment and the consideration of many criteria that should be met to qualify such as whether the customer presently is obligated to pay for an asset, whether the customer has legal title, whether the entity has transferred physical possession of the asset, whether the customer has assumed the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, and whether the customer has accepted the asset. Events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected. Even if the events anticipated under the assumptions occur, actual results are still likely to be different from the estimates since other anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected and the variation may be material.

Construction income

Determination of revenue recognised over time for construction income requires significant judgement. Management is required to estimate the forecast costs to complete each project, assess the stage of completion at reporting date, and determine whether performance obligations are distinct or should be accounted for as a combined obligation. Forecast cost estimates are inherently uncertain and are revised as project circumstances evolve. Such revisions may have a material impact on both the amount and timing of revenue recognised.

Consulting revenue

Judgement is exercised in determining whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at point in time. This involves consideration of contractual terms, the nature and timing of the transfer of the services, and extent to which the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of those services as they are provided.



5. Revenue (continued)

Estimates and assumptionsOperating and maintenance

Revenue from operating and maintenance services is recognised over time as the services are provided, as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the services. Revenue is measured based on the value of services performed during the reporting period in accordance with the terms of the relevant contract.

Operating and maintenance services are generally invoiced monthly in arrears. Where services have been performed but not yet invoiced at the reporting date, revenue is recognised as accrued income based on management's assessment of services delivered up to the reporting date.

Determination of revenue recognised for operating and maintenance contracts requires judgement in assessing the extent of services performed up to the reporting date. Management is required to estimate revenue earned but not yet invoiced based on contractual arrangements, work completed and other relevant project information. Such estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and may be revised as contract circumstances evolve. Revisions to estimates may impact the amount and timing of revenue recognised.

Determination of variable consideration

Judgement is exercised in estimating variable consideration which is determined having regard to past experience with respect to the goods returned to the consolidated entity where the customer maintains a right of return pursuant to the customer contract or where goods or services have a variable component. Revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised under the contract will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Unapproved variations are not recognized until they are formally approved.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Construction income	6,523,969	18,699,971
Consulting revenue	225,536	725,776
Operating and maintenance	2,589,994	97,632
	9,339,499	19,523,379
<i>Geographical regions</i>		
Australia	9,339,499	19,425,747
New Zealand	-	97,632
	9,339,499	19,523,379
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
Services transferred over time	9,339,499	19,523,379
	9,339,499	19,523,379

Operating revenues for the year ended 30 June 2026 of \$9,113,963 or 98% (2025: \$18,688,816 or 96%) are derived from a single external party.



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

6. Other Income

Accounting Policy

Interest income

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

Government grants

Government grants includes Research and Development Tax Rebate utilizing the Consolidated Entity's specialist R&D Tax advisers. The process includes interviews, documentation and assessment of the various activities undertaken by the Consolidated Entity to determine if the activities meet the statutory eligibility requirement for a R&D Rebate claim.

Research and Development (R&D) tax incentives are recognised when a reliable estimate of the amount receivable can be made. Grant income relating to expenditure incurred on external projects is recognised as other income in profit or loss. Grant income relating to expenditure capitalised as property, plant and equipment is recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the related asset. The amount is then accrued as income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and upon lodging the income tax return.

Gain on settlement

Gains or losses on the settlement of financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss when the liability is extinguished. During the prior year, the Consolidated Entity recorded a gain on the settlement of a convertible note, which arose from the difference between the carrying amount of the note and the consideration paid to settle it. This gain is included in other income.

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Interest received	141,639	176,269
Gain on settlement	-	350,000
R&D tax incentives	5,271,855	-
	5,413,494	526,269

The Group recognises income relating to the Australian Research and Development Tax Incentive when management has concluded that there is reasonable assurance that all conditions attached to the incentive have been satisfied.

Significant judgement is required in determining:

- Whether activities undertaken during the year meet the definition of eligible core or supporting R&D activities under the relevant legislation; and
- Whether expenditure incurred qualifies as eligible R&D expenditure.

Management's assessment is based on the nature of the activities performed, contemporaneous technical documentation, and advice obtained from external R&D tax specialists, where appropriate.

At 30 June 2026, the Group recognised and received an R&D incentive of \$5.76 million, of this \$5.27 million was treated as income and \$0.49 million was capitalised. Should the Australian Taxation Office ultimately determine that certain activities or expenditures are ineligible, the amount recognised may require adjustment in a future reporting period.



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

7. Expenses

Accounting Policy

Cost of sales

Cost of sales consists of all direct costs attributable to projects including material, labor and project overhead.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation expenses include depreciation for Property, Plant, and Equipment, Right-of-Use (ROU) assets, and amortization of intangible assets. Please refer to Note 13 and Note 14 for the respective accounting policies.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Capitalised finance costs are included in the carrying amount of the relevant assets under constructions under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Employee benefits

Superannuation contributions

The Consolidated Entity makes contributions to employees' superannuation plans in accordance with the statutory Superannuation Guarantee. Contributions are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Other expenses

Other expenses comprise operating costs of the Consolidated Entity that are not directly attributable to a specific category of expense. These costs are recognised as incurred and include expenditures necessary to support the Consolidated Entity's ongoing operations. Material items may be disclosed separately where relevant to provide users with a clearer understanding of the financial statements.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses consist of cost incurred in the administration and support of the Consolidated Entity's operations. These include costs associated with corporate governance, office administration, finance, human resources, and other general management functions. Expenses are recognised as incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

7. Expenses (continued)

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Cost of sales</i>		
Cost of sales	8,648,583	22,817,892
<i>Employee benefits expenses</i>		
Wages and salaries	1,730,434	1,194,552
Superannuation expense	188,607	125,114
Director fees	204,166	181,530
Other employee expenses	313,820	202,181
	2,437,027	1,703,377
<i>Depreciation and amortisation</i>		
Plant and equipment	153,851	156,113
Right-of-use assets	154,724	144,964
Intangible assets	-	10,747
	308,575	311,824
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on borrowings	824,378	251,652
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	57,239	63,685
Finance costs expensed	881,617	315,337
<i>Administrative expenses</i>		
Insurance	335,346	307,040
Bank charges	92,881	7,735
IT services	87,267	66,314
Travel expenses	230,848	153,068
Net foreign exchange loss / (gain)	53,364	(3,967)
	799,706	530,190
<i>Other expenses</i>		
Legal fees	143,849	70,248
Consulting fees	22,507	279,315
Accounting fees	545,943	218,294
Other professional fees	279,196	256,097
Other overheads	62,958	26,496
	1,054,453	850,450



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

8. Income tax expense

Accounting Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimates and assumptions

Income tax expense

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



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

8. Income tax expense (continued)

Judgements**Recovery of deferred tax assets**

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

Deferred tax assets arise from temporary differences between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, which will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future. In evaluating the Company's ability to recover deferred tax assets, management considers all available evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, the result of recent operations, convincing other evidence and events occurring after reporting date. The assumptions about future taxable income require the use of significant judgement and may ultimately vary from management's best estimate.

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Current tax – current period	51,243	-
Over provision in respect of prior years	-	(43,300)
Deferred tax – origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	1,966,333
Total income tax expense	51,243	1,923,033

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Loss for the year	(63,838)	(7,057,199)
Income tax using the Consolidated Entity's domestic tax rate of 25% (2025: 25%)	(15,959)	(1,764,300)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	(1,211,076)	(90,130)
Other	134,678	(55,900)
Temporary differences not previously brought to account	152,539	-
Derecognition of previously recognised tax losses	-	2,154,751
Deferred tax assets not recognised on tax losses	991,061	1,678,612
Income tax expense	51,243	1,923,033

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



8. Income tax expense (continued)

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets (DTAs) and liabilities relate to the following:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Allowance for expected credit losses	88,737	300,209
Tax losses	-	318,130
R&D tax incentive	-	592,618
Borrowing costs	20,941	8,429
Section 40-880 costs	43,328	50,831
Lease Liabilities	58,095	50,226
Trade and other payables	1,241	17,697
Provisions	86,302	65,410
Prepayments	(216)	(42)
Development cost capitalized	(26,044)	-
Plant & Equipment	(272,384)	(1,403,508)
Net deferred tax asset	-	-

Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Deferred tax assets	298,644	1,360,273
Deferred tax liabilities	(298,644)	(1,360,273)
Net balance	-	-

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to gross tax losses of \$7,030,654 have not been brought to account at 30 June 2026 (2025: \$22,902,650) because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realization of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time.

The benefit for tax losses will only be obtained if:

- (i) The Consolidated Entity derives future assessable income in Australia of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised;
- (ii) The Consolidated Entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation in Australia; and
- (iii) There are no changes in tax legislation in Australia which will adversely affect the Consolidated Entity in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

(d) Deferred tax recognised in equity

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Amount recognised in equity:		
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	775,000



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

9 (a). Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Term deposits with original maturities greater than 3 months are recorded as “Other financial assets” in Note 9(b).

Cash on deposit

Cash held in relation to contractual securities, prudential securities or other securities provided to third parties by way of bank guarantee.

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	4,020,989	7,816,649
	4,020,989	7,816,649

9 (b). Term deposits

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
<u>Current</u>		
Term deposits	1,389,018	2,842,055
<u>Non-current</u>		
Term deposits	201,317	-
	1,590,335	2,842,055

The Consolidated Entity’s term deposits include amounts held as security for bank guarantees on issue. These deposits are restricted and cannot be accessed for general use.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



9 (c). Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Reconciliation of profit / (loss) to net cash from / (used in) operating activities

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
(Loss) / profit after income tax expense for the year	(115,080)	(8,980,232)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	308,575	311,824
Share based payments	397,066	456,443
Gain on settlement	-	(350,000)
Interest expense capitalised to borrowings	-	316,274
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</i>		
Trade and other receivables	(2,956,958)	(492,357)
Inventories	(185,016)	-
Contract assets	(132,494)	528,016
Deferred tax assets	-	1,989,721
Other assets	(142,881)	66,706
Trade and other payables	377,840	(3,056,177)
Contract liabilities	(3,480,854)	3,480,854
Provision for income tax	62,657	(49,557)
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,867,145)	(5,778,485)

9 (d). Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 30 June 2024	6,876,148	1,723,437	8,599,585
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	22,603,917	(112,816)	22,491,101
Acquisition of equipment	421,751	-	421,751
Balance at 30 June 2025	29,901,816	1,610,621	31,512,437
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	18,442,748	(123,250)	18,319,498
Acquisition of motor vehicle	-	53,230	53,230
Balance at 30 June 2026	48,344,564	1,540,601	49,885,165



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

10. Trade and Other Receivables

Accounting Policy

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

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

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2026 and the corresponding historical credit losses experience within this period.

Other receivables comprise amounts due from customers, government agencies and other counterparties that do not meet the definition of trade receivables. Other receivables are recognised when the Consolidated Entity has an unconditional right to receive consideration and are measured at amortised cost less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Other receivables may include amounts recoverable under grant funding arrangements. Receivables relating to grant funding are recognised when the relevant eligibility criteria, milestones or performance obligations under the funding agreement have been satisfied and collection is considered probable. Such receivables are measured at the amount expected to be received.

Critical judgements – Expected Credit Losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available. The allowance for expected credit losses is calculated based on the information available at the time of preparation. The actual credit losses in future years may be higher or lower.

Accrued Income

Accrued income comprises revenue earned from services provided to customers prior to 30 June 2026 for which invoices had not yet been issued at the reporting date.



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

10. Trade and other receivables (continued)

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Trade debtors	67,848	43,649
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(23,925)	(23,925)
	43,923	19,724
Accrued income *	1,043,626	65,353
GST receivable	640,785	507,480
Other receivable	1,822,476	1,295
Total trade and other receivables	3,550,810	593,852

* Accrued income represents revenue recognised for operating and maintenance and consulting services provided before 30 June 2026 for which invoices had not been issued at the reporting date. The balance relates primarily to operating and maintenance services billed in arrears under customer contracts.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Consolidated Entity has not recognised any additional expected credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: \$nil).



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

11. Contract assets

Accounting Policy

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

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Contract assets	132,494	-

12. Other assets

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Current		
Prepayments	835,736	662,714
Deposits	22,533	19,784
	858,269	682,498
Non-current		
Borrowing costs (a)	-	610,805
	-	610,805

- (a) Included in non-current other assets is \$610,805 of transactions costs incurred in relation to the establishment of an additional \$7 million debt facility with Tanarra (Facility C). These costs will be offset against the loan on drawdown and amortised over the term of the facility. The drawdown of the facility is subject to conditions precedent, including:
- (i) construction completion has been achieved under the Yarra Valley Water contract and Yarra Valley Water Corporation has returned any performance security required to be returned on the date of Construction Completion; and
 - (ii) realised margin for work completed under the Yarra Valley Water contract up to construction completion is at least 8%.

During the reporting period, Facility C was drawn down and the transaction costs were transferred to the carrying amount of the loan and are being amortised over the term of the facility. As at 30 June 2026, there is no remaining balance in respect of these transaction costs.



13. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting Policy

Property, Plant and Equipment are initially recognised at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, land is measured at fair value, while other assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment, if applicable.

Land is stated at fair value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, with revaluation adjustments recognised in equity. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity so that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value at the reporting date. Valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in fair value relative to the carrying amount.

Assets under construction are classified as Work in Progress (WIP). Directly attributable borrowing costs are capitalised as part of WIP. Capitalisation ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing balance basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Equipment	2 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 10 years
Furniture & fittings	5 - 20 years
Computer equipment	2 - 5 years

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

Critical judgements

Management has exercised judgement in a number of areas that significantly affect the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment. This includes determining whether land should be carried at cost or at fair value, taking into account market evidence and the reliability of valuations provided by external independent valuers. Management has also exercised judgement in deciding which costs meet the criteria for capitalisation as Work in Progress, including directly attributable costs such as labour, materials, and borrowing costs. Additionally, management considers whether there are indicators of impairment for any assets, and if so, assesses whether adjustments to carrying amounts are required, although no impairment has been recognised in the current reporting period.

Key estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are subject to significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Management estimates the useful lives of depreciable assets based on historical experience, anticipated technological changes, and expected future economic benefits. The fair value of land is determined using market evidence, taking into consideration assumptions regarding location, market prices, and comparable sales data provided by independent valuations. Estimates also play a key role in determining the carrying amount of Work in Progress, which includes assumptions about the stage of completion of projects, future costs to complete, directly attributable staff costs, and the allocation of directly attributable borrowing costs. These estimates are reviewed regularly and updated where changes in circumstances indicate that actual outcomes may differ from prior expectations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land	Equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fittings	Computer Equipment	Works in progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2024	3,400,000	540,225	7,019	100,085	16,636	8,545,200	12,609,165
Additions	-	510,260	-	7,081	19,816	14,816,894	15,354,051
Revaluation increment	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000
Depreciation expense	-	(120,541)	(7,397)	(14,227)	(13,948)	-	(156,113)
Disposal	-	(536)	-	-	-	-	(536)
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	21,500	-	-	-	21,500
Balance as at 30 June 2025	6,500,000	929,408	21,122	92,939	22,504	23,362,094	30,928,067
Additions	-	34,065	-	-	13,818	27,049,216	27,097,099
Government grant offset	-	-	-	-	-	(5,456,796)	(5,456,796)
R&D tax refund	-	-	-	-	-	(551,574)	(551,574)
Depreciation expense	-	(121,512)	(5,477)	(11,869)	(14,993)	-	(153,851)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	6,500,000	841,961	15,645	81,070	21,329	44,402,940	51,862,945
Fair value	6,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,500,000
Cost	-	1,834,171	115,672	195,822	160,449	23,362,094	25,668,208
Accumulated depreciation	-	(904,763)	(94,550)	(102,883)	(137,945)	-	(1,240,141)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	6,500,000	929,408	21,122	92,939	22,504	23,362,094	30,928,067
Fair value	6,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,500,000
Cost	-	1,868,236	115,672	195,822	172,692	44,402,940	46,755,362
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,026,275)	(100,027)	(114,752)	(151,363)	-	(1,392,417)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	6,500,000	841,961	15,645	81,070	21,329	44,402,940	51,862,945

**The fair value of the land was determined at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026 by Directors based on independent assessments performed on 25 June 2025 by a member of the Australian Property Institute having recent experience in the location and category of land being valued.*



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

14. Right-of-use assets

Accounting Policy

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use-asset reflects that the Consolidated Entity expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

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

	Land	Equipment	Motor vehicles	Office lease	Total *Restated
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 30 June 2024 (Restated*)	1,392,285	-	21,500	162,392	1,576,177
Depreciation expense	(63,768)	-	-	(81,196)	(144,964)
Transfer to PPE	-	-	(21,500)	-	(21,500)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	1,328,517	-	-	81,196	1,409,713
Additions	-	-	53,230	-	53,230
Depreciation expense	(63,769)	-	(9,759)	(81,196)	(154,724)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	1,264,748	-	43,471	-	1,308,219
Cost	1,594,220	-	-	243,589	1,837,809
Accumulated depreciation	(265,703)	-	-	(162,393)	(428,096)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	1,328,517	-	-	81,196	1,409,713
Cost	1,594,220	-	53,230	243,589	1,891,039
Accumulated depreciation	(329,472)	-	(9,759)	(243,589)	(582,820)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	1,264,748	-	43,471	-	1,308,219

* Restated to reflect prior period adjustment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



15. Trade and other payables

Accounting Policy

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Consolidated Entity prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Consolidated Entity becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	4,820,345	2,463,273
PAYG withholding payable	95,980	81,836
Accrued expenses	151,101	2,081,529
Other payables	9,401	72,349
	5,076,827	4,698,987

Accrued expenses includes work in progress by suppliers at the year-end date, including tank fabrication and systems manufacture to be incorporated into our constructed plant.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



16. Provisions

Accounting Policy

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Current		
Employee leave entitlements and benefits	231,850	162,753
	231,850	162,753
Non-current		
Employee leave entitlements and benefits	113,248	98,891
	113,248	98,891



17. Income tax (payables) / receivables

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Income tax (payables) / receivables	(51,243)	11,414
	(51,243)	11,414

18. Lease liabilities

Accounting Policy

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Consolidated Entity applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of plant and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions**Lease term**

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



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

18. Lease liabilities (continued)

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Opening balance	1,610,621	1,723,437
Amounts recognised on lease inception	53,230	-
Repayments	(183,763)	(176,636)
Interest expense	60,513	63,820
Closing balance	1,540,601	1,610,621
Classification		
Current liabilities	38,301	114,868
Non-current liabilities	1,502,300	1,495,753
	1,540,601	1,610,621

19 (a). Current liabilities - Borrowings

Accounting Policy

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

The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs.

On the issue of the convertible notes the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond and this amount is carried as a liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as a convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in the subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

Where convertible notes are redeemed, converted or otherwise settled, the liability and equity components are derecognised. Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Equipment financing	79,788	73,830
Insurance premium funding	416,498	340,288
Debt facility (note 19 b)	-	29,164,276
Bank facility (a)	10,317,276	-
Borrowings	10,813,562	29,578,394

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

19 (a). Current liabilities – Borrowings (continued)

	2026 \$	2025 \$
(a) Bank facility		
Opening balance	-	-
Drawdown of bank facility	9,987,792	-
Interest accrued	329,484	-
	10,317,276	-

The Company executed project equipment finance documentation with National Australia Bank Limited (“NAB”) for two loan facilities totalling \$14.5 million to support the underway construction of SA1 Project. As at 30 June 2026, the Company has drawn a total of \$10 million under the bank Facility 1 with NAB.

Facility Details

The NAB loan facility package will be deployed in two tranches as follows:

- Facility 1: \$12.12 million for acquisition of capital plant and equipment for SA1.
- Facility 2: \$2.38 million for the final acquisition of capital plant, equipment and development expenses associated with SA1.

	Facility 1	Facility 2
Amount of facility	\$12,120,000	\$2,380,000
Tenor	Up to 31 December 2026	Up to 31 July 2028
Repayment	Principal repayable on completion of construction/commissioning, with expected conversion into Equipment Finance limit	Interest-only for 12 months, then annual amortisation of \$300,000 p.a.
Interest rate	BBSY + 5%	BBSY + 3.5%
Facility fee	1% p.a.	1% p.a.
Establishment fee	0.55% of facility limit	0.55% of facility limit

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

19 (b). Non-current liabilities - Borrowings

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Equipment financing	243,634	323,422
Debt facility (i)	37,287,368	-
Non-current liabilities - borrowings	37,531,002	323,422

	2026 \$	2025 \$
(b) Debt facility		
Opening balance	29,164,276	-
Drawdown of debt facility	5,520,000	30,000,000
Transaction costs incurred	(610,805)	(2,487,382)
Amortisation of transaction costs	1,041,033	475,006
Interest capitalised	2,172,864	1,176,652
Closing balance	37,287,368	29,164,276

In September 2024, the Company executed contracts for a \$30 million corporate debt facility with Tanarra Restructuring Partners ("Tanarra"), with \$5 million for the re-finance of then existing convertible note debt (Facility A) and \$25 million for development of Delorean's build, own, operate projects (Facility B). First funds under this facility, totalling a \$5 million receipt, were received on 13th September 2024. On the same day, the Company settled with Palisade Impact for the redemption of Palisade Impact's Convertible Notes.

In April 2025, the Company secured an additional \$7 million debt facility with Tanarra (Facility C) to fund the upgrade and expansion of SA1 Project, including renewable gas, renewable liquid carbon dioxide (LCO₂) and liquid fertiliser and expansion of the project scope.

As at 30 June 2026, the Company has drawn a total of \$35.52 million under the corporate debt facilities with Tanarra, including \$25 million from Facility B to support the construction and the procurement for the SA1 Project and \$5.52 million from Facility C to support the expansion of the SA1 Project.

Transaction costs incurred in relation to the facility have been netted against the carrying amount of the loan and are amortized over the term of the facility using the effective interest method.

At 30 June 2025, the facility was classified as a current liability following a breach of the interest coverage ratio. Tanarra subsequently provided a waiver in August 2025. As the breach related to the reporting date, the debt facility was classified as current liabilities in that year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

19 (a). Current liabilities – Borrowings (continued)

The key terms of the finance package are as follows:

	Facility A	Facility B	Facility C
Amount of facility	\$5,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$7,000,000
Interest payments: Cash	BBSY + 3% pa with BBSY floor of 4.00% pa to be paid quarterly	BBSY + 6% pa with BBSY floor of 4.00% pa to be paid quarterly	BBSY + 6% pa with BBSY floor of 4.00% pa to be paid quarterly
Interest payments: Capitalised	5% pa capitalised quarterly, payable in cash at Delorean's discretion	5% pa capitalised quarterly, payable in cash at Delorean's discretion. For first 12 months, Delorean may elect to capitalise cash interest up to a cap of 10% in aggregate interest.	5% pa capitalised quarterly, payable in cash at Delorean's discretion. For first 12 months, Delorean may elect to capitalise cash interest up to a cap of 10% in aggregate interest.
Commitment fee on undrawn funds	Nil	2.35%	2.35%

Covenants

The financial covenants for this consolidated facility, comprising tranches A, B and C, are set out as follows:

- 1) Gross Leverage to remain below 4.0x. Calculated as Net Debt (excluding Facility B and C) divided by Group EBITDA on a trailing 12-month basis.
- 2) Interest Coverage Ratio to always remain above 1.2x for the duration of the loan. Calculated as Group EBITDA divided by Facility A Cash Interest due (excluding interest that has been capitalised or paid in kind) on a trailing 12-month basis.
- 3) Loan to Value ratio, from the date six months after practical completion of a Relevant Project onward, not to exceed 80% for a Relevant Project.

During the current financial year, the Consolidated Entity obtained a waiver from Tanarra in respect of the financial covenants applicable to the testing period ended 30 June 2026. The Consolidated Entity was not in breach of the financial covenants as at 30 June 2026. Accordingly, the Consolidated Entity has the right to defer settlement of the facility for at least twelve months after the reporting date and the outstanding balance has been classified as a non-current liability in accordance with AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

Repayment terms

The facility has a tenor of 36 months, with a minimum hold period ("Make Whole") of 21 months. The facility may be repaid at any time; however, any voluntary or mandatory prepayment within the first 21 months is subject to a Make Whole premium. This premium is calculated as the difference between the total interest payable if the facility had been fully drawn for 21 months and the interest actually paid or payable at the repayment date on 13th September 2027.

No Make Whole premium applies to any repayment or prepayment made after the initial 21-month period.



20. Contract liabilities

Accounting Policy

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

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Contract liabilities	-	3,480,854

21. Share capital

Accounting Policy

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

	Number of shares		Amount in \$	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Movements in ordinary shares on issue				
On issue as at 1 July	220,278,153	215,720,915	21,405,402	20,492,994
Conversion of performance rights to fully paid ordinary shares	-	4,557,238	-	912,408
Strategic placement	24,400,000	-	2,196,000	-
Share purchase plan	8,333,405	-	750,000	-
Capital raising costs	-	-	(35,736)	-
Balance as at 30 June	253,011,558	220,278,153	24,315,666	21,405,402



21. Share capital (continued)

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. Option holders cannot participate in any new share issues by the Company without exercising their options.

In the event of a winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds on liquidation.

All issued shares are fully paid.

Dividends

The Company's dividend policy considers free cash flow, working capital requirements, medium-term investment program and risks from short and medium-term economic market conditions. No dividend was declared for the current financial year (2025: \$nil).

The ability to utilise franking credits is dependent upon there being sufficient available profits to declare dividends. The amount of franking credits available for subsequent financial years at year end is \$158,165 (2025: \$158,165). The amount detailed above is adjusted for:

- franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax at reporting date
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date



22. Reserves

Accounting Policy

Share based payments reserve

The share based payments reserve represents the fair value of performance rights or options granted to directors, consultants, and employees. Amounts recognised in this reserve are transferred to issued capital when the shares are issued upon vesting, or reversed through retained earnings if the options or performance rights expire or are cancelled.

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to recognise increases and decreases in the fair value of land, net of any applicable tax. Revaluation increments are credited to this reserve, while decrements are recognised against any existing revaluation surplus for the same asset or through profit or loss if no surplus exists.

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise:

Common control reserve

The pooling of interest method has been adopted to account for the combination as a business combination carried out under common control.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Consolidated Entity's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Consolidated Entity's presentation currency (i.e. Australian dollars) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operations.

Convertible note reserve

The equity reserve holds the equity component of the convertible notes and is not remeasured from inception. Upon settlement of the notes for cash, the balance in the reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Share based payment reserve (a)

Asset revaluation reserve (b)

Other reserves (c)

2026 \$	2025 \$
2,672,061	2,682,745
3,937,500	3,937,500
(935,024)	(952,387)
5,674,537	5,667,858



22. Reserves (continued)

(a) Share based payment reserve

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Options ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,274,995	2,682,745
Performance rights ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	397,066	-
Balance as at 30 June	2,672,061	2,682,745

⁽ⁱ⁾ Options reconciliation

	Number of options		\$	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Movements in options on issue				
On issue as at 1 July	34,468,991	21,750,000	2,682,745	1,936,191
Lender options	-	27,968,991	-	2,274,996
Employee options	-	7,000,000	-	570,850
Options lapsed and cancelled	(5,000,000)	(22,250,000)	(407,750)	(2,184,683)
Directors options (vesting expense recognised)	-	-	-	85,391
Balance as at 30 June	29,468,991	34,468,991	2,274,995	2,682,745

During the reporting period, 5,000,000 options were cancelled and since reporting period end, no further options have expired or been cancelled. (2025: 22,250,000).

During the reporting period and since reporting period end, no shares have been issued on exercise of options (2025: nil).

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Performance rights reconciliation

	Number of rights		\$	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Movements in performance rights on issue				
On issue as at 1 July	9,114,476	13,671,714	-	912,408
Employee share performance rights (vesting expense recognised)	9,004,647	-	397,066	-
Employee share performance rights lapsed/forfeited	(2,216,852)	-	-	-
Conversion of performance rights*	-	(4,557,238)	-	(912,408)
Balance as at 30 June	15,902,271	9,114,476	397,066	-

During the reporting period and since reporting period end, no performance rights have expired (2025: nil).



22. Reserves (continued)

(b) Asset revaluation reserve

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Movements in reserve		
Opening balance	3,937,500	1,612,500
Revaluation (note 13)	-	3,100,000
Deferred tax liability	-	(775,000)
Balance as at 30 June	3,937,500	3,937,500

(c) Other reserves

Included in other reserves are common control reserve and foreign currency translation reserve.

The common control reserve arises from business combinations under common control, accounted for using the pooling of interests method. In January 2020, Delorean Corporation Limited, a then newly formed entity, issued shares exclusively to the existing shareholders of Tekpro Pty Ltd, Delorean Energy Pty Ltd, Biogass Renewables Pty Ltd and Cleantech Energy Pty Ltd, so that the interest held by each shareholder was unchanged. Immediately upon this share issue, all shares in the common controlled entities were transferred to Delorean Corporation Limited for no consideration; and the shareholders were issued scrip shares to ensure they retained their shared, collective control over the combined entity.

The pooling of interest method has been adopted to account for the combination as a business combination carried out under common control. This means the assets and liabilities of the entities coming under common control have been transferred to the financial statements of Delorean Corporation Limited at book value without revaluation. There has been no consideration paid by Delorean Corporation Limited to acquire any of the entities, therefore the value of the combined assets is represented as an entry directly to equity with no impact on the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income, and no goodwill is recognised. This has given rise to the value stated in the common control reserve that continues to be carried forward.



23. Share-based payments

Accounting Policy

The Company has an Employee Incentive Securities Plan in place whereby the Consolidated Entity has the capacity to issue convertible securities to employees. The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as a Share Based Payment expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the award.

The Consolidated Entity additionally has the capacity to issue equity securities to suppliers under the ASX Listing Rules as an alternate method of payment for goods or services provided. The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to suppliers is recognised as a separate expense, contained within *Share-based payments expenses*, with a corresponding increase in equity over the period that the supplier provides the service or becomes unconditionally entitled to the award. The Consolidated Entity entered into such share-based payment transactions by way of payment for advisory services received during the year. Given the nature of these services, they were not recognised as a share-based payment expense but rather as a reduction of Equity as they were directly related to equity raising activities.

The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting 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-market 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 difference between expected and actual outcomes.

Estimates and assumptions

Share-based payment transactions

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



23. Share-based payments

The share-based payments included within the consolidated financial statements can be broken down as follows:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Expensed in share-based payments		
Options issued to Directors	-	85,391
Options issued to employees	-	371,052
Share performance rights issued to employees	397,066	-
	397,066	456,443
Capitalised to Property, plant and equipment		
Options issued to employees	-	199,798
Capitalised to borrowing as transaction costs		
Options issued to lender	-	2,274,996
	-	2,474,794

The Company operates an Employee Incentive Securities Plan under which options and performance rights may be granted to directors, consultants, and employees. The Company had the right to grant the ability for employees to acquire securities up to a maximum of 5% of the Company's total issued ordinary shares at the date of the grant.

Options

No options were issued to directors during the reporting period. There were no other options issued by the Company during the financial year. The following table shows the Options granted, expired/forfeited, exercised, outstanding and exercisable at the reporting date:

	Number of options 2026	Weighted average exercise price (cents) 2026	Number of options 2025	Weighted average exercise price (cents) 2025
Outstanding at the beginning of year	34,468,991	14.73	21,750,000	22.80
Granted	-	-	34,968,991	15.17
Expired	-	-	(20,250,000)	23.46
Lapsed	(5,000,000)	22.00	(2,000,000)	19.55
Outstanding at end of year	29,468,991	13.49	34,468,991	14.73
Exercisable at year end	1,500,000	14.00	6,500,000	20.15



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

23. Share-based payments

On 16 September 2024, the Company issued 23,968,991 options to Tanarra as part of the financing package entered into with them. The options vested immediately. The fair value of the options at grant date was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value of these options at the grant date were as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Number of options	Share price at valuation date (cents)	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Risk free interest rate	Fair value at valuation date (cents)
13-Sep-24	13-Sep-28	23,968,991	10	12.64	115%	3.42%	7.38

On 16 April 2025, the Company issued 4,000,000 options to Tanarra as a consideration for an additional \$7 million debt facility. The options vested immediately. The fair value of the options at grant date was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value of these options at the grant date were as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Number of options	Share price at valuation date (cents)	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Risk free interest rate	Fair value at valuation date (cents)
16-Apr-25	13-Sep-28	4,000,000	18	18.4	110%	3.34%	12.68

On 17 October 2024, the Company issued a total of 7,000,000 options to employees, of which 5,000,000 were issued to the Chief Operating Officer, Mr Neil Conquest. The options vested immediately. The fair value of the options at grant date was determined using the Binomial option pricing model. The valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value of these options at the grant date were as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Number of options	Share price at valuation date (cents)	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Risk free interest rate	Fair value at valuation date (cents)
17-Oct-24	30-Nov-28	3,500,000	13	19	110%	3.81%	9.17
17-Oct-24	30-Nov-28	3,500,000	13	25	110%	3.81%	8.66

In April 2025, 2,000,000 options granted to an employee who ceased employment during the year lapsed. During the financial year, the remaining 5,000,000 granted to Mr Neil Conquest lapsed following his resignation from the Company.



23. Share-based payments

Performance rights

There were 9,004,647 performance rights issued to employees during the financial year (2025: nil). The weighted average fair value of each of the performance rights granted during the financial year assuming that performance right will vest is \$0.152. The fair value of performance rights issued is based upon the assumption of 100% probability that the milestone will be met and based on the share price as at the employee acceptance date, this ranged from \$0.15 - \$0.165 per share. During the year \$397,065 was expensed with regards to these performance rights.

Each performance right represents a right to be issued one ordinary share by the end of the performance period, with no exercise price payable, should the vesting conditions in each class be met:

Grant Date	End date for performance condition	Class	Balance at start of year	Granted during the year	Converted during the year	Lapsed/Forfeited during the year	Balance at year end
23-Sep-25	30-Jun-28	A	-	1,800,929	-	(443,370)	1,357,559
23-Sep-25	30-Jun-28	B	-	1,350,697	-	(332,528)	1,018,169
23-Sep-25	30-Jun-28	C	-	1,350,697	-	(332,528)	1,018,169
23-Sep-25	30-Jun-28	D	-	1,350,697	-	(332,528)	1,018,169
23-Sep-25	30-Jun-28	E	-	3,151,627	-	(775,898)	2,375,729
			-	9,004,647	-	(2,216,852)	6,787,795

Class A

- Vest upon the on-budget commissioning of the Company's first Build Own Operate project by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.

Class B

- Vest upon the Company's first Build Own Operate project operating successfully for six months in accordance with its ramp-up plan by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.

Class C

- Vest upon the on-budget commissioning of the Company's second Build Own Operate project by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.

Class D

- Vest upon the Company's second Build Own Operate project operating successfully for six months in accordance with its ramp-up plan by 30 June 2028, subject to satisfaction of the Overarching Safety Milestone.

Class E

- Vest subject to satisfactory personal performance and continuous employment until 30 June 2028.



23. Share-based payments

For Classes A–D, a qualifying Build Own Operate project is one in which the Company holds an equity interest of at least 25%. The Overarching Safety Milestone requires, during the preceding 12 months, no work-related fatality at any Delorean site and a Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate below the applicable threshold: less than 15.0 where total hours worked are below 100,000; less than 12.5 where total hours worked are between 100,000 and 150,000; and less than 10.0 where total hours worked exceed 150,000. The approved Board budget applies to Classes A and C. For Classes B and D, the ramp-up plan requires nameplate capacity for biomethane production, LCO₂ generation and environmental credits by the end of six months, with average biomethane output of at least 25% throughout that period.

For all five classes, the Milestone Date is 30 June 2028 and the Expiry Date is 31 July 2029. Unless the Board determines otherwise, rights that do not satisfy the applicable vesting conditions by the Milestone Date automatically lapse. Any vested rights not converted into shares before the Expiry Date also automatically lapse.

As at 30 June 2026, the following Executive Director performance rights, issued in 2021, remain outstanding. The value of performance rights issued is based upon the share price as at grant date. No new performance rights were granted to Executive Directors during the year, and no share-based payment expense has been recognised in the current financial year.

Grant Date	End date for performance condition	Class	Balance at start of year	Granted during the year	Converted during the year	Balance at year end
1-Apr-21	30-Jun-26*	A	4,557,238	-	4,557,238	-
1-Apr-21	30-Jun-26*	B	4,557,238	-	-	4,557,238
1-Apr-21	30-Jun-26*	C	4,557,238	-	-	4,557,238
			13,671,714	-	4,557,238	9,114,476

* It is noted that the expiry date of the performance rights issued to Messrs, Jolly and Oliver prior to IPO is 30 November 2026, this however sets 30 June 2026 as the end of the financial year in which the milestone can be achieved to satisfy the performance conditions.

Each performance right represents a right to be issued one ordinary share by the end of the performance period, with no exercise price payable, should the vesting conditions in each class be met:

Class A

- Achievement of at least \$5,000,000 underlying EBITDA in any financial year.
- On 27th September 2024, subsequent to the release of Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024, all Class A Performance Rights vested and converted to ordinary shares. The vesting condition was achieved in the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Class B

- Achievement of at least \$10,000,000 underlying EBITDA in any financial year.

Class C

- Achievement of at least \$12,500,000 underlying EBITDA in any financial year.



23. Share-based payments

The Directors assess at each reporting date the likelihood the above vesting conditions will be met. To the extent a class of performance rights is considered probable, the Company will record an associated share-based payment expense based upon the fair value of the associated performance rights at grant date and the number of performance rights issued. Class B & C have always been assessed as 0% probability of achieving the milestone.

As at the financial year end, two tranches of performance rights remain outstanding. The Consolidated Entity did not enter into any such share-based payment transactions during the financial year 2026.

24. Earnings per share

Accounting Policy

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Delorean Corporation Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share adjusted the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Where the Consolidated Entity reports a net loss, potential ordinary shares are considered anti-dilutive and therefore no adjustment is made to diluted EPS. For periods where the Consolidated Entity reported a profit, diluted EPS included adjustments for potential ordinary shares, including the effect of convertible notes outstanding at the time.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Net loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	(115,080)	(8,980,232)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	225,109,392	219,179,422
Effect of dilutive earnings per share	-	-
Used to calculate diluted earnings per share	225,109,392	219,179,422
Basic earnings (loss) per share (cents per share)	(0.05)	(4.10)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (cents per share)	(0.05)	(4.10)



25. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The Consolidated Entity is exposed to market risk (including foreign currency and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Consolidated entity seeks to minimise the effect of these risks through the use of derivative financial instruments where appropriate and prudent.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by management on a continuous basis. The Consolidated Entity does not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Capital risk management

The Consolidated Entity manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Consolidated Entity will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Consolidated Entity's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Consolidated Entity consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The Consolidated Entity is subject to financial covenants under its debt facility, and compliance with these covenants is monitored closely in all capital risk management decisions.

The board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of risk management and the approval of relevant policies, including the identification and analysis of risk exposures, and the implementation of appropriate procedures, controls, and risk limits.

Categories of financial instruments

At 30 June 2026, the Consolidated Entity held the following classes of financial instruments:

Financial assets at amortised costs:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash / term deposits
- Trade and other receivables

Financial liabilities at amortised costs:

- Trade and other payables
- Borrowings
- Lease liabilities

The Consolidated Entity does not hold financial assets at FVOCI or FVTPL.



25. Financial instruments (continued)

Market risk

The Consolidated Entity's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

The Consolidated Entity has the capacity to enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency exchange including foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency exchange rates. There has been no change to the Consolidated Entity's exposure to foreign currency exchange rates or the manner in which it measures this risk from the previous period.

Foreign currency risk

The Consolidated Entity has limited exposure to foreign currency arising from cash balances in NZD and GBP. This exposure is considered not material, and no derivative instruments were outstanding at 30 June 2026.

During the last financial year, the Consolidated Entity entered into forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency risk. These contracts were fully settled, and no hedges remain open.

Interest rate risk management

The Consolidated Entity's interest rate risk predominantly arises from borrowings. Borrowings at variable rates expose the Consolidated Entity to cash flow interest rate risk and fixed interest rates expose the Consolidated Entity to fair value interest rate risk.

The Consolidated Entity's exposures to interest rate risk on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates borrowings which subject to variable rate at the balance date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period.

A 200 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to management and represents management's assessment of the change in interest rates.

At balance date, if interest rates had been 200 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Consolidated Entity's loss would increase/decrease by \$745,747 (2025: \$579,139). The change in sensitivity reflects the movement in the level of variable rate borrowings during the year.



25. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated Entity is exposed to credit risk from financial assets including cash and cash equivalents held at banks and trade and other receivables.

The credit risk is managed on a group basis based under the Consolidated Entity's credit risk management policies and procedures.

The credit risk in respect of cash balances held with banks and term deposits with banks are managed via diversification of bank deposits and are only with major reputable financial institutions.

The Consolidated Entity continuously monitors the credit quality of customers based on a credit rating scorecard. The Consolidated Entity's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. The credit terms range between 30-90 days.

The credit terms for customers as negotiated with customers are subject to an internal approval process which considers the credit rating scorecard. The ongoing credit risk is managed through regular review of ageing analysis.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

25. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Consolidated Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The Consolidated Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the Consolidated Entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average interest rate	1 year or less	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities
30 June 2026						
Non-derivatives						
<i><u>Non-interest bearing</u></i>						
Trade and other payables	-	5,076,827	-	-	-	5,076,827
Provisions	-	345,098	-	-	-	345,098
<i><u>Interest-bearing – variable</u></i>						
Borrowings	17.15%	38,869,516	-	-	-	38,869,516
<i><u>Interest-bearing – fixed rate</u></i>						
Lease liabilities	3.57%	81,555	84,002	267,430	1,733,998	2,166,985
Borrowings	8.97%	531,431	102,088	168,656	-	802,175
Total non-derivatives		44,904,427	186,090	436,086	1,733,998	47,260,601

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

25. Financial instruments (continued)

30 June 2025	Weighted average interest rate	1 year or less	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities
Non-derivatives						
<i><u>Non-interest bearing</u></i>						
Trade and other payables	-	4,698,987	-	-	-	4,698,987
Provisions	-	261,644	-	-	-	261,644
<i><u>Interest-bearing – variable</u></i>						
Borrowings	14.50%	31,176,652	-	-	-	31,176,652
<i><u>Interest-bearing – fixed rate</u></i>						
Lease liabilities	3.69%	172,107	81,555	259,640	1,818,178	2,331,480
Borrowings	5.94%	454,358	102,088	270,743	-	827,189
Total non-derivatives		36,763,748	183,643	530,383	1,818,178	39,295,952

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.



26. Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Consolidated - 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Assets</i>				
Land	-	6,500,000	-	6,500,000
Total assets	-	6,500,000	-	6,500,000

Consolidated - 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Assets</i>				
Land	-	6,500,000	-	6,500,000
Total assets	-	6,500,000	-	6,500,000

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the remaining contractual maturities at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial liabilities.

Valuation techniques for fair value measurements categorised within level 2 and level 3

The basis of the valuation of land is fair value. The fair value of the land was determined at 30 June 2025 by Directors based on independent assessments performed on 25 June 2025 by a member of the Australian Property Institute having recent experience in the location and category of land being valued. Management determined that there has been no significant subsequent changes in FY26.

The fair value of land has been determined using the Direct Comparison Approach (Level 2), based on recent sales of comparable land in Edinburgh and surrounding areas, with minor adjustments for location, size, and services. The directors do not believe that there has been a material movement in fair value since the revaluation date. Valuations are based on current prices for similar properties in the same location and condition.



27. Related parties

Accounting Policy

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel remuneration is expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Consolidated Entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount because of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Short-term employee benefits	1,168,315	1,076,842
Post-employment benefits	131,686	124,010
Long-term benefits	14,358	14,438
Share-based payments – options	-	532,891
Share-based payments – performance rights	97,492	-
	1,411,851	1,748,181

(b) Other key management personnel transactionsTransactions with related parties

- (i) The Consolidated Entity used company secretary and corporate director services of DAS (Australia) Pty Ltd, a firm over which David McArthur exercises significant influence. No amount were billed in relation to this service during the reporting period ended 30 June 2026 (2025: \$34,632). The amount billed were based on normal market rates and was fully paid as of the reporting date and have been included in his disclosed remuneration. He has resigned from Company Secretary role on 29 May 2025.
- (ii) During the financial year, the Consolidated Entity entered into a debt facility with Tanarra Restructuring Partners (“Tanarra”). Under the terms of the facility, Tanarra has the right to appoint a non-executive director to the Board, and Mr Jared Thomas, Chief Investment Officer of Tanarra, was appointed in this capacity. He is a key management personnel of both the Consolidated Entity and Tanarra; accordingly, Tanarra is considered a related party under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures. The facility is on normal commercial terms, recognised in accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments. Refer to Note 19 for further details.

Receivables from and payable to related parties

There were no outstanding balances at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties (2025: \$nil).

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the reporting date (2025: \$nil), other than the related party debt facility disclosed in Note 19.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



28. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1.

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Equity interest	
		2026	2025
Tekpro Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Delorean Energy Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Delorean Energy SA One Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Biogass Renewables Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Biogass Renewables (NZ) Ltd	New Zealand	100	100
Cleantech Energy Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Delorean Energy Victoria One Pty Ltd	Australia	90	90
Delorean Energy Queensland One Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Delorean Energy WA Two Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Horsley Park Bioenergy Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation.



29. Parent company disclosures

Accounting Policy

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which has been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements, except for the following, which are not applicable to the group:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

As at, and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2026, the parent entity of the group was Delorean Corporation Limited.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Result of the parent entity		
(Loss) / profit for the year	189,853	(6,972,443)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	189,853	(6,972,443)
Financial position of parent entity at year end		
Current assets	44,614,288	31,312,624
Total assets	45,599,109	34,960,170
Current liabilities	(1,720,160)	(29,697,224)
Total liabilities	(37,289,084)	(29,859,758)
Total equity of the parent entity comprising:		
Share capital	24,315,666	21,405,402
Accumulated losses	(18,677,707)	(19,275,309)
Reserves	2,672,066	2,970,319
Total equity	8,310,025	5,100,412



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

30. Contingent liabilities

Accounting Policy

A contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Consolidated Entity. A contingent liability may also be a present obligation arising from past events but is not recognised on the basis that an outflow of economic resources to settle the obligation is not viewed as probable, or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured.

When the Consolidated Entity has a present obligation, an outflow of economic resources can be assessed as probable and the Consolidated Entity can reliably measure the obligation, then a provision will be recognised.

The consolidated entity has given bank guarantees as at 30 June 2026 of \$1,591,271 (2025: \$2,786,268) to various customers and suppliers.

Other than the above there were no material contingent liabilities or assets at 30 June 2026.

31. Commitments

As at 30 June 2026, the Consolidated Entity has entered into contractual commitments of \$6,561,618 for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, including long lead items, which are expected to be delivered and settled over the next 12 months in accordance with the terms of the respective contracts. (30 June 2025: \$9,340,264). These contracts are committed as at that reporting date but not recognised as liabilities.

32. Subsequent events

The following events occurred after the reporting date:

On 13th July 2026, the Company announced that it had received a \$1.66 million grant cash milestone payment from the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) for the SA1 project.

On 13th August 2026, the Group received an extension for their NAB facility disclosed in Note 19 (a). The maturity date extended from 1st October 2026 to 31st December 2026.

On 11th September 2026, the Company received approval for a variation claim of \$0.8 million relating to services performed and costs incurred prior to 30 June 2026. The approval variation claim has been recognised as accrued income as 30 June 2026.

On the 23rd September 2026 the Company announced that it had completed the concept stage of the feasibility study with Opal.

Other than the above, there has been no other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

33. Auditor's remuneration

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company, its network firms and unrelated firms:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
<i>Audit and other assurance services</i>		
Audit and review of financial reports	160,435	214,073
Total auditors' remuneration*	160,435	214,073

*The comparative amounts are revised to reflect the actual amount paid in respect of the services rendered for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



Name of entity	Entity Type	% of share capital held	Country of incorporation	Australian resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s) in which the entity is a resident for tax purposes (according to the law of the foreign jurisdiction)
Parent Entity					
Delorean Corporation Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Controlled Entities					
Tekpro Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Delorean Energy Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Delorean Energy SA One Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Biogass Renewables Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Biogass Renewables (NZ) Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	New Zealand	Yes ²	New Zealand
Cleantech Energy Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Delorean Energy Victoria One Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	90%	Australia	Yes	N/A
Delorean Energy Queensland One Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Delorean Energy WA Two Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A
Horsley Park Bioenergy Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia ¹	Yes	N/A

- 1 Delorean Corporation Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime.
- 2 Incorporated in New Zealand but centrally managed and controlled from Australia; deemed to be an Australian tax resident.

Basis of Preparation

This Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001. It includes certain information for each entity that was part of the consolidated entity at the end of the financial year.

Determination of Tax Residency

Section 295(3A) of the Corporations Act 2001 defines Australian resident as having the meaning in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The determination of tax residency involves judgement as there are currently several different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency. In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

Australian tax residency

The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5.

Foreign tax residency

Where necessary, the consolidated entity has used independent tax advisers in foreign jurisdictions to assist in determining tax residency in those foreign jurisdictions and ensure compliance with applicable foreign tax legislation.



Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of Delorean Corporation Limited (the “**Company**”):

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- subject to the matters disclosed in note 1 there are reasonable grounds to conclude that at the time of the directors' declaration, the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due. The directors have modified their solvency statement to reflect the uncertainty, and this is appropriate.
- the information disclosed in the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement is true and correct.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

JOE OLIVER

Managing Director

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 30th day of September 2026.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Delorean Corporation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Delorean Corporation Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

- i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which describes the events and/or conditions which give rise to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Revenue Recognition – Yarra Valley Water DBOM Contract

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group is party to a Design, Build, Operate and Maintain (DBOM) contract with Yarra Valley Water for the construction, commission, operation and maintenance of a bioenergy facility. Revenue from the contract is recognised overtime as performance obligations are satisfied. The contract remained ongoing during the year and contains multiple phases and deliverables, including design and construction activities and operation and maintenance services. Practical completion of the design and construction of separable portion 1 was achieved in October 2025, followed by commencement of separable portion 2 and the operation and maintenance phase. This was a key audit matter due to: • The complexity of the contract terms, including amendments and variations; • The estimation uncertainty associated with forecast costs to complete and progress towards completion; and • The significant judgement involved in determining the transaction price, including the assessment of contract variations and other forms of variable consideration.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to the following: • Obtaining and reviewing the signed DBOM contract and assessing whether any amendments or modifications to the contractual terms occurred during the year; • Evaluating the appropriateness of the input method used to measure progress, including: - testing the accuracy and completeness of costs incurred to date; - assessing the reasonableness of forecast costs to complete; and - recalculating progress towards completion and revenue recognised • Verifying the achievement and timing of practical completion by inspecting relevant contractual and supporting documentation; • Assessing management's determination of the transaction price, including testing significant contract variations and evaluating whether variable consideration had been recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15; and • Assessing the adequacy of the relevant disclosures within Note 5 of the financial report.

Capitalisation and Recoverability of Costs – Waste-to-Energy Projects

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group is progressing development of the Group's waste-to-energy projects and has capitalised a significant amount of costs to property, plant and equipment in accordance with AASB 116 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> ("AASB 116"). These costs include employee salaries, project model development, construction costs and other directly attributable expenditures. Judgement is required by management in determining which costs meet the criteria for capitalisation, particularly in the early stages of a project prior to final investment decision. This includes assessing whether the costs are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to operate as intended. Given the quantum of capitalised project costs and the judgement involved in determining whether costs qualify for capitalisation and remain recoverable, including the assessment of impairment indicators in accordance with AASB 136 <i>Impairment of Assets</i>, we considered this to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the Group's capitalisation policy and assessing its compliance with AASB 116; • Evaluating the design and implementation of relevant controls over the capitalisation of project costs; • Selecting a sample of capitalised salary costs and: - Agreeing time records to supporting timesheets and payroll data; and - Assessing the nature of the work performed to determine whether it was directly attributable to the development of the asset. • Reviewing the nature of other capitalised costs to assess whether they met the recognition criteria under AASB 116; • Evaluating and challenging management's assessment of impairment indicators in accordance with AASB 136; and • Assessing the adequacy of the relevant disclosures within Note 13 of the financial report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

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

- a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and
- b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and

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

- i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 49 to 61 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.



In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Delorean Corporation Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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 responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

BDO

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Reid', written over a faint, larger 'BDO' watermark.

Melissa Reid

Director

Perth, 30 September 2026



ASX Additional Information

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 23 September 2026:

1. Distribution of ordinary shares

Range	Total holders	Ordinary shares	% of issued capital
1 - 1,000	50	7,975	0.00
1,001 - 5,000	528	1,636,175	0.65
5,001 - 10,000	339	2,669,986	1.06
10,001 - 100,000	778	28,181,533	11.14
100,001 and over	221	220,515,889	87.16
Total	1,916	253,011,558	100.00

There were 581 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

2. Substantial shareholders

The substantial shareholders in the Company are set out below:

Shareholders	Number held
Dunbar-Harper Pty Ltd / Antediluvian Pty Ltd <Jolly Family Super Fund A/C>	47,316,201
Joseph Oliver <The Geobay Family A/C>	47,316,201
LMS ENERGY PTY LTD	24,400,000

3. Voting rights

Ordinary shares

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll, every member present or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held.

Options and rights

No voting rights.

4. Unlisted options

Grant date	Number	Number of holders	Expiry date	Exercise price (cents)
30-Nov-22	1,500,000	1	30-Nov-26	14.00
13-Sep-24	23,968,991	1	13-Sep-28	12.64
16-Apr-25	4,000,000	1	13-Sep-28	18.40



5. Performance rights

Grant date	Number	Number of holders	Expiry date
1-Apr-21	9,114,476	2	30-Nov-26
23-Sep-25	6,787,795	19	31-Jul-29

6. Twenty largest shareholders

Shareholders	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of issued shares
JOSEPH OLIVER <THE GEOBAY FAMILY A/C>	47,316,201	18.70%
DUNBAR-HARPER PTY LTD <JOLLY FAMILY A/C>	44,671,756	17.66%
LMS ENERGY PTY LTD	24,400,000	9.64%
THE TRUSTEE FOR THE NLP SUPERANNUATION FUND	8,867,647	3.50%
MR CHEE WEE NG	4,000,424	1.58%
MR SAMUEL JAMES BLAINEY	4,000,141	1.58%
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	2,712,917	1.07%
ANTEDILUVIAN PTY LTD <JOLLY FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C>	2,644,445	1.05%
MR ANDREAS STEINWACHS	2,300,000	0.91%
MR BRIAN JACKSON	2,162,397	0.85%
MR GRAEME ARTHUR KEER-KEER & MRS LYNDIA SUSAN KEER-KEER	2,089,200	0.83%
MR SHAUN ROBERT BRITT	2,087,883	0.83%
MR MACIEJ TOMCZAK	1,920,173	0.76%
RHODIUM CAPITAL PTY LIMITED <RHODIUM INVESTMENT A/C>	1,900,000	0.75%
MR TSNG YOW ONG	1,823,180	0.72%
FINCLEAR SERVICES PTY LTD <SUPERHERO SECURITIES A/C>	1,631,722	0.64%
LOCOPE PTY LTD	1,533,334	0.61%
MR ANDREW KEVIN MULDER	1,295,907	0.51%
THE TRUSTEE FOR THE NLP SUPERANNUATION FUND	1,176,470	0.47%
MR CLIVE WEDGWOOD THOMAS	1,151,960	0.46%