Annual Report
2026



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Aussie Broadband

We acknowledge

Before our network carries a single call, stream, or message, it runs across Country.

From regional towns to capital cities, from fibre in the ground to signals in the air, our infrastructure spans lands that have been cared for by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for tens of thousands of years.

These are not just locations on a map. They are living, connected places; shaped by culture, community and deep knowledge systems that continue today.

At Aussie Broadband, we build and operate a network designed to connect people.

But connection did not begin with us.

As we move through this report, and look at a typical day in the life of our network, we do so recognising the many Countries we operate on, and the responsibility that comes with being part of those communities.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present. We also extend this acknowledgement to First Nations peoples around the world, who have nurtured and sustained their lands, cultures, languages, and communities for countless generations. We honour their deep knowledge systems, resilience, and ongoing contributions to the wellbeing of our planet.

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About the artwork:

Ronald Edwards Pepper, Gunaikurnai artist, Walking on Country, 2020.

Walking on Country represents a meeting place. A place to sit and learn about Country and culture, and the Aboriginal people of the Gunaikurnai nation. A meeting of cultures where stories are shared, and a common future is created.



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About this report

The 2026 Annual Report is a summary of Aussie Broadband's operations, activities and financial performance for the 12 months ended 30 June 2026 (FY26).

In this report, Aussie Broadband Limited is referred to as 'Aussie', 'Aussie Broadband', 'the Company', 'we', 'our', and 'us'.

We refer to the Aussie Broadband Group as 'the Group'.

We refer to 'NBN Co Ltd' and 'nbn®' as 'NBN' or 'NBN Co'.

Any reference to the financial year (FY) relates to the period 1 July to 30 June unless otherwise stated.

Our Corporate Governance Statement, detailing our compliance with the 4th edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations', can be found in the Investor Centre part of our website: **aussiebroadband.com.au/investor-centre**

Report objectives

This report meets our governance and compliance requirements and has been written to provide shareholders and interested parties with clear, easy-to-understand information about the Company and its performance in FY26.

Additional information

This report can also be found online via **aussiebroadband.com.au/investor-centre**

Financial Year End: 30 June 2026

Annual General Meeting: 23 October 2026

About the Aussie Broadband Group

Aussie Broadband Group is a fast-growing telecommunications services provider, comprising Aussie Broadband, Symbio and Nexgen.

Listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX:ABB), the Group collectively supplies more than one million broadband, mobile and voice services, operates two Tier-1 voice providers in Australia, and owns fibre infrastructure.

The Group is one of the largest Australian providers of broadband, mobile and voice services in Australia with continued growth in Residential, Business, Enterprise & Government, and Wholesale segments, with a range of broad telecommunications solutions through data, voice and wholesale services.



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Chair and Group CEO's report

Dear shareholder,

FY26 has been a transformational year for Aussie Broadband. In a market that never stands still, our team delivered something truly exceptional: four strategic transactions completed within six months, the largest migration of connections in NBN history, and a milestone that once seemed a distant horizon… surpassing one million broadband connections.

We are proud to share this Annual Report with you.

A year that changed the scale of what's possible

The centrepiece of FY26 was the completion of the AGL Telco acquisition on 15 June 2026, alongside our long-term strategic partnership with AGL Energy. This transaction alone adds 350,000 NBN and mobile connections to the Aussie Broadband network, to be migrated through H1 FY27, and is expected to deliver $21 million in underlying EBITDA in the first 12 months post migration. More significantly, it gives us access to AGL's 4.2 million strong customer base, with the ambition to grow our telecommunications connections through that partnership to 500,000 over time. That is a genuine step-change in our long-term growth runway.

We also completed the migration of More Telecom and Tangerine Telecom customers under our exclusive Wholesale Services Agreement, with approximately 269,000 active services having joined our network by 30 June 2026. This agreement is expected to deliver $12 million in annualised underlying EBITDA from FY27. We also completed the acquisition of Nexgen and divested Digital Sense Hosting, two transactions that sharpen our portfolio and focus our capital on where we believe the strongest returns lie.

To put the totality of this in context: four material transactions completed in six months, while simultaneously executing the largest migration of connections on the NBN network to date and continuing to grow the business organically. As we mentioned when we announced the AGL Telco completion back in June 2026, completing one transaction is significant, completing four while delivering everything else laid out in this report is exceptional. The credit, as always, belongs entirely to our amazing people here at Aussie.

Our people, our impact

This year marks an important milestone in Aussie Broadband's climate action journey; our first mandatory climate reporting disclosure. We see this not as a compliance obligation but as a genuine step forward and one that builds on the work already underway. It also deepens our understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities facing the business and gives all stakeholders, more transparent insight into how we are preparing for a changing climate and economy. We are committed to doing this well, and to continuing to improve our disclosures as our practices and data mature.

Our people remain our most important asset, and FY26 saw us invest meaningfully in how we develop them. During the year we launched our Leadership Development Framework, a structured program designed specifically for our leaders. It combines on-demand tools and resources, monthly leadership masterclasses, and formal development programs for deeper capability building. It reflects our belief that great companies are built by great leaders, and that investing in leadership at every level is how culture evolves and enhances over time. That conviction is also reflected in our approach to talent: 64% of roles at Aussie were filled internally during FY26. That is not just a number we are proud of, it is evidence of a culture where people see a future for themselves, where growth is real and not just promised, and where the effort of showing up and doing good work is recognised and rewarded.

Executing on our upgraded Look-to-28 ambitions

The strategic transactions that have taken place during the year are not isolated events, they are a deliberate, coordinated execution of our Look-to-28 ambitions, upgraded in February 2026. They demonstrate exactly the kind of purposeful momentum that strategy demands.

Our upgraded FY28 ambitions set out a clear destination: Group revenue exceeding $2 billion (up 68% on FY25 levels), Residential representing less than 60% of Group revenue, EBITDA margin above 13.5%, NBN market share above 17% with approximately 1.5 million connections, and EPS growth of more than 30% per annum compound. These are ambitious targets and FY26 has materially advanced the Company's ability to achieve them.

The portfolio is being deliberately repositioned toward higher-return, more resilient and diversified revenue streams, with an increasingly capital-light operating model. The balance sheet continues to support this evolution: net debt to EBITDA stood at 0.9x at the end of June 2026, giving us real financial flexibility to pursue growth and support capital management alongside the investment already underway.

At the same time, the organic engine of this business continues to perform. We added approximately 67,000 net connections in the financial year to 30 June 2026 (excluding the impact of More, Tangerine and Buddy), and in mid-May we crossed one million broadband connections, a milestone that marks a decade of hard work, customer focus, and staying true to The Aussie Way.

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Solid financial results in a year of intense activity

Against this backdrop of strategic activity and operational execution, the financial result for FY26 is a solid one with underlying EBITDA of $165.3m.

It is worth reflecting on what that represents: a business that delivered a 19.6% increase in earnings while simultaneously executing four material transactions and delivering award-winning customer service. That is a genuine testament to the strength and resilience of our team and the quality of the business we have built together.

The foundation for what comes next

We enter FY27 with considerable momentum, a lot of work to do and a clear sense of where we are going. The AGL Telco migration commenced in July 2026 and is expected to complete during H1 FY27, adding immediate earnings and cashflow to the Group. Our FY27 pricing plans are competitive, and our network quality and Australian-based customer service remain key differentiators. There are opportunities to continue to deliver operational leverage that comes with increased scale which will continue to improve capital efficiency and support stronger shareholder returns over time.

Sitting behind all this is a straightforward ambition: to be the telco people love. The one every Australian would recommend to their friends and family without hesitation. That goal isn't separate from our Look-to-28 targets, it underpins them. Scale only means something if the customers we bring on actually want to stay.

As we grow in scale, growing in connection matters just as much to us.

It would be misleading to present FY26 as a year without friction. Pricing competition across the NBN market was fierce, cost-of-living pressures put real weight on customer decision-making and executing four huge transactions while running the largest migration in NBN history tested our organisation in ways that matter. We navigated all of it, and we navigated it well because of the quality of our people, the strength of our network and a culture that doesn't look for reasons to step back when things get hard. That resilience is not incidental to the Aussie Broadband story, it is the story.

Board changes

FY26 saw a number of changes to the composition of the Aussie Broadband Board. Sarah Adam-Gedge joined as a Non-Executive Director on 1 July 2025, bringing her considerable experience that is already proving to be invaluable as the Company enters its next phase of growth. During the year we said farewell to two long-serving directors: Pat Greene, who retired at the close of the AGM in October 2025; and Phillip Britt who, having already transitioned from his founding executive role, concluded his service on the Board in March 2026. We also saw the resignation from the Board of Graeme Barclay in February 2026. On behalf of the Board and the broader Aussie Broadband team, we thank Pat, Graeme and Phil sincerely for their significant contributions to this Company, each of them played a meaningful role in shaping what Aussie Broadband has become. A process to identify additional Board members is well underway and will update shareholders in due course.

We are grateful for the trust you, our shareholders, have placed in the Company and we look forward to sharing the next chapter with you.

Yours sincerely,





Adrian Fitzpatrick
Chair

Brian Maher
Group CEO

Aussie Broadband Group Leadership team



Brian Maher

Group Chief Executive Officer

Brian joined Aussie Broadband in 2019 as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Company Secretary and was integral to the success of Aussie's ASX listing in 2020, before being appointed as Aussie Broadband CEO in February 2024.

Brian is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Secretary and has a diverse background in financial management and leadership across a range of industries. He began his career with KPMG in the UK and Australia and has been in executive and senior roles since 1996, having served as the CFO at Australian Health Management ("ahm"), the CFO and CEO of health.com.au, and Executive Manager at Suncorp Group.



Cheryl Cai

Chief Legal Officer and Company Secretary

Cheryl leads the Legal, Governance and Risk, Compliance, and Audit functions at Aussie Broadband.

With almost 20 years' experience across private practice and senior in-house legal roles, she is responsible for supporting Aussie in achieving its strategic objectives and embedding risk as an enabler of effective decision-making. Cheryl also provides legal and governance leadership across the Company's significant transactions and initiatives.

Cheryl holds a Bachelor of Laws (Honours) and Bachelor of Arts from the University of Western Australia.



Darren Rowland

Group Chief Financial Officer

Darren joined Aussie Broadband in February 2026 as CFO, bringing more than 25 years' experience across finance, commercial, strategy, M&A, capital markets, and governance.

Prior to Aussie, he spent eight years as CFO and Joint Company Secretary of Lifestyle Communities Limited (ASX: LIC) supporting periods of significant growth, transformation and market change.

Darren also held senior finance and commercial roles at Toll Group, working across domestic and international markets to drive strategy development, execution, acquisitions, and growth across a diverse portfolio.

Darren is a Chartered Accountant, a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, and holds a Bachelor of Business from Queensland University of Technology.



Jane Betts

Chief People and Reputation Officer

Jane is passionate about transforming organisations, attracting and retaining great talent, developing leadership skills and fostering strong cultures and has done so in various executive roles over her career.

Jane joined Aussie Broadband in late 2022 as Chief People and Reputation Officer, coming from other Chief People Officer roles in Findex, AGL, Australian Unity and NAB.

Jane is commercially minded and looks for practical solutions to strategic objectives, always keeping people at the centre of her thinking and solution design.

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Brad Parker

Chief Technology Officer

Brad joined Aussie Broadband in July 2023 and was appointed Chief Technology Officer (CTO) in October 2024.

He brings a wealth of expertise, following 20 years as an infrastructure executive in Silicon Valley. Prior to Aussie, he was the Founder and Principal of a boutique infrastructure consulting and advisory firm, BNC Advisory, LLC.

He previously held technical executive positions at Google, Cisco Systems, Salesforce and Yahoo! and has built and operated world-class network, cloud, and SaaS platforms.

Brad leads the teams that deliver critical technology platforms and services, supporting Aussie's exceptional customer experience, technology excellence and innovation.

Brad holds a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from the University of California, Santa Cruz.



Jonathan Prosser

Group Executive Residential

As Group Executive Residential, Jonathan heads up the Residential segment for the Aussie Broadband Group as well as Product and Marketing.

Jonathan is an experienced executive with more than 10 years' experience in the Telco sector. Four of which involved leading Australia's largest research programs on product, customer, marketing, and pricing. Prior to this, he clocked up 10 years of management consulting experience across Australia and North America.

Jonathan joined Aussie Broadband in 2022 from Telstra where he ran Telstra's research across product, pricing, and marketing. Prior to Telstra, he also worked at Deloitte as Director of Strategy and Operations.



Michael Omeros

Group Executive Wholesale

Michael was a Co-founder and Managing Director of Over the Wire Holdings Limited prior to its acquisition by Aussie Broadband. He now leads the Wholesale segment of Aussie, as Group Executive Wholesale. He also remains CEO Symbio and Executive Director on the Board.

He has over 25 years of experience in the telecommunications and IT services sectors, with extensive experience in wholesale voice. Michael has previously held a Senior Management role at GBST and founded Celentia which was subsequently absorbed by Over the Wire.

Michael holds a Bachelor of Engineering — Electronics (First Class Honours) and Bachelor of IT (with Distinction) from Queensland University of Technology.



Aaron O'Keeffe

Group Executive Business, Enterprise & Government

Aaron joined Aussie Broadband as a Business Development Manager in 2008, was promoted to National Sales Manager of the Company's business division in 2014 and then to General Manager of Sales in 2017.

In August 2022 Aaron was promoted to Chief Growth Officer and commenced the Group Executive role from July 2025, where he heads up the Business, Enterprise & Government segment.

Aaron brings his experience and passion for leadership with deep technical knowledge to the role and an ability to bridge the gap between the complex and the business needs.

A year of growth

12.1%
MARKET SHARE OF ON-NET NBN SERVICES
UP 3.7 PPTS VS JUN 25

1.1m
BROADBAND CONNECTIONS ACROSS THE GROUP
UP 41% VS JUN 25

2,058km
AUSSIE FIBRE NETWORK

1,488
FIBRE CUSTOMERS

1.31
CONNECTIONS PER BUILDING

1,132
CONNECTED BUILDINGS

263k
MOBILE SERVICES ACROSS THE GROUP
UP 22% VS JUN 25

8.3m
NUMBERS HOSTED ON SYMBIO AND NETSIP
UP 5.9% VS JUN 25

SMALL CHANGE BIG CHANGE
building resilient young australians

$162,000
SMALL CHANGE, BIG CHANGE TOTAL CUSTOMER DONATION

8.8bn
CALL MINUTES ACROSS DOMESTIC NETWORKS
UP 0.7% VS JUN 25

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2025 TRUSTED BRAND
ROY MORGAN
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUSSIE BROADBAND

Australia's most trusted telco

MOST TRUSTED TELCO BRAND FOR THE FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

MORE TANGERINE

CONNECTIONS MIGRATED

LARGEST NBN MIGRATION TO DATE

nexgen AUSTRALIA

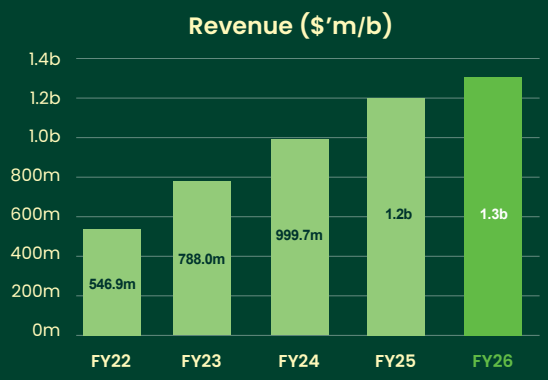
ENHANCED SME CAPABILITY AND PRODUCT OFFERING:

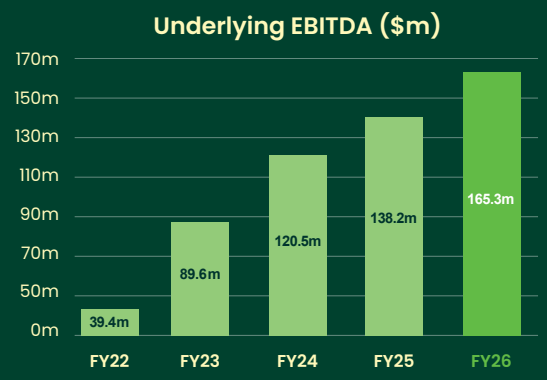
EXPANDED NATIONAL REACH, STRENGTHENED SALES CAPABILITY, BROADENED PRODUCT SET, INCL. AGENTIC AI

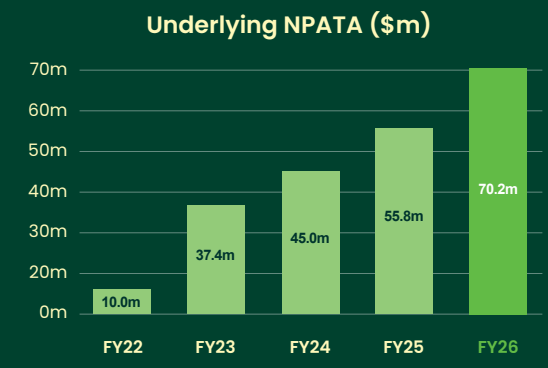
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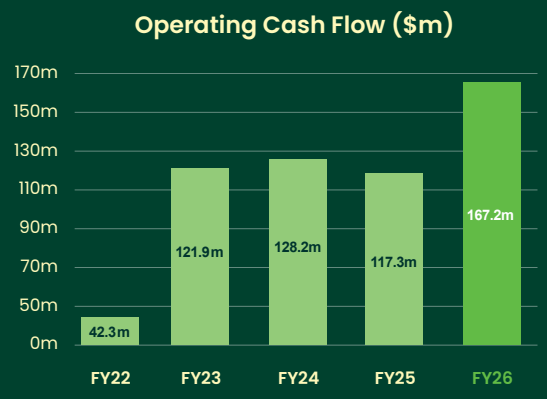
AGL TELCO ACQUISITION ADDS SCALE WITH 350,000 SERVICES

CHANNEL EXPANSION INTO ENERGY THROUGH EVERGREEN PARTNERSHIP WITH AGL









Underlying EBITDA calculated as statutory EBITDA add back one-off items
Operating cash flow before interest and tax
Underlying NPATA calculated as statutory NPAT add back post-tax one-off items and post-tax acquired intangible amortisation.

FY26 Awards

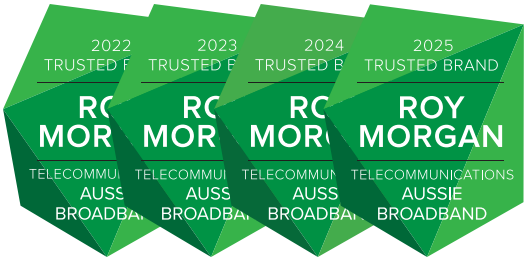


nPerf Awards

For the first time, Aussie Broadband won nPerf's Best Broadband Performance award for 2025 in their Fixed Internet performance in Australia rankings.

From its 31,900 tests in Australia during 2025, nPerf found that Aussie outperformed our key competitors over 12 months.

As a result, Aussie Broadband had the: Fastest fixed network, Best Latency, Best Browsing, Best Streaming, Fastest Wi-Fi network, Best Wi-Fi Latency, Best Browsing on Wi-Fi network, and Best Streaming on Wi-Fi network.



Roy Morgan Trusted Brand Awards

For the fifth year in a row, we were named Australia's 'Most Trusted Brand in Telecommunications' - a title we've held since December 2020.

In a comment shared with Aussie Broadband, Roy Morgan CEO Michele Levine said, *"Customers of Aussie Broadband tell Roy Morgan the company is 'Transparent with how they operate', and that 'Aussie Broadband has good support' and in addition 'Aussie Broadband gives you all the options and doesn't try to force you into anything you don't want' as key factors in the high level of trust customers consistently hold about the telco."*



Canstar Awards

We have taken out four Canstar Awards including:
Most Trusted Internet Providers (for the fourth year in a row),
Most Trusted Mobile Providers (for the first time),
Most Satisfied Customers NBN Provider, and Most Satisfied Customers SIM-Only Mobile Plans (for the first time).

Of the wins, Canstar's Managing Editor, Utilities and Finance, Tara Donnelly said *"In an incredibly crowded telco market, Aussie Broadband has continued to offer a wide range of tailored plans, backed by reliable, Australian-based customer support, proving that delivering quality services the 'Aussie' way strongly resonates with consumers."*



Finder Innovation Awards

Following its launch in May 2025, Aussie Broadband's Onboarding Hub was a winner at the Finder Innovation Awards for the Telco Innovation People's Choice Award.

The Onboarding Hub was designed to guide customers through setting up their hardware and ensure their network is optimised around the house from the moment their service starts.



ARA Reporting Awards Bronze

Aussie Broadband received an Australasian Reporting Awards (ARA) Bronze Award for our FY25 Annual Report. The awards recognise organisations that meet rigorous reporting standards and provide high-quality disclosures.

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Fortinet Australia Partner of the Year Awards

Aussie Broadband was named Fortinet's Australia Partner of the Year and Telco Partner of the Year for 2025.

These wins reflect the great work we have been doing with growth in the Fortinet business, the skills and competencies and the diversity in the opportunities we closed last year.

GoodCompany Awards

Aussie Broadband ranked 36th on the GoodCompany Awards Top 40 list which recognises the Top 40 companies in Australia that exemplify giving back via donating, volunteering, fundraising, charity gift cards, and other pro-social behaviours.

This achievement speaks to the awesome work that has been happening in the Community Impact, and Inclusion and Diversity sides of the business.

CHOICE Awards

Adding to the thread of awards won for the fifth year in a row, Aussie claimed the Best Brand NBN Provider of the Year Award at the CHOICE Best Brand Awards.

To determine the winners CHOICE reviewed the speed of connection in homes around Australia using real-world data and asked people to rate their satisfaction with their NBN provider.

Aussie was the only brand in the CHOICE survey to earn very good results for overall customer satisfaction and satisfaction with NBN speeds.



A day in the life of our network

EVERY DAY,
millions of Australians
RELY ON CONNECTIVITY THEY NEVER SEE.

A tradie in Shepparton checking today's schedule before leaving the house. A student in Western Sydney joining a lecture that's already underway. A family in Perth settling in for movie night. A patient in outback Queensland seeing a specialist for the first time in months.

None of them are thinking about the network. They don't need to. That's the point.

Behind every one of these moments (and tens of millions more just like them every single day) sits a quietly extraordinary system of fibre routes, data centres, software platforms, and people.

Working together. Constantly adapting. Never stopping.

Aussie Broadband was built on a simple idea: that Australians deserve connectivity they can count on. Not just in the capital cities, but in the regional towns and outer suburbs that have historically been left behind by big telcos chasing density over coverage.

That idea has grown into something much larger.

Today, we deliver more than a million services across residential homes, small businesses, large enterprises, and government agencies. We operate one of Australia's most sophisticated voice and messaging platforms through our Symbio brand. We have fibre in the ground connecting communities that have never had genuine high-speed access.

And we're doing it with something our industry hasn't always been known for: care.

This is a story about one day on the network. A day like any other. Unremarkable in its ordinariness, and remarkable for exactly that reason.

Because when nothing goes wrong, something has gone very right.



7:42am: Shepparton, Victoria

A business day begins

The lights flick on in a three-person accounting firm that has called central Shepparton home for 11 years. By the time the coffee machine finishes its first cycle, the workday is already underway.

The cloud ledger is open and overnight emails have downloaded. A payroll run that was queued the evening before has already completed, its files sitting neatly in the secure folder shared with a client two streets away. No one presses a single button, and no one had to wait.

For the team in the office, it feels like any other Tuesday morning. For the network behind it, thousands of individual connections were already established before anyone walked in the door; authentication requests processed, encrypted sessions opened and traffic routed seamlessly from regional Victoria across fibre infrastructure reaching capital city and global data centres and back again in milliseconds.

> **Reliable connectivity isn't just convenient for businesses like this. It's infrastructure.**

This is the reality for small and medium businesses across regional Australia. The tools they depend on, from accounting platforms, payroll systems and CRMs to video conferencing and cloud file sharing, are all network dependent. A slow connection isn't just an inconvenience, it's lost billable time, missed deadlines and frustrated clients.

For regional businesses in particular, the stakes are higher. They can't always attract and retain the talent of their city counterparts but give them a reliable, fast connection and suddenly geography matters a lot less. A two-person creative studio in Bendigo can compete for clients in Sydney. A legal practice in Wagga Wagga can run a fully cloud-based case management system. A bookkeeper in Mildura can serve clients across three states without leaving her desk.

That's what Aussie Broadband has always understood: connectivity is an economic equaliser. When it works well, it really does level the playing field. When it doesn't, it's the small businesses in regional areas that pay the highest price.

Across Australia, our business and enterprise services now support operations ranging from sole traders to multi-site enterprises. The common thread is expectation: they all need it to simply work. And across the network, from the moment of the first connection every morning, that's exactly what it does.

By 8:15am, the accounting team has checked three client emails, logged into the ATO portal and updated records in their cloud system. All without a second thought. That's not luck, that's infrastructure doing its job.

9:15am: Western Sydney, New South Wales

Learning without limits

Priya is 22 and in her third year of a nursing degree. She lives with her parents in a suburb 40 minutes west of the city, a commute she has managed to avoid almost entirely since her university moved to a hybrid model two years ago.

This morning, she's at the kitchen table by 9am, headphones on, laptop open. The lecture begins at 9:15am. By 9:12 she is in the virtual lobby waiting for the tutor to open the 'room'.

The lecture begins and the presentation is so smooth on Priya's screen, it's almost as if the slides are loading before the presenter even advances them. The video is sharp. When a guest clinician demonstrates a wound-dressing technique from a hospital room 300 kilometres away, the stream doesn't buffer once. The detail is clear enough to matter. In the chat window, a question from a student in Dubbo is answered in real time. Another from Wollongong. Another one from here in Western Sydney.

Nobody's overthinking any of this, it just happens. This is a classroom without walls and for it to work, it needs a network that doesn't flinch.

> **For students like Priya, connectivity isn't just a tool, it's how education happens.**

What looks effortless to Priya (and something she can take for granted) is the result of constant, invisible work happening across the network. Thousands of simultaneous video sessions. Collaboration platforms exchanging data packets at high frequency. Cloud content delivery systems routing video streams to minimise latency. Automated load balancing shifting traffic as demand shifts; more users in the morning as students log in, a different kind of load in the evening when the same households switch to streaming.

And it's not just students. Across Australia on any given weekday morning, our residential network supports an extraordinary variety of activity. Tradies pulling up job management apps, parents working from home between school drop-off and pick up, small business owners operating from their garage, telehealth patients waiting for a doctor's call.

The NBN was built to bring high-speed broadband to Australians. Aussie Broadband was built to make sure they get it, with the service quality, technical support and global network investment to back the promise.

By 10:30am, Priya's lecture is done and she has two hours before her afternoon shift at a local pharmacy. She'll spend one of them reviewing lecture slides on the same connection that just carried a live stream without a single drop. She won't think about the network once. She doesn't have to.

10:50am: Melbourne CBD, Victoria

A network that travels with the game

Cricket is a sport that moves. In any given season, Australia's national teams, state sides and support staff are spread across a dozen venues; from the MCG to the Gabba, Optus Stadium and regional grounds hosting Big Bash fixtures. Keeping everyone connected securely and reliably, regardless of location, is a logistical challenge that most organisations don't have to think about.

Cricket Australia does, and they asked Aussie Broadband to help solve it.

In 2025, we created a nationwide network linking Cricket Australia's offices, training facilities, and operational hubs. It routes traffic dynamically, prioritises critical applications automatically, and gives the Cricket Australia IT team visibility across every site from a single dashboard.

For Cricket Australia, reliable connectivity is operational infrastructure, it's as essential as the grounds themselves.

What our partnership illustrated wasn't just a technical capability, it was a philosophy. Enterprise organisations, particularly those operating across multiple sites and time zones, need a connectivity partner who understands their environment, responds quickly when something changes, and builds solutions around the way the organisation actually works.

That's the promise of our Business, Enterprise & Government segment. Not off-the-shelf packages, but genuine engagement with a customer's operational reality. Dedicated account management, local technical expertise and solutions built on our Carbon platform, which underpins our enterprise connectivity, and on Symbio's voice and messaging capabilities, which integrate seamlessly into Microsoft Teams and other communications environments.

For Cricket Australia, a dropped call during a Board meeting or a lagging video feed during a pre-match briefing isn't just an inconvenience, it erodes confidence. The same is true for government agencies running sensitive workloads, healthcare providers connecting clinical teams across hospital networks, and financial services firms with strict data sovereignty requirements.

By the time their Melbourne office finishes its mid-morning stand-up, the meeting has run seamlessly across three cities. The network has handled voice, video and file sharing simultaneously, without anyone noticing it was there. That's exactly what enterprise connectivity should look like.



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12:30pm: across Australia

Lunchtime traffic surge

There is no quiet time on the network, but there are moments when the load shifts: sharply, predictably, and at scale.

Midday is one of them. As offices break for lunch, a different kind of traffic takes over. Streaming services spike as people cue up a podcast or YouTube video. Social media platforms see an uptick in activity. Gaming apps wake up on the residential network, the pattern is distinct: traffic that was office-shaped in the morning becomes consumer-shaped in the afternoon.

At its midday peak on a typical weekday, the network is carrying a volume of data that would have seemed extraordinary just a decade ago. Video has become the dominant application; streaming, video calling, video surveillance, cloud-based CCTV, and the increasingly data-hungry applications that underpin modern smart buildings and Internet of Things (IoT) deployments.

> **Capacity planning isn't a once-a-year exercise, it's a continuous discipline.**

Behind the scenes, Aussie Broadband's network operations team is watching. Not waiting for something to go wrong; anticipating. Traffic forecast models, built on years of usage data, help engineers understand how the network will behave at any given hour of any given day. Public events, school holidays, major sporting broadcasts, weather events, and major gaming updates all leave distinct signatures in traffic patterns, and they are all accounted for.

Peering arrangements, the agreements that govern how traffic is exchanged between networks, are a critical part of the equation, and our extensive caching infrastructure really changes the streaming game. When a customer streams from a major content platform, that traffic doesn't travel across the open internet if it can be avoided. Instead, it flows directly into our network, bringing it much closer to the viewer, meaning higher resolutions, faster video start times, reduced latency and dropouts, and exceptional reliability.

The result is a network that doesn't just cope with peak demand; it plans for it, prepares for it, and absorbs it. And it does this while continuously investing in the infrastructure needed to stay ahead of growth that shows no sign of slowing.

By 1:30pm, the lunch rush is subsiding, and traffic levels ease. The Engineering team logs observations, updates forecasting models, and turns attention to the afternoon. Another peak is four hours away.

4:10pm: Regional Queensland

A connection that matters

Margaret is 67 and has lived on a cattle property outside Longreach for most of her adult life. The nearest specialist medical clinic is in Rockhampton, a seven-hour round trip she has made many times over the years. Today, she doesn't have to.

At 4:10pm, she settles into a chair in the local health centre and connects with an orthopaedic surgeon in Brisbane via a telehealth session. The video is clear. Her medical imaging, uploaded earlier in the day from the health centre's system, is already on the specialist's screen. The consultation runs for 35 minutes. At the end, a revised medication plan is in place and a follow-up has been scheduled.

From start to finish, it is completely unremarkable. Exactly as it should be.

> **In regional and remote Australia, a reliable connection isn't a lifestyle amenity; it's a healthcare pathway.**

Telehealth was already growing before the pandemic accelerated its adoption. Now it is a permanent fixture of Australia's healthcare landscape, it depends on reliable connectivity. A frozen video. A file that fails to upload. A dropped call mid-consultation. Any of these can inconvenience patients and providers, and delay care.

The healthcare sector has become one of the most demanding connectivity environments in terms of bandwidth, and the reliability, security and latency requirements that clinical applications impose. Electronic health records, PACS imaging systems, and secure communication platforms must comply with strict data sovereignty rules.

Aussie Broadband serves healthcare providers across both the residential and enterprise segments, GP practices, allied health clinics, hospitals, and health networks, with connectivity solutions built to the standard their work demands. For regional communities in particular, where the tyranny of distance has always constrained access to specialist care, the network is quietly transforming what's possible.

Margaret drives home in the late-afternoon light. She has a new medication plan, a follow-up appointment booked, and an extra seven hours in her week. The network that made it possible has already moved on to the next connection.

7:47pm: Perth, Western Australia

Evening, everyone online

The Nguyen home has four people running four separate devices simultaneously by 7:30pm. This is not unusual.

In the lounge room, the television is streaming a documentary in 4K. Liam, 16, is in his bedroom playing an online game with friends, a session that requires high bandwidth and low, consistent latency, because in competitive gaming, milliseconds matter. His younger sister is on a video call. And in the study, their mother is finishing a work report she didn't quite get done during business hours, uploading a large file to a shared drive.

Four different activities. Four different technical requirements. One household connection, managed seamlessly by a network that has been preparing for exactly this moment since the morning.

In the evening, the residential network becomes the busiest network in the country, and it shows (or does it?).

Australia's residential broadband peak occurs between 7pm and 10pm, when households settle in and devices come alive. Traffic volumes during this window can be two to three times higher than daytime averages; driven primarily by streaming video, which now accounts for most downstream residential traffic on the network.

4K streaming requires a sustained, uninterrupted data stream. Online gaming requires low latency and minimal jitter. Video calls require symmetrical upload performance as much as download. None of these applications are forgiving of a network that can't cope under pressure.

Aussie Broadband 's investments in fibre infrastructure, data-centre interconnects, and peering relationships with the major content platforms allow households like the Nguyens' to run four demanding applications simultaneously without anyone thinking about it.

That's what Australians have come to expect. And that expectation, honestly held and earnestly met, is what drives every infrastructure decision we make.

By 10:30pm, the household quiets. The television goes off. The game ends. The file is uploaded, the report submitted. The connection drops to near-idle. The network notes it, adjusts, and prepares for what comes next.

2:13am: Network Operations

The shift that never sleeps

Most of Australia is asleep.

But not all of it. A night-shift nurse in Launceston is logging patient observations into a clinical system. A logistics operator in Brisbane is tracking a fleet of overnight freight vehicles via a connected platform. An international student in Melbourne is video-calling family in London; late afternoon there, the middle of the night here. A long-haul trucker somewhere between Broken Hill and Mildura has a music stream going through his cab speakers.

And in Aussie Broadband's Network Operations Centre (NOC), a team of engineers is watching all of it.

Not individually, the network handles millions of simultaneous connections. But collectively. System by system. Metric by metric. A continuous feed of performance dashboards, automated alerts and traffic telemetry tells the team, in real time, the state of the network. Latency. Packet loss. Throughput by route. Error rates. Capacity headroom.

The network never sleeps, neither do the people responsible for it.

The NOC team operates around the clock, 365 days a year. Their job isn't reactive, at least not primarily. It's predictive. The best outcome is where a potential issue is identified and resolved before any customer notices a thing. An early signal from a piece of fibre equipment. An anomalous traffic pattern on a route that usually runs quiet at this hour. A hardware metric that's trending in the wrong direction.

When action is needed, the team has both the tools and the authority to act. Remote management systems allow configuration changes to be deployed in minutes. Escalation paths to carriers and infrastructure partners are well-worn and fast. And where physical intervention is required, a network of field technicians is on standby; ready to mobilise, day or night.

The 2am window is often the best time for planned maintenance. Upgrades to network equipment. Firmware patches. Route optimisations. Interventions that keep the infrastructure performing well; not just today, but months from now.

At 5:30am, the first wave of business connections will begin to establish. By 6:45am, the residential network will be climbing toward its morning peak. By 8am, the full weight of a new day is on the network.

The NOC team will be ready. They always are.

The network behind the moments

The day described in these pages is, in every meaningful sense, an ordinary one. Millions of Australians went about their lives. Businesses opened, schools taught, families came home, and patients received care. Connections were made, data was moved, and at every point in that invisible chain, things worked the way they were supposed to.

That is not an accident. It is the consequence of deliberate, sustained investment. In fibre infrastructure stretching into communities that have historically been underserved. In software platforms that bring enterprise-grade voice and messaging capabilities to businesses of every size. In a support model that puts Australian people on the phone, not scripts. And in a Network Operations discipline that treats reliability as a baseline, not an aspiration.

Aussie Broadband now connects more than a million services across residential homes, businesses, enterprises and government agencies. Through Symbio, we carry a significant share of Australia's voice and messaging traffic. Through Aussie Fibre, we extend genuine high-speed access into neighbourhoods and towns that have never had it. Through partnerships with organisations like Cricket Australia, AGL, and a growing network of wholesale partners, we are embedding ourselves more deeply into the fabric of Australian connectivity.

But the number that matters most to us isn't in a revenue line or a market-share chart. It's the one we don't often see: the number of moments that happen without incident. The connections that just work. The sessions that don't drop. The files that arrive. The calls that connect.

> **Every unremarkable moment is the whole point.**

We are building the infrastructure that Australia's digital future depends on. One connection, one community, one unremarkable day at a time.



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Diversified growth platform

Strategic transactions executed across all three operating segments

Residential Segment

RATIONALE

AGL Telco acquisition adds **scale with 350,000 services**

Channel expansion into energy through evergreen partnership with AGL

OPPORTUNITY

Earnings and margin upside through net connections growth and synergies

Five-year target of 500k connections, representing 12% of AGL's 4.2 million energy customers

Wholesale Segment

RATIONALE

Wholesale agreement adds **scale** and **channel expansion:**

- 269,000 broadband services
- Banking channel through CommBank Yello

OPPORTUNITY

Earnings growth potential from large customer base and increasing data usage

Exposure to CBA's customers through More partnership

BE&G Segment

RATIONALE

Enhanced SME **capability** and **product offering:**

- Expanded national reach
- Strengthened sales capability
- Broadened product set, incl. Agentic AI

OPPORTUNITY

Earnings growth and margin expansion through higher ARPU

Improved lead conversion (mid-market focus)

Cost synergies

VALUE CREATION

Diversified Growth Model
Multi-product | Multi go-to-market

Broadens customer reach and product offering



Better together

In February 2026 we announced the acquisition of Nexgen, a specialist provider of business communications, telephony, data and hardware solutions to small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), and the transaction completed at the end of March. It added around 6,000 SME customers on long-term contracts and a modern product set that now includes AI-enabled tools built for small business. It also brought us Nexgen's talented team and its founders, Elie and James, who, over more than 15 years, have built a business defined by exceptional service, a philosophy anyone who knows Aussie Broadband will recognise instantly.

Nexgen looks after medium-sized businesses exceptionally well, those that sit somewhere between five and fifty employees. That is a large, valuable and often under served part of the market, and it is one where the decision is rarely about price alone. These customers want a partner who understands how they operate, can bring together their phone systems, connectivity, hardware and, increasingly, AI-enabled tools, and will answer the phone when something matters. Nexgen has built its reputation doing precisely that.

This is why we are stronger together than apart. Every day our own sales teams generate strong interest from businesses that sit between the profiles we are set up to serve directly, and in the past some of those leads went unserved. We gain depth in a segment we have long wanted to serve better, Nexgen gains reach and resources, and the customer gains a genuinely end-to-end provider.

Importantly, the relationship here is complementary rather than duplicative. Nexgen continues to operate under its own brand and model, preserving the closeness to customers that made it successful, while drawing on the capabilities of the wider Group behind the scenes. For shareholders, the logic is straightforward: Nexgen is earnings accretive, comes with long contract tenures and loyal customers, and extends our position in the significant SME market. It is a clear example of our strategy in action, using disciplined acquisition to reach more of the market together than either of us could reach alone.

Introducing our Residential segment

Aussie Broadband
THE ACTUAL AUSSIE WAY

The challenger brand.

Our Residential business is where most Australians first meet Aussie Broadband, and it remains the foundation on which the rest of the Group is built. When we started, we set out to prove that a challenger could take on the largest incumbents not by being the cheapest, but by being the best: answering the phone here in Australia, fixing problems the first time, and treating customers as people rather than account numbers. That founding promise still defines the segment today. Residential is our challenger brand and volume engine, the part of the business that wins households at scale, carries the Aussie name into every suburb and regional town, and generates the connection volumes that give the whole Group its momentum.

In simple terms, Residential sells fast, reliable home internet and, increasingly, mobile services to consumers across the country. It is our largest single source of revenue and the clearest expression of who we are as a company. As a Group, we have grown to become one of the largest providers of broadband services in Australia, and we have done it while steadily taking market share from far bigger players. Our on-net broadband base continues to expand at double-digit rates, and our share of the NBN market keeps climbing. For shareholders, this is the segment that demonstrates, year after year, that a customer-obsessed challenger can win consistently in a market long dominated by a handful of businesses.

What makes the volume engine work is the combination of brand and service. We compete at the premium end of the market, and we are unapologetic about it. A growing majority of our customers now sit on plans of 100Mbps or faster, which means we attract households that value performance and are willing to pay for a better overall experience. It also means we have a huge opportunity available to us to look at a customer base we haven't historically pursued, those on lower speed plans. Our current positioning matters because it produces a stickier customer base with a genuine emotional attachment to the brand.

Our reputation for local support and transparent dealing is not a marketing slogan; it is the single most important reason customers choose us and stay with us. Every award, every strong Net Promoter Score and every recommendation from one household to the next feeds directly back into lower acquisition costs and durable growth.

The Residential segment is also where we tune our offer to meet the whole of the market. Our recent acquisition of AGL Telco and Southern Phone enables us to look outside our regular customer base and diversify our business without diluting it. Within the segment we are starting to see that bundling mobile with internet deepens each relationship, lifts the revenue we earn per customer and makes those customers stickier. Industry-wide speed upgrades, such as NBN's move to lift standard speeds, play directly to our strengths, because a customer base already skewed toward higher tiers is well placed to benefit as the whole market steps up.

Residential is a highly competitive segment, and it is one we know how to win in. Because wholesale network costs are largely set by the NBN, success here comes from operational discipline and, above all, from keeping customers rather than constantly having to replace them. That is exactly where our service reputation pays off: loyal, long-tenured customers cost less to serve and are worth more to us over time. Margins in Residential are naturally slimmer than in other segments, but margin alone does not capture the segment's value. Its real strategic role is to supply the scale, the brand and the network utilisation on which the rest of the Group is built.

High connection volumes drive utilisation of our network and the core platforms we have invested in, spreading primarily fixed costs across a much larger base and improving our returns. The scale of the Residential base also gives us purchasing power, data and operational maturity that a smaller player simply cannot match. Just as importantly, the brand we build household by household is the same brand our sales teams carry into boardrooms and government tenders. When a business or agency chooses Aussie Broadband, they are often choosing a name they first came to trust at home. The volume engine, in other words, is also a trust engine for the rest of the Group.

Looking ahead, Residential remains central to our medium-term ambitions, including our goals for materially higher connection numbers and NBN market share by FY28. We will keep growing the base by continuing the great work we have always done (delivering a genuinely better experience, investing in service, and being the challenger Australians actively want to switch to), while keeping an eye out for those other opportunities that are always there, even in a crowded marketplace.

For shareholders, Residential is best understood as the dependable, scaling foundation of the business, the engine that supplies the volume, the brand and the network utilisation on which our higher-margin growth is built.



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Segment performance: Highlights



Revenue
$760.2m
UP 12.4%

DRIVEN BY CONNECTIONS GROWTH AND ARPU UPLIFT

Broadband remains the **primary growth driver.** High-speed adoption driving NBN revenue expansion. **Mobile continues to scale, supporting customer retention.**

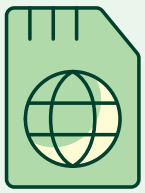


Gross margin
$234.7m
UP 10.2%

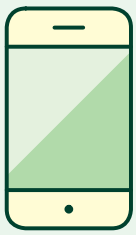
Gross margin % reflects pricing strategy in July 2025 and mix **shift towards premium speed tiers.**



683k
Broadband connections
UP 6.4%



eSIM and Bundles
LAUNCHED



96k
Mobile services
UP 33.2%

DIVERSIFICATION THROUGH THE
AGL Telco partnership

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The rise of mobile

Mobile has quietly become one of the most exciting growth stories in our Residential business. What began as a natural companion to home broadband has grown at an accelerated rate, and that growth is no accident. It is the product of a deliberate set of decisions, made over the past two years, to give customers more flexibility, a better experience, and more reasons to bring their whole telco life to Aussie.

The engine of that growth is bundling. In May 2025 we refreshed our bundling proposition, and the change was more significant than it might sound. Previously, customers could only bundle specific NBN and mobile plans, so the discount was there but the flexibility was not. Our research told us plainly that customers value choice, and that the old 'fixed bundles' had low take-up as a result. So, we rebuilt the offer around the customer: any NBN plan can now be paired with any mobile plan, with a $5 per month discount for doing so. This was a proactive, customer-led decision rather than a reaction to market pressure, and it has become a key driver of mobile growth in the segment.

The results speak for themselves. In FY26, 31% of our mobile sales came with an NBN service bundled alongside them, a significant uplift on where we started and clear evidence that customers respond when the offer is built around them rather than around our plan structure. Just as importantly, Bundling is doing exactly what we hoped for for customer retention. Mobile churn was already low, and the new offers have helped reduce churn on the NBN side too, because a customer with two services and a combined discount has far more reason to stay. Every bundle we write makes the underlying relationship stickier and lifts the lifetime value of the household to the Group. With the help of the bundle our Mobile sales grew by 42% compared to last year, an achievement we're proud of.

Underpinning all of this is our partnership with Optus, which has become both more visible and more attractive to customers over the year. The partnership lets us offer genuinely competitive pricing and the flexibility customers want, while giving them the same network experience they would receive going directly to Optus. That last point matters: customers no longer have to choose between the Aussie service they trust and the mobile coverage they need, they get both.

We have paired the commercial offer with real product and experience improvements. International Mobile Roaming launched at the end of May 2026, opening a new revenue stream through simple $5-a-day packs and removing a reason for travelling customers to look elsewhere. Since the start of the new financial year in July 2026, we officially launched eSIMs, letting customers activate a service almost instantly while cutting our provisioning, and other, costs by around 70% compared with physical SIMs, a rare case of a better customer experience and a lower cost to serve arriving together. And in the MyAussie app, we have made the mobile experience clearer and easier to use, with more transparent information on data usage and bundle status, so customers can see and manage exactly what they are paying for. These are the details that quietly build trust, and they support both satisfaction and retention.

Taken together, these moves show what the residential mobile strategy is really about. It is not simply selling more SIMs; it is deepening every household relationship, giving customers a reason to consolidate their services with us, and doing so in a way that improves loyalty and lowers our cost to serve at the same time. Mobile has grown from a useful add-on into a genuine second pillar of the Residential segment, and with roaming, eSIM and a flexible bundling proposition now in place, it is well positioned to keep compounding.



Introducing our Business, Enterprise & Government segment

Aussie Broadband
Business | Enterprise | Government

The relationship telco.

If Residential is where Australians meet us, Business, Enterprise & Government is where we prove that a challenger can be trusted with the connections that matter most. This segment brings together everything from small and medium businesses through to large corporates, mission-critical enterprises, and public-sector agencies under a single, relationship-led operating model. Following the realignment of our structure in FY25, we now manage these customers as one integrated segment, reflecting how they actually buy: on the basis of trust, service and partnership rather than a one-size-fits-all product. This is our relationship telco, the part of the Group that turns hard-won credibility into higher-value, longer-term revenue.

The proposition here is fundamentally different from consumer broadband. Businesses and government agencies are not shopping for the cheapest megabit; they are looking for a partner who will keep them connected, answer when something goes wrong, and understand the stakes if a link goes down. That is precisely the ground on which we are strongest. Our reputation for local, responsive, expert support - the same reputation we built in Residential - translates powerfully into a market where reliability and service are worth paying for. We provide data connectivity, voice, mobile and managed network and security solutions to organisations across a wide range of industries, often done over our own fibre network, which gives us both a service advantage and better commercial outcomes.

Enterprise and government customers sign multi-year contracts and value stability over constant switching. Along with the service-bundling nature of these customers, this produces revenue that is more predictable, and relationships that are stickier. As we have grown this part of the business, we have deliberately diversified the Group's earnings away from a reliance on consumer broadband. Non-residential activities now account for a substantially larger share of Group revenue than they did just a few years ago, a shift that has made our earnings more resilient. For shareholders, this is the segment that improves the quality, not just the quantity, of our revenue.

The proof is in the customers who have chosen us. In recent periods we have won and renewed work with organisations whose names carry weight and whose requirements are demanding, including major sporting bodies, law enforcement, professional services firms and, more recently, a multi-year partnership to deliver enterprise-grade voice and internet across a large national hotel portfolio. Each of these wins does two things: It contributes valuable, contracted revenue, and serves as a reference that opens the next door. In enterprise and government markets, credibility compounds: every successful deployment for a serious customer makes the next serious customer more comfortable choosing a challenger over a legacy incumbent.

Central to this segment is our owned fibre infrastructure. Where we can serve a customer on our own Aussie Fibre Network rather than reselling someone else's, we control the experience end-to-end, and we capture more of the economic value. We have been disciplined in our approach to the Aussie Fibre Network in the past couple of years, preferring to focus on winning customers in buildings that are already on our network, utilising assets we have already paid for and improving our return on invested capital.

Larger telcos covet the same enterprise and government accounts, and pricing pressure can weigh on margins from one half of the year to the next. In response, we moved this business to a more efficient operating model and right-sized our support structures so we can grow sustainably rather than chasing volume at any cost. The intent is not simply to win more logos, but to win the right customers, serve them exceptionally, and retain them for many years. In a relationship business, retention is where the real value sits.

Business, Enterprise & Government is tightly interwoven with the rest of the Group. It sells over the same network our Residential volumes help to fund and utilise, and it draws on the same voice and messaging platforms that sit at the heart of our Wholesale segment. The addition of specialist voice and messaging capability through our broader Group has expanded what we can offer a corporate or government buyer, allowing us to bring connectivity,

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voice, mobile, and managed network and security services together in a single, integrated relationship. In many cases the trust that brings a customer to us begins with the household brand and matures into an enterprise partnership.

For shareholders, this is the segment to watch for durability. As the pipeline of enterprise and government opportunities converts, and as more of that work is delivered over our own fibre, we expect this business to keep lifting Group margins and to underpin the higher earnings quality at the centre of our medium-term ambitions. Residential gives us scale and a brand; Business, Enterprise & Government turns that scale and trust into, contracted, high-quality revenue, built on mutual trust. It is where our challenger credibility is converted into enterprise economics, and it is a central reason the Group's earnings are growing and becoming more resilient.



Photo taken by Chloe Paul.

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BE&G highlights



Revenue
$237.8m
UP 12.4%

CONTINUED ORGANIC GROWTH AND ENTERPRISE WINS EXPAND ABB'S CUSTOMER BASE.

Existing customer expansion reinforcing ABB's position as a **trusted connectivity partner.**



Gross margin
$106.3m
UP 8.1%

Deliberate investment in growth, data-led customer acquisition strategy (data is lower margin), and competitive pressures in new logo acquisition.



93k
Broadband connections
UP 16.3%



Fortinet Partner of the year

nexgen® AUSTRALIA

momentum accelerating across voice and small business solutions

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Open for business: Sushi Sushi

There is a particular kind of stress that comes with opening a new store. The fit-out has to finish, staff have to be trained, stock has to land. And on the morning of day one there's a queue! Because a new store in a busy shopping centre always draws attention. Everything has to work.

Nowadays, in retail, one of the integral things that has to work from the first minute of opening is the internet.

Sushi Sushi knows this well. Since 2023, the company has grown to more than 180 stores nationwide, opening new sites at a pace that leaves very little room for a supplier to take its time. But provisioning a business connection had become the slowest step in the process – orders disappearing into a black box, timelines measured in weeks, and limited visibility into where the process had got to. Every other implementation scheduled around an opening had to queue behind a connection date nobody could confirm.

Shopping centres make it harder again. They are among the most complex environments in Australian retail to connect. They are also precisely where the growth is.

The connection was supposed to be the easy part. It had become the constraint.

Sushi Sushi operates on a principle its team describes simply: do not impact trade. Every technology decision is measured against one question… will this get in the way of a customer buying lunch?

"For us, the customer experience comes first. Having a stable technology stack that's optimised for that purpose is critical for delivering the best in-store experience."

Yvette, Sushi Sushi

When Aussie Broadband's team began working with Sushi Sushi, the instinct was not to start at the store. A fast transaction at the counter is the visible end of a long chain, and working backwards along it leads to the franchisee, and to whether they can open with confidence on day one.

So, the solution began upstream. Sushi Sushi was connected to Carbon, our self-service management portal, giving the team the ability to provision new NBN services directly. No forms into a black box, no waiting on a supplier's queue.

Provisioning times dropped from days to minutes.

With Carbon as the anchor, the wider solution was steered toward services that gave Sushi Sushi's IT team a genuine view across its national network. Information that had previously sat with external vendors moved to the people who actually run the business. They could see their own network, diagnose their own issues, and act… often before a store noticed anything at all.

And behind the self-service sat a personalised support function with a fast escalation path, for the moments when something genuinely goes wrong. Self-service is the right default, not the right answer to everything.

The effect rippled outward and, once connection dates became certain, every implementation queued behind them could be scheduled with confidence. Opening dates stopped drifting and, on opening morning, the services worked from minute one.

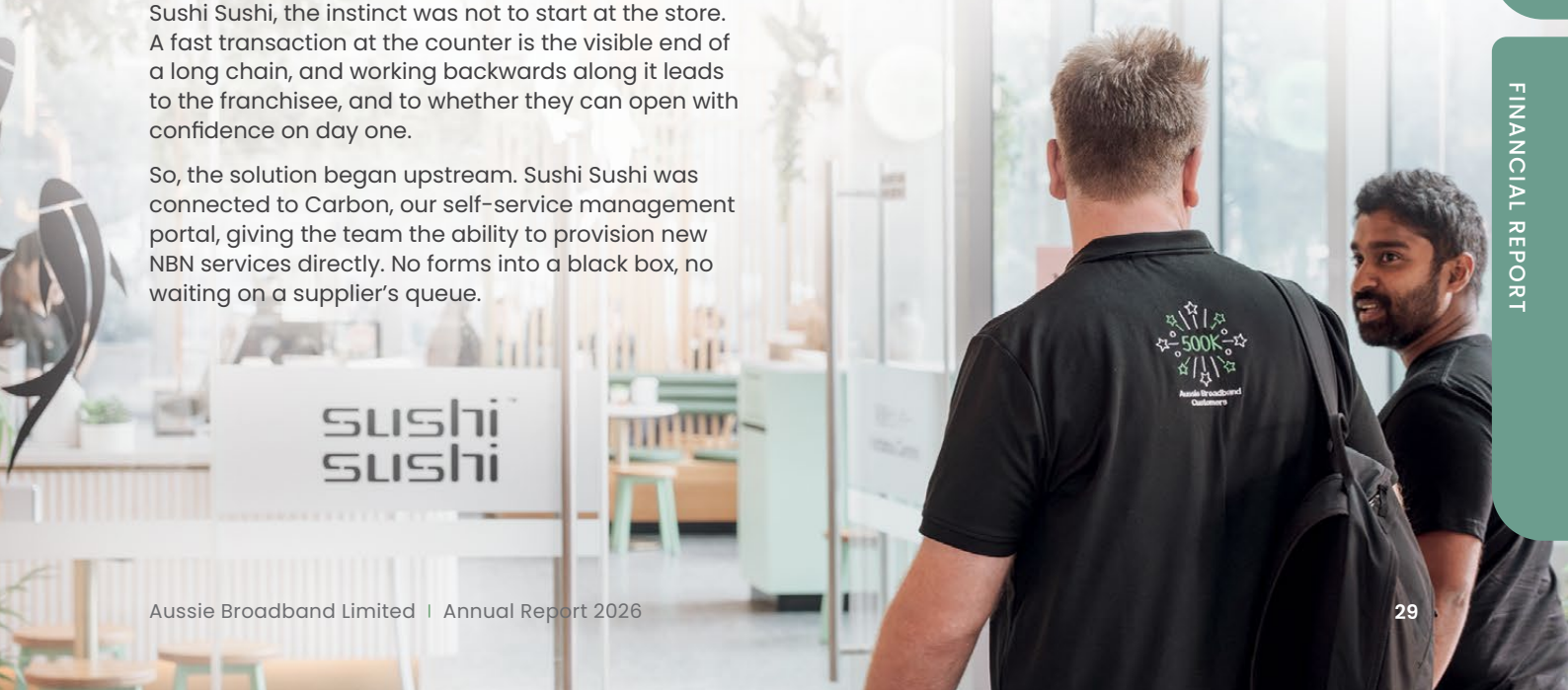
"The best compliment we received was that they love Aussie Broadband because they never have to speak to me. They have the tools and visibility to manage everything at their own pace."

Phil, Aussie Broadband

It is an unusual thing for a service provider to celebrate. In most industries, engagement is the metric. Here, the absence of it is the proof… because a customer who stops calling has either given up on you, or been given something that works so well they don't need you standing over it. The growth tells you which.

The measure of good infrastructure is how rarely anyone has to think about it.

Somewhere in Australia, a new Sushi Sushi is opening this month. There will be a lot on the manager's mind… the internet will not be one of those things.



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Introducing our Wholesale segment



The platform business.

Aussie Broadband has always been, at its heart, a network company. Long before most challengers were willing to, we chose to build and run our own infrastructure rather than resell someone else's, investing the capital and expertise it takes to operate networks at national scale. That was a big leap, and the hardest part. Once it is made, the economics work in our favour: the network is built, the platforms are in place and the cost of carrying more traffic across it stays comparatively low. Wholesale opens all of that capability up to other providers, and rests on a simple idea that guides us here: we win when our customers are winning.

In Wholesale, we give other telecommunications companies, internet providers and businesses access to the network, systems and voice capability we operate, so they can serve their own customer under their own brands. What our partners are really gaining is scale. Building a resilient national network takes time and investment, and most providers neither can nor should take it on. Through Wholesale they get the full benefit of the scale we have already built, the reach, the reliability and the automation, without carrying that capital cost themselves. It is a mutual agreement: our partners grow faster and serve their customers better by standing on our network, and every partner we add makes that network busier and more efficient for everyone on it.

This is also how Wholesale broadens the whole Group, because every partner brings us customers we may not otherwise reach, whether that's regional providers, specialist operators, business telcos, or even companies we compete with in retail. Serving a competitor's customer base across our network is not a contradiction, it is the platform working as intended, and the wider industry's success helps our network succeed too. We now support well over a thousand wholesale partners and keep adding new ones at pace, having welcomed more than a hundred in FY26. These are deep business relationships rather than consumer accounts, so they tend to be substantial and long-lived, a partner that builds its product and customer base on our network is one we grow alongside for years.

Wholesale is also home to two of Australia's Tier-1 voice networks, which help to strengthen the offerings across the entire Group. These networks carry a large share of the voice traffic moving across the country, serving major carriers and technology providers, and add high-quality, recurring earnings while giving partners more to build on. Running our own voice networks alongside our data network lets a partner source more of what they need from a single trusted provider. We invest in this capability once and offer it many times over, not by asking each customer for more, but by giving them more to use.

Nothing illustrates our strength better than our agreement with More and Tangerine. We signed a long-term wholesale services agreement to carry the network traffic of these two fast-growing retail brands, which together serve hundreds of thousands of customers, and that migration has now been completed. Moving a customer base of that size onto our network without disruption is genuinely hard, and not all providers could do it. We can, because we have invested in the processes, procedures and platforms to migrate and support partners at scale, and we can do more like it. The capability is a real point of difference and a large part of our right to win at the big end of the market, where partners commit only when they know the transition will be seamless and the network will hold.

The same partnership thinking can also reshape our own footprint, for instance as part of the More/Tangerine arrangement, our value consumer brand moved into the Tangerine brand ecosystem, while the customers remained on our network. Rather than competing for every household ourselves, we let a partner do what they do well while we deliver the connectivity underneath, a better outcome for the customers, the partner and us. Arrangements like these should contribute meaningfully to the Group in the years ahead, by growing the opportunity for everyone involved.

Wholesale sits at the base of the Group and strengthens everything above it. It draws on the same high-quality, scalable network our Residential volumes help to fund, and our Business, Enterprise & Government teams sell across, it also gives that network scale and utilisation that make it better for every customer on it. In return, Wholesale gives the Group added value through its voice networks and the extra capabilities partners rely on, enriching what we can offer households, business and government alike. It is the most efficient expression of a simple philosophy: build a great network once, keep investing to make it greater, and help as many customers as possible succeed on top of it, because we win when our customers are winning.

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We win when our customers are winning

Secure, reliable and trusted product and services that customers love using

Our customers come in a variety of shapes and sizes and want to interact differently

Market-leading product portfolio across voice, data and mobile

Best in class digital and customer experience

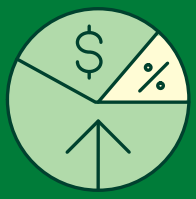
Create a community customers love, sharing our knowledge and expertise

Wholesale highlights



Revenue
$297.3m
UP 9.4%

Resilience supported by **successful migration** and **portfolio diversification**



Gross margin
$124.6m
UP 9.4%

Gross margin % reflects product mix, More and Tangerine contribution, and market competition



336k
Broadband connections

546% INCREASE

DUE TO MORE / TANGERINE MIGRATION



145k
Mobile services

UP 15%



8.3m
Hosted numbers

UP 5%

MORE TANGERINE

migration completed in June

ENABLING A FULL-YEAR FY27 CONTRIBUTION

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Platforms, people and processes

Behind every wholesale partner sits a simple flow: an end user signs up with a brand they trust, that brand relies on our platforms to bring the service to life, and our networks carry it. How a customer reaches our network is fast becoming as important as the network itself. Our platform strategy is a large part of what will make us successful, and it is best understood one customer type at a time.

The global over-the-top (OTT) and software players are where we find some of the most capable technology companies in the world, and they are exceptional at what they do. What they typically lack is local expertise and local network, and that is exactly where we fit. Our dual networks give them the redundancy that mission-critical services demand, our portals give their teams the tools to order and manage services quickly, and our API layer lets them place our products directly into their own customers' hands. We are not asking them to become a telco, we are providing the telco underneath their software.

Challenger telcos and non-telco brands chasing consumers. Both share a similar trait: their digital storefront is their primary way to reach customers and drive new revenue. For those who already have a storefront, or want to build their own, our 'Nitrogen' API platform sits in front of the network with the scale and flexibility to meet high-growth demand. For those new to the telco space, our ready-to-go white label platform is already connected to the Telstra mobile network and our own data network, so a brand can launch without building anything itself. Our 'Sky High' platform draws on that same 'Nitrogen' foundation, connecting our network straight through to a partner's end users and getting them to market far faster than they could alone.

Managed and retail service providers (MSP and RSP) are a blend of everyone else. Some simply want us to get out of the way and let them build, others want full white label capability and hands-on support. We meet them wherever they are, through the same robust API suite, through our wholesale customer portals, or by serving their end customers directly under white label. The point is choice: whichever route a partner takes, they can compete and win across our full range of products.

None of this works on technology alone, and this is where the More Telecom migration is instructive. Winning a large partner is one thing, making them successful is another. And it takes three things working together: the platforms mentioned above, the right people, and strong processes. Migrating More onto our network was never a single switch. It meant partnering with More itself, as well as liaising with the incumbent provider, NBN, and our own internal teams, all to a plan that could not afford to drop a customer along the way. Our people carried the knowledge that no platform can hold on its own, and they used it to build processes robust enough to handle the edge cases that always emerge at scale.

Strong, flexible platforms let a partner launch in weeks rather than years. Robust, scalable processes make a major migration boring in the best possible way. And knowledgeable people hold it all together and others can point to a network, far fewer can offer all three. That combination is the reason we can compete and win in the non-telco and challenger space, and it is one of the least visible and most valuable capabilities we have.



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ESG highlights

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Our Purpose and Look-to-28 strategy guide how we create long-term value for our customers, people, communities and shareholders.

By embedding environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into our strategy, decision-making and operations, we aim to support responsible growth, strengthen business resilience and contribute to positive social and environmental outcomes.

We are committed to transparent, high-integrity ESG reporting and disclosure practices. Our broader ESG reporting is informed by recognised frameworks and assessment tools, including the Global Reporting Initiative Standards and the B Corp Impact Assessment.

This Annual Report also includes our first mandatory Climate Statement for the FY26 reporting period, prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures. Presented later in this report (p.40), the Climate Statement provides detailed information about our climate-related governance, strategy, risk-management processes, risks and opportunities, metrics and targets.

Our ESG Governance Framework establishes clear Board and management oversight, accountability and decision-making responsibilities for managing material ESG matters across the Group. This framework also supports the governance of climate-related risks and opportunities and our mandatory climate-related financial disclosures, with further detail provided in the Governance section on page (p.44).

The following sections provide an overview of our key ESG priorities, initiatives and performance during FY26. More detailed information about our ESG approach, programs and performance is available in our Sustainability Report , which can be found on the Investor Centre section of our website.

PILLARS	Empowered people & communities	Resilient operations & supply chains	Secure & transparent systems
PILLAR GOAL	Aussie Broadband (and our communities) have the skills, access, and empowerment to benefit from and grow our business. We value diversity, workplace safety, community contribution, and professional development to ensure our stakeholders can be the best they can be.	We embed sustainability and a considered response to climate change in the ways we work with our people, customers, and supply chains.	Aussie Broadband is committed to ethical business practices to deliver industry leading initiatives that are transparent, build resilience, and empower communities to make positive environmental and social contributions.

Empowered people & communities

- Launched the Empowered Leaders Program to strengthen leadership capability across the business.
- Raised $162,092 through Small Change Big Change, supported by 13,738 regular donors.
- Supported 1,441 not-for-profit and community organisations through Helping Communities Connect.
- Delivered more than $1.3 million in community investment value through Pledge 1%, including discounts, donations, grants, volunteering and partnerships.
- Provided $100,000 in technology and connectivity support to 36 community cricket clubs through our partnership with Cricket Australia.
- Supported more than 16,000 families through the School Student Broadband Initiative.

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Internal



Wellbeing, capability enablement, inclusion and diversity

Our people are central to Aussie Broadband's long-term success. During FY26, we continued to invest in employee wellbeing, workplace safety and flexibility, diversity and inclusion, recognition, and leadership capability. These initiatives support a safe, inclusive and high-performing culture while strengthening the workforce resilience and skills required to deliver on our Look-to-28 ambitions.



Inclusion, diversity and pay equity

At 30 June 2026, Aussie Broadband employed 1,600 people across the whole company, comprising 1,047 who identified as male (65.5%), 514 as female (32.1%) and 39 as neither male nor female (2.4%)

Our average total remuneration gender pay gap was 10.3%, compared with 6.7% in FY25, as reported through the Workplace Gender Equality Agency. We recognise that this increase requires continued attention and are using workforce and remuneration data to better understand contributing factors, including representation across occupational groups, leadership levels and higher-remunerated roles. These insights inform initiatives supporting inclusive recruitment, equitable remuneration, career development and stronger female representation across the organisation.



Employee wellbeing, safety and flexibility

Protecting the physical and psychological health, safety and wellbeing of our people remains a core responsibility. During FY26, we strengthened our approach to psychosocial safety through a comprehensive framework focused on prevention, early intervention and continuous improvement, supported by training to help leaders identify, prevent and manage psychosocial hazards

We also continued to improve incident reporting, employee consultation and our safety management system, which is aligned with ISO 45001 principles. Aussie Broadband recorded a total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) of 2.96 and a lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) of 2.46, with both measures remaining within established thresholds.

During the year, we completed a call centre hybrid work pilot across three sites to assess how greater flexibility could be provided while maintaining customer service, collaboration, employee connection and operational performance. The findings will inform the potential future rollout of hybrid working arrangements across our contact centre operations.



Recognition and employee connection

In March 2026, we launched Applause, our enterprise-wide employee recognition platform, to create a more visible and consistent approach to recognising the behaviours that bring our values to life.

The platform achieved a 78% employee activation rate shortly after launch, including participation from 92% of leaders, and generated more than 1,800 peer recognitions during rollout. Continued participation is helping embed recognition into the employee experience, strengthen connection across teams and ensure employees' contributions are acknowledged and celebrated.



Workforce and leadership capability

We continue to invest in the capability of our people and leaders through the Empowered Leaders program and supporting capability frameworks. During FY26, participants from targeted employee and leadership groups signed on to the program, strengthening leadership expectations, development pathways and practical skills in employee performance, engagement, wellbeing and organisational change.

This investment supports stronger leadership accountability, succession planning and a sustainable internal talent pipeline, while helping ensure our workforce has the capabilities required to respond to emerging risks, support responsible growth and deliver Aussie Broadband's strategy.

External



Community engagement and collaboration

Aussie Broadband's community investment approach focuses on improving digital inclusion, strengthening community capability and supporting practical outcomes for people experiencing disadvantage. During FY26, we positively impacted communities through discounted telecommunications services, customer giving, strategic partnerships, grants, employee volunteering and targeted connectivity initiatives.



Community investment framework

Through our commitment to the global Pledge 1% movement, Aussie Broadband directs a proportion of its business success towards positive community outcomes through product and service discounts, charitable donations, grants, employee volunteering and community partnerships. During FY26, we contributed more than $1.1 million through eligible community investment activities.

Our B Corp certification provides an independent framework for assessing and strengthening our social and environmental performance, accountability and transparency. Together, Pledge 1% and B Corp provide a funding mechanism and accountability framework that support the continued development and measurement of our community investment approach.



Digital inclusion and connectivity

Our Helping Communities Connect program continued to improve access to affordable telecommunications services for charities, not-for-profit organisations, community groups and First Nations-owned businesses. At 30 June 2026, the program supported 1,441 community partners, and we provided 4,672 discounted services and approximately $912,641 in product and service discounts during FY26. By reducing telecommunications costs, the program helps participating organisations direct more resources towards frontline services and community outcomes.

We also continued to support the Australian Government's School Student Broadband Initiative, helping more than 16,000 eligible families with school-aged children access free home internet. Our involvement included service activation, customer support, and collaboration with referral partners, helping reduce barriers to online education and digital participation.

Through our partnership with Cricket Australia, we contributed $100,000 to the Community Connectivity Fund. During FY26, funding was awarded to 36 clubs or organisations to support improved connectivity, increase participation and strengthen their role as inclusive community hubs.



Customer and employee participation

Via Small Change Big Change, customers can add a small recurring donation to their monthly bill. During FY26, 13,738 customers participated, raising $162,092 for ReachOut, Red Dust and the Beacon Foundation. These partnerships support youth mental health and wellbeing, First Nations health and education, and pathways to education, training and employment.

Our employees also contributed through community service leave and employee-led funding programs. During FY26, 276 employees contributed 1,838 hours of volunteering through activities supporting RSPCA, DV Collective, and Eatup. Aussie's Passion Projects saw 23 employee-nominated organisations received a combined $20,000, helping to direct support towards locally relevant initiatives and causes connected to our people.



Grants, partnerships and industry collaboration

Through our Community Grants program, Aussie Broadband provided $40,000 to 16 organisations supporting priorities including digital inclusion, mental health and wellbeing, First Nations community resilience, employment pathways, housing security and support for people experiencing disadvantage.

We also contributed to industry and community forums focused on digital inclusion, affordability and customer vulnerability, including the Low Income and Digital Inclusion Forum, Industry Consumer Advisory Group, the Australian Telecommunications Alliance and other relevant working groups. These collaborations enable us to share practical insights from our customers, frontline teams and community partners and help ensure our programs remain responsive to emerging community and industry needs. Specific focus areas included social housing, First Nations digital inclusion, connectivity literacy, and vulnerable community support.

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Resilient operations & supply chains



Scopes 1 + 2
(location-based)
GHG reduction 27.2%



Significant facility uplift for Perth, Traralgon and warehouses



100% renewable energy
transition on track

Renewable electricity and emissions reduction

Aussie Broadband continued its staged transition towards 100% renewable electricity for owned and operated sites by FY28, moving additional accounts and facilities to renewable electricity arrangements as contracts expired or were renewed. At 30 June 2026, 92.3% of eligible sites were supported by renewable electricity arrangements. Compared with FY25, combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased by 27.2% under the location-based method and 44.2% under the market-based method, demonstrating the contribution of renewable electricity procurement alongside changes in energy consumption, facilities and direct emissions.

Climate governance and disclosure readiness

During FY26, Aussie Broadband prepared for its first mandatory climate-related financial disclosures under the Australian sustainability reporting framework. This included assessing physical and transition risks, undertaking climate scenario analysis, considering current and anticipated financial effects, and integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into the Enterprise Risk Management Framework and the broader ESG Governance Framework. The resulting climate-related risks and opportunities statement addresses governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets, with oversight and review by senior management and the Board. For detailed information please see the Climate Disclosure from page 40.

Sustainable facilities and supply chain

During FY26, Aussie Broadband proactively invested in facility upgrades that improved energy efficiency, operational performance, safety and employee wellbeing across our owned and leased property portfolio. In Traralgon, we consolidated two ageing sites into a new purpose-built facility achieving a 5-star National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) energy rating. In Perth, we relocated to a modern, right-sized workplace in a 4-star NABERS-rated building. Both fit outs incorporated energy-efficient lighting, improved acoustics and ergonomics, and optimised heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, while prioritising the reuse of existing furniture and fixtures to reduce waste.

We also delivered new fit-for-purpose warehouses in Gippsland and Welshpool, replacing facilities that were not designed for modern warehousing operations. These investments have strengthened operational capability, improved safety and efficiency, and provided more suitable and ergonomic working environments.

Across our supply chain, we continued to strengthen ESG due diligence through the Givvable supplier sustainability platform. By reviewing supplier credentials, certifications, policies and publicly available ESG information, we improved visibility of environmental and social risks and supported more informed procurement decisions, supplier engagement and continuous improvement.

Secure & transparent systems



Governance and risk management for mandatory climate-related disclosures aligned to AASB/ASRS S1 and S2 standards



Complaints rate 3.82 per 10,000 services



Delivery of first standalone Sustainability Report in October 2025



85% of invoices paid within 30 days



Updated ESG Materiality Assessment informing ESG strategy and priorities



97% of personnel completed mandatory training on core policies

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Resilient operations, governance and accountability

During FY26, Aussie Broadband continued to strengthen the governance, risk-management and operational practices that support responsible growth, regulatory compliance and long-term business resilience.

Governance, risk and data protection

We strengthened our governance and risk-management arrangements in preparation for mandatory climate-related financial disclosures aligned with applicable Australian sustainability reporting requirements, including AASB S1 and AASB S2. This included clarifying Board and management oversight, integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into enterprise risk-management processes, and establishing responsibilities for data collection, review, approval and disclosure.

Protecting customer and employee information also remained a key priority. We continued to invest in cybersecurity controls, privacy governance, employee awareness, incident monitoring and response capability. During FY26, During FY26, one notifiable data breach was reported to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) relating to a single customer. No systemic or large-scale data breaches occurred.

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Customer and supplier outcomes

During FY26, 85% of supplier invoices were paid within 30 days, supporting reliable and transparent relationships with suppliers and service providers. We continue to monitor payment performance and improve invoice-processing practices, recognising the importance of timely payments, particularly for small and medium-sized businesses.

Aussie Broadband recorded a customer complaints rate of 3.82 per 10,000 services during FY26, compared with 3.54 in FY25. Complaints data is reviewed monthly to identify recurring issues, service gaps and opportunities to improve customer communication, processes and outcomes, with insights shared across relevant operational teams to support corrective action and continuous improvement.

ESG reporting and materiality

In October 2025, Aussie Broadband published its first standalone Sustainability Report, bringing together information on our ESG priorities, performance and progress. The report strengthened the transparency and accessibility of our ESG disclosures and established a foundation for more consistent reporting over time.

Its development was supported by the ESG Data Bank, which centralises key metrics, evidence, data owners and reporting methodologies to improve data governance, consistency and readiness for future disclosure and assurance requirements.

During FY26, we also updated our ESG Materiality Assessment, combining stakeholder input, business data, external research and consideration by senior leadership and the Board. The findings inform our ESG strategy and help prioritise initiatives, reporting and resources toward the sustainability matters with the greatest potential impact on our customers, people, communities, operations and long-term business performance.

Sustainability Report climate-related disclosures









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Basis for preparation

Reporting entity

Our 2026 Sustainability Report (this "Report") has been prepared for Aussie Broadband Limited and its controlled entities (ABB) and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements.

Statement of compliance

These climate-related disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures, which is the mandatory Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard (ASRS) that has been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

Connected information

This report has been prepared for the same consolidated reporting entity and reporting period as the consolidated financial statements, financial year ending 30 June 2026. The presentation currency in this Report is Australian Dollars (AUD) which aligns with the presentation currency used in our consolidated financial statements.

Transition reliefs

In preparing this Report we have applied the following transition reliefs for our first annual reporting period:

- Not to disclose Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (AASB, S2, Appendix C, C4 (b))
- Not to disclose comparative information (AASB S2 Appendix C, C3)

Judgement and measurement uncertainties

In preparing this Report, management has applied judgement in several key areas, including the identification of climate-related risks and opportunities, and the determination of material information for disclosure.

This Report also incorporates estimates where direct measurement is not feasible. These estimates primarily relate to value-chain activities, forward-looking information, and areas where data availability is limited.

This section highlights the most significant judgements applied by management, along with disclosures subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty. Further detail on each judgement and the associated sources of estimation uncertainty is provided in the referenced notes.

Area of management judgement	Judgement made
GHG emissions – report boundary	Management judgement is applied in determining the organisational boundary for GHG emissions reporting using the operational control approach. This includes assessing whether ABB has the authority to implement operating and environmental policies across different operations. Judgement is required in evaluating: • whether operational control exists in complex or shared arrangements, including leased assets and network sites • the extent to which ABB is responsible for emissions arising from these operations, particularly where contractual terms or operational responsibilities are not clearly defined. These judgements directly affect the identification of emission sources included within Scope 1 and Scope 2, and the completeness of emissions reported across the value chain.
Scenario analysis – date of data and climate scenario selection	Judgement was applied in Aussie Broadband's FY26 climate related scenario analysis to select scenarios, datasets and assumptions that are decision useful for our business and align with Australia's emerging mandatory climate related financial disclosure regime. Management judgement was used in selecting FY25 as the primary 12 month internal dataset, as it was the most recent and reliable period available when modelling was undertaken and the Group's asset base, network footprint and site types have not changed materially in nature since that time. Judgement was also applied in choosing external climate and transition datasets, including International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and Australian and New Zealand energy transition scenarios,

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	and in tailoring these to Aussie Broadband's operations across Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Southeast Asia. This approach provided a coherent and decision relevant basis for assessing the resilience of Aussie Broadband's network, operations and financial position under a range of plausible climate futures, and for integrating relevant climate related risks and opportunities into the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and strategic planning cycle.
Scenario analysis - materiality	Aussie Broadband has undertaken a structured process to identify and prioritise climate-related risks and opportunities. This began with the development of a long list of potential physical and transition risks and opportunities, informed by climate disclosure requirements, sector risks, operational context and stakeholder input. A refinement process was then used to identify the risks and opportunities most relevant to ABB's business model, operations, customers, network infrastructure and supply chain. This prioritisation was supported by stakeholder workshops to map exposure, assess potential impacts, consider relevant time horizons and test the significance of each risk or opportunity. The outcome was a focused shortlist of climate-related risks and opportunities to be assessed through scenario analysis and progressively integrated into Aussie Broadband's climate risk management, financial planning and disclosure processes. As detailed in the Strategy section of this Report, Aussie Broadband identified six material impacts that could affect our business operation, financial performance, and our supply chain. Due to our predominant operational activity in Australia, we have also made a judgement to align the potential timelines by which climate scenarios may realise with the assumed timeframe illustrated in the Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment in 2025.
Climate transition risk – change in consumer preferences	The measurement of anticipated financial effects from changes in consumer preferences is subject to significant measurement uncertainty. Aussie Broadband currently has limited data on how climate-related factors, including our transition plan, emissions-reduction activities and sustainability performance, may influence customer behaviour. Over the medium to long term, outcomes may vary significantly depending on the extent to which customers prioritise climate credentials, renewable energy use, lower-emissions services or broader sustainability performance when selecting or remaining with a telecommunications provider. The potential impact on customer acquisition, retention, churn, pricing and revenue is therefore uncertain and difficult to separate from other commercial and market factors. We will continue to refine our assessment as customer insights, transition planning, emissions data and market evidence improve.

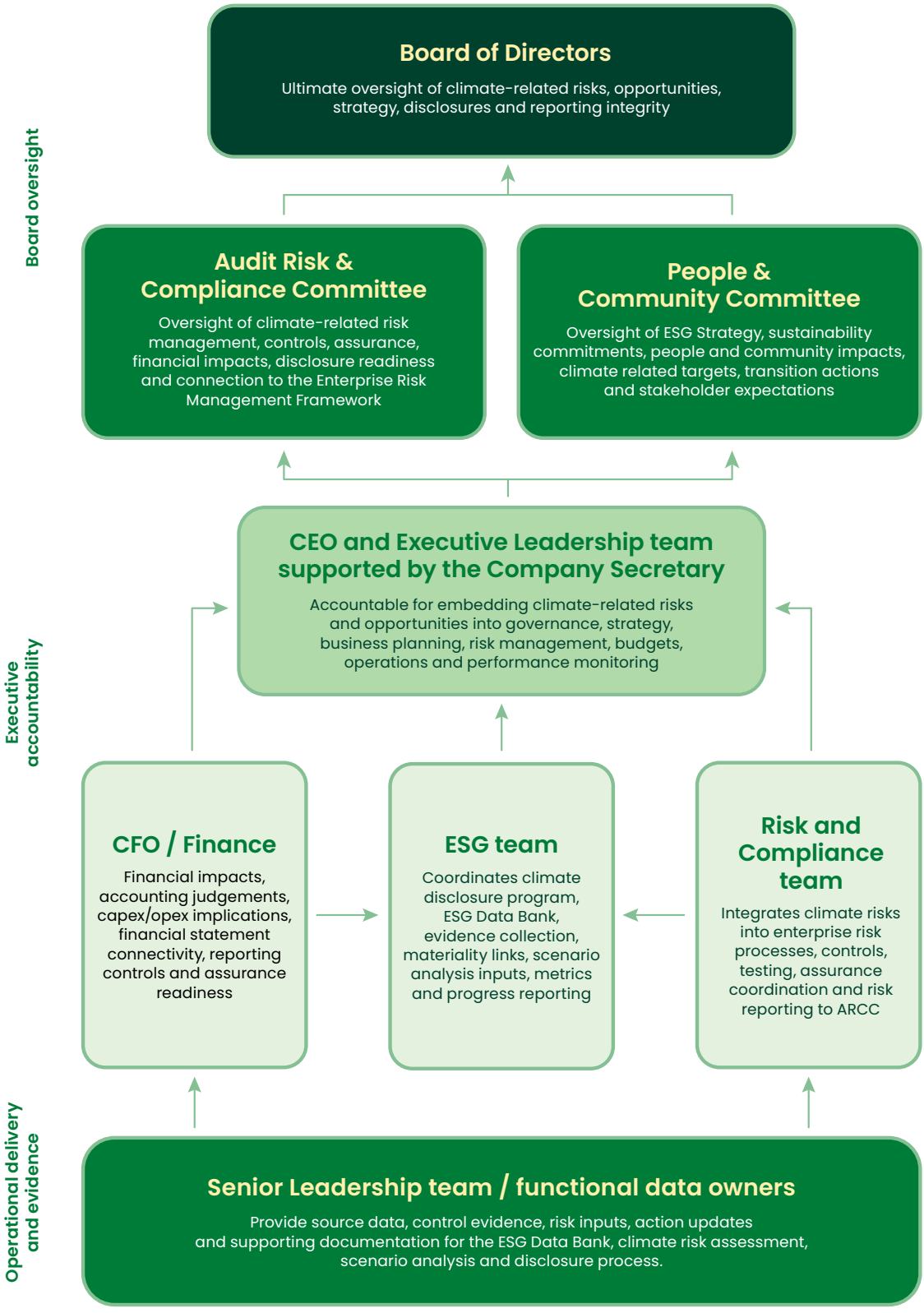
General area of measurement uncertainty	Description of the measurement uncertainty
GHG emissions	The disclosed GHG emissions are subject to measurement uncertainty due to limitations in the availability and quality of underlying data. This includes: • reliance on activity data and emission factors obtained from third parties; and • the use of estimates and assumptions where data is unavailable, incomplete or not obtained on a timely basis. Measurement uncertainty may arise from the selection and application of emission factors, data gaps within the value chain, and the need to apply estimation techniques.
Climate-resilience assessment	Forward-looking disclosures on our relevant transition risks, rely on assumptions about future electricity prices (on a three yearly basis) which contain a high degree of measurement uncertainty.

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Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities – Governance

Oversight responsibility

The diagram below outlines ABB's governance structure for climate-related risks and opportunities in the context of mandatory climate-related financial reporting. The Board of Directors retains ultimate oversight responsibility, supported by its delegated committees: the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee (ARCC), and the People and Community Committee (PCC). Management is responsible for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, and for preparing the underlying data, evidence, controls and disclosures required to support ABB's annual sustainability reporting obligations.



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Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for overseeing the Group's sustainability strategy, including climate-related risks and opportunities, and for setting the strategic direction on environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. This responsibility is reflected in the Board Charter, which outlines the Board's role in overseeing the Group's strategy, policies, performance, enterprise risk management framework and governance processes.

The Board is kept informed of climate-related risks and opportunities through established governance and risk-reporting channels. The Audit and Risk & Compliance Committee (ARCC) receives quarterly ESG updates through committee papers, management presentations and discussions with relevant executives and subject-matter experts. These updates may include changes to relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, emerging regulatory and reporting requirements, progress against climate-related actions and targets, and matters requiring escalation or further oversight

Management also provides the Board with an annual climate-related briefing covering the Group's climate risk profile, scenario analysis, strategic implications, management responses and disclosure readiness. Relevant climate-related risks are incorporated into the Enterprise Risk Register and reported to the Board through the broader quarterly risk management framework.

The Board meets regularly to discharge its responsibilities. As part of its oversight role, the Board considers climate-related risks and opportunities when reviewing strategy, performance, risk management processes and relevant policies. This includes considering how ABB identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities, and how these matters align with the Group's business model, operating environment and long-term strategic objectives.

For example, in considering ABB's transition to renewable electricity for owned-and-operated sites, management and the Board evaluated the trade-off between reducing Scope 2 emissions and maintaining cost-effective, reliable operations. Renewable energy procurement, including GreenPower and onsite solar, supports ABB's emissions-reduction objectives and strengthens readiness for mandatory climate reporting. However, it may also involve higher short-term energy costs, contract complexity and availability constraints across different sites. ABB manages this trade-off through a phased approach, prioritising renewable energy options where they are commercially viable, operationally reliable and aligned with existing energy procurement cycles. This enables ABB to progress emissions reduction while maintaining affordability, service continuity and prudent cost management.

The Board also oversees whether appropriate resources, capabilities and governance processes are in place to support the effective management of climate-related initiatives and the integration of sustainability considerations into the Group's corporate strategy.

Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee

The ARCC provides delegated Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, regulatory compliance, metrics, verification, internal controls and assurance readiness. It oversees ABB's preparation for mandatory climate-related financial disclosures, with a focus on risk governance, data integrity, internal controls, assurance readiness and alignment with financial reporting processes. The ARCC's role is to ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities are appropriately identified, assessed and managed through ABB's Enterprise Risk Management Framework, and that material impacts on strategy, operations, cash flows, access to finance and cost of capital are supported by reasonable and supportable evidence.

This includes oversight of management's approach to physical and transition risk assessments, scenario analysis, GHG data, metrics and targets, financial impact assessments, and the controls required to support AASB S2-aligned reporting.

ESG-related matters are a standing agenda item at each quarterly meeting of the ARCC and are presented by the Community Impact Manager, with climate-related risks and opportunities forming a component of these discussions. Relevant risks, including those related to climate, are reported to the ARCC twice a year by the General Manager of Risk, Compliance and Audit through the Enterprise Risk Register.

In accordance with its Charter, the ARCC is responsible for overseeing the identification, assessment and management of economic, environmental and social sustainability risks, as well as the disclosure of material exposures to those risks. Climate-related risks are considered within this broader risk oversight framework.

Our Enterprise Risk Management Framework outlines how the business identifies, assesses, prioritises and monitors risks across the Group. The effectiveness of this framework is overseen by the ARCC. ESG risk, which includes climate-related risk, has been identified as a business risk and is listed on the Enterprise Risk Register. This means that climate-related risk is monitored by both the ARCC and the Executive Leadership Team to support appropriate consideration within ABB's decision-making processes and governance framework.

People and Community Committee

The PCC provides delegated Board oversight of the people, customer and community dimensions of ABB's climate-related risks and opportunities. The PCC's focus includes workforce capability, culture, employee engagement, customer resilience, digital inclusion and community impact. This ensures ABB's climate response supports both mandatory climate-related financial disclosure requirements and ABB's broader ESG strategy.

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The PCC is also responsible for considering whether appropriate skills and competencies are available, or will be developed, to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes considering the collective skills of the Board and its Committees, relevant management capability across the Finance, Risk, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs, Community Impact and Operational teams, and the need for external specialist advice where required.

Where relevant, the PCC may also consider climate-related matters in the context of sustainability strategy, employee capability, stakeholder expectations, community impact, and any future sustainability-linked incentive arrangements.

Risk prioritisation and escalation

Climate-related risks identified through ABB's materiality, sustainability and risk assessment processes are considered alongside other business risks through our Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

Risks are assessed and prioritised based on likelihood and consequence, including potential financial impacts, operational disruption, regulatory change, customer impacts, reputational considerations and strategic relevance. Where climate-related risks are assessed as relevant, they are escalated through the Enterprise Risk Register and reported to the Executive Leadership Team and ARCC.

Climate-related opportunities are assessed by management in collaboration with relevant the functional owners. Opportunities may be prioritised based on their alignment with ABB's strategy, potential to improve resilience, contribution to emissions reduction or energy efficiency, customer and community benefits, commercial feasibility, and ability to support long-term value creation. Relevant opportunities may be escalated to the relevant Board Committee or the Board as appropriate.

Risk appetite

ABB's risk appetite framework supports decision-making and informs the level of risk the Group is prepared to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives. Climate-related considerations are incorporated into relevant business decisions where they may affect operational resilience, regulatory compliance, financial performance, customer outcomes, energy use, emissions, supplier risk or the reliability of ABB's network and services.

Management considers whether strategic decisions, major projects, procurement activities or operational changes may materially increase ABB's exposure to physical or transition climate-related risks. Where a matter may fall outside ABB's agreed risk appetite, or where material uncertainty exists, the matter is escalated through the appropriate management and governance channels, including the Executive Leadership Team, ARCC or the Board as required.

ABB has a low tolerance for non-compliance with applicable climate-related reporting obligations, material weaknesses in sustainability-related data and controls, and failure to identify and escalate relevant climate-related risks and opportunities. ABB will continue to refine how climate-related risk appetite is applied as our climate governance, reporting and assurance processes mature.

Climate related skills and competencies

The PCC considers whether appropriate skills and competencies are available, or will be developed, to support effective oversight of strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. This assessment considers the collective skills of the Board and its Committees, relevant management capability across Finance, Risk, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs, Community Impact and operational teams, and the need for external specialist advice where required.

Competency area	Why it matters for climate oversight	Source of capability	How capability is maintained or developed
Climate governance	Oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities, strategy and disclosure	Board, ARCC, PCC, Company Secretary	Board papers, governance reviews, external advice, education
Risk management	Integration of climate risks into enterprise risk processes	Risk team, ARCC, SLT	Risk reviews, Enterprise Risk Register updates
Financial reporting	Financial impacts, controls, assurance and disclosure integrity	CFO, Finance, ARCC	Reporting controls, assurance planning
Sustainability reporting	ESG data, climate disclosure coordination and evidence	Community Impact, Corporate & Regulatory Affairs	ESG Data Bank, annual review process
Operational resilience	Network, facilities, energy and physical risk impacts	Network Operations, Product Operations, Facilities	Maintenance data, resilience planning

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Targets and executive incentives

No Board-approved climate-related targets were set for the FY26 reporting period. Any future climate-related targets associated with climate-related risks and opportunities will be subject to Board approval and ongoing oversight.

Climate-related performance measures are not currently linked to executive remuneration. The potential inclusion of sustainability-linked measures in executive Long-term Incentives or other remuneration structures will be assessed periodically, taking into consideration the Group's size, structure, maturity and strategic priorities.

The PCC is responsible for overseeing executive remuneration structures and would provide oversight of any future sustainability-linked incentive arrangements, where applicable.

Management's role

The Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who sits on Aussie Broadband's Executive Leadership Team (ELT), is the executive sponsor for ABB's sustainability-related reporting obligations and climate-related risk governance.

ABB's Senior Leadership Team (SLT), comprising ELT-1 leaders, has management accountability for supporting the delivery of sustainability outcomes across the business. This includes responsibility for identifying new and emerging risks, assessing risks within their day-to-day areas of operation, and implementing relevant controls. This work is supported by the Corporate and Regulatory Affairs team and the Risk, Compliance and Audit team.

The General Managers of Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and Risk, Compliance and Audit are both members of the SLT. The General Manager, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs reports to the Chief People Officer, while the General Manager of Risk, Compliance and Audit reports directly to the Group CFO.

The Community Impact team, within Corporate and Regulatory Affairs, coordinates ABB's approach to climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes coordinating the identification, assessment and monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities in collaboration with relevant departmental SLT members and functional owners. The team also supports the development of climate risk mitigation plans and facilitates cross-business collaboration on sustainability and climate-related activities.

The Community Impact Manager provides the SLT with quarterly updates on sustainability-related activity, including climate-related risks, opportunities, progress against actions, and emerging issues.

ABB has an annual process to review prior-year data and reassess the identification and relevance of climate-related risks and opportunities across the business. This review may include data such as electricity consumption, electricity pricing, maintenance records, insurance premiums, asset resilience information, operational impacts and other relevant business inputs. This process supports the identification of emerging relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and informs management reporting to the ELT and the ARCC.

The General Manager of Risk, Compliance and Audit is responsible for ensuring climate-related risks and opportunities are considered through ABB's enterprise risk management processes, including reporting to the ARCC through the Enterprise Risk Register where relevant.

Departments including People Systems, Capability and Enablement, Network Operations, Procurement and Product Operations contribute to ABB's climate resilience by identifying relevant operational risks, implementing controls within their respective business areas, and supporting actions aligned with ABB's Environment Policy, ESG Framework and procurement framework.

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Strategy for management of climate-related risks and opportunities

ABB's climate-related risks and opportunities assessment considered physical and transition risks and opportunities, over short, medium and long-term time horizons, and across two climate scenarios; Sustainable World and Status Quo.

ABB uses time horizons that reflect both its business planning cycles and the longer-term nature of climate-related risks and opportunities:

- Short term: up to 1 year
  - Aligned to the annual operating plan, budget cycle and near-term management actions.
- Medium term: 1 to 3 years
  - Aligned to ABB's strategic planning cycle, including the Look-to-28 strategy.
- Long term: more than 3 years and towards 2050
  - Reflects the period over which more structural climate-related impacts may emerge, including changes in regulation, technology, customer expectations, energy markets, physical climate exposure and the global transition to net zero

For climate scenario analysis, we also considered longer-dated reference points of 5–10 years, 10–15 years and 15–20 years. These were used to assess strategic resilience under different climate futures, with the results translated into risks, opportunities and management actions for consideration through ABB's annual operating cycle and three-year strategic planning cycle.

Aussie Broadband faces both physical and transition climate risks that may impact operations, assets, and long-term competitiveness. Physical risks arise from extreme weather events, which can disrupt services, damage infrastructure, and affect workforce safety. Transition risks stem from evolving consumer expectations, regulatory pressures, technological change, and energy market shifts, potentially influencing costs, reputation, demand, and strategic investment decisions over time.

Aussie Broadband's exposure to climate-related risks is expected to increasingly influence operating costs and capital allocation over time. Electricity consumption across data centres, network infrastructure, and offices represents a key cost driver, which may rise due to increased demand, electrification, and higher system costs associated with the energy transition. This is particularly relevant as we progress our renewable energy commitments and expand network capacity.

Physical risks such as extreme weather events may increase costs through asset damage, service disruptions, and higher insurance premiums. Transition risks, including evolving consumer expectations, regulatory requirements, and technology shifts toward energy-efficient solutions, may further drive investment in new infrastructure, supplier engagement, and compliance processes, with data centres and network assets likely to be the most exposed.

We are implementing a suite of mitigation and adaptation actions to manage both physical and transition climate risks across our operations and value chain. Climate risk considerations are being embedded into capital allocation, infrastructure planning, and future site selection to ensure long-term resilience.

Under consideration are operational measures such as enhanced weather monitoring, predictive maintenance, and flexible workforce arrangements to minimise service disruptions and improve our responsiveness to extreme weather events. We are also strengthening health and safety protocols by incorporating extreme weather scenarios, improving indoor environmental quality through air filtration and monitoring, and supporting employee wellbeing under changing climate conditions.

From a transition perspective, Aussie Broadband is focusing on maintaining transparent and credible sustainability communications, strengthening supplier engagement and due diligence processes, and enhancing internal governance and assurance frameworks. The organisation is also progressing renewable energy initiatives, including exploring power purchase agreements, onsite solar generation, and energy storage solutions to support future decarbonisation targets. In parallel, energy-efficiency considerations are being integrated into product selection and design, procurement, and network operations. Collectively, these actions aim to reduce emissions, manage costs, enhance resilience, and position the Group to respond effectively to evolving regulatory, market, and stakeholder expectations.

The financial exposure metrics detailed in the "Current and anticipated effects" section below (including site and network percentages at risk) are based on our climate scenario analysis and reflect current data and modelling assumptions, which are subject to uncertainty and may change as methodologies, climate projections and asset information continue to evolve.

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Climate-related risks

PHYSICAL RISK 1.
Disruption of services and logistics, and damage of physical assets due to extreme weather events

Aussie Broadband's offices, data centres, warehouses, and other owned-and-operated physical assets are exposed to physical risks such as extreme weather events, tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, and bushfire, especially for eastern and southeastern Australia, Southeast Asia, and North Island, New Zealand. This climate physical risk is expected to affect Aussie Broadband over the short, medium, and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Extreme weather events may disrupt our operations, logistics, and service outage, because of power outage, physical damage to facilities and equipment, as well as delay in maintenance activities due to difficulty accessing affected sites. Climate-related claims may result in an increase in insurance premiums for some sites, and changing climate conditions may influence our ability to obtain insurance at locations.

Effects on strategy and decision-making

To address impacts to our value chain, infrastructure, and operation, several mitigation and adaptation actions have been noted as follows:

- Embed flexible work arrangements into workforce and logistics planning, together with weather alert and event monitoring, to minimise operational disruption during extreme weather events while supporting employee wellbeing, workforce resilience and staff retention.
- Maintain appropriate insurance coverage for existing sites exposed to elevated physical climate risks to strengthen financial resilience, improve business continuity and reduce the financial impact of climate-related events.
- Integrate physical climate risk assessments and adaptation readiness into future site selection decisions to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure, reduce long-term operational disruption and optimise investment outcomes.
- Incorporate climate risk assessments into capital allocation and infrastructure investment decisions to prioritise resilient assets and support the Look-to-28 Strategy of investing in secure, scalable technology and network infrastructure, enhancing operational resilience, customer experience and sustainable long-term growth.
- Enhance customer communication processes by providing timely notifications of potential service disruptions before severe weather events, improving customer experience, strengthening trust and supporting customer retention.
- Embed weather forecasts and climate trend analysis into network maintenance scheduling and expand predictive maintenance capabilities to reduce unplanned outages, improve asset reliability, increase operational efficiency and strengthen network resilience.

Current financial effects

- During FY26, the Group did not identify any material effects from climate-related physical risks on its financial position, financial performance or cash flows. Any costs associated with extreme weather events, including repairs, maintenance, insurance and operational responses, are not currently separately identifiable from the Group's broader operating expenditure. Accordingly, separate quantitative information has not been provided. Financial statement line items that could be affected include property, plant and equipment, impairment expenses, insurance costs and repairs and maintenance expenditure. The Group is continuing to enhance its processes for identifying and measuring climate-related financial effects.

Anticipated financial effects

- Insurance policies are relied on to assist in mitigating the potential financial impacts of extreme weather events. Existing insurance policies provide varying levels of protection against significant property damage, business interruption (including loss of revenue) and liability claims arising from personal injury or third-party property damage. The cost of insurance specifically relating to these events cannot be separately identified.
- It is assumed that existing insurance coverage will be maintained across the short and medium time horizons. There is no indication that insurance will become unavailable based on current information and dialogue with insurance brokers.
- The Group cannot make assumptions about the cost of insurance premiums in the medium to long term; however, it could be reasonably expected that insurance premiums could increase.
- Insurance premiums factor can be impacted by a range of market influences outside of climate, as well as by local and global insurance market conditions, all of which are difficult to estimate.

- The offices and other sites occupied by the Group are subject to formal leases that provide some certainty of costs over the term of the lease. Future lease costs will be impacted by a variety of factors, some of which may relate to extreme weather conditions, while others may include the demand for availability of alternative sites. The Group is not in a position to estimate future lease costs, nor any amount of those future costs that may be impacted by extreme weather conditions.
- Current mitigation measures are expected to continue over the short and medium terms. While they are expected to continue over the long term, additional actions may be required at the most vulnerable destinations. The scale of additional measures and associated costs will depend on future climate conditions, which are inherently uncertain at this time.
- These anticipated financial effects (including insurance costs, lease expenses and mitigation measures) have not been quantified due to current data and estimation limitations, and will be progressively refined as underlying methodologies, scenario analysis techniques and financial and risk information mature.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: increases in network and hardware expenses and administration and other expenses.
  - Statement of financial position: higher levels of property, plant, equipment, right-of-use assets and financial liabilities.
  - Statement of cash flows: net cash outflows from operating activities, payments for property, plant and equipment, and repayment of lease liabilities.

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PHYSICAL RISK 2.
Impacts on the health and safety of our people due to extreme weather events

Description

Aussie Broadband's facilities and our employees' work environments are exposed to an increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

These conditions are likely to increase over the short, medium, and long-term time horizons, and our operations in eastern Australia, Western Australia, southeastern Australia, United Kingdom, Southeast Asia, and North Island New Zealand will continue to be exposed to these acute physical climate risks.

This climate physical risk is expected to affect Aussie Broadband over the short, medium, and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Exposure to extreme weather events may affect the health, safety and wellbeing of the Group's people, including through increased psychosocial risk, reduced productivity, higher absenteeism and impacts on morale.

Extreme heat may increase the risk of heat stress, fatigue and discomfort, particularly where rising ambient temperatures or insufficient cooling capacity affect office environments, facilities or work locations.

Bushfires may also affect employee health and wellbeing, including through prolonged exposure to smoke and airborne particulates, which may contribute to respiratory illness and increased stress or anxiety. More broadly, exposure to natural disasters may affect staff mental wellbeing, psychological safety and overall workforce resilience.

Effects on strategy and decision-making

To address impacts to our people due to extreme weather events, a number of mitigation and adaptation actions have been noted as follows:

- Integrate weather forecasts, warnings and climate patterns into workforce scheduling and operational planning to improve business continuity, increase workforce flexibility and minimise disruption to critical operations during extreme weather events.
- Incorporate climate-related health and safety risks into Work, Health and Safety (WHS) management systems and emergency response protocols to enhance workforce resilience, strengthen organisational preparedness and support a safe and engaged workplace.
- Maintain healthy indoor environmental quality across offices and operational sites by installing appropriate air-filtration systems, air-quality monitoring, and providing suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) during poor air quality events, reducing health impacts while supporting employee wellbeing, productivity and attendance.
- Incorporate human thermoregulation and thermal comfort considerations into office and worksite heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) design, operating temperatures and fitness-for work assessments to reduce heat-related health risks, improve employee comfort and productivity, and support long-term workforce wellbeing.

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Current financial effects

- Impacts on the health and safety of our people due to extreme weather events did not have material effect on the Group's financial performance, financial position or cash flows in FY26.
- The vulnerability assessment takes into account the Group's mitigation and adaptation actions and reflects the proportion of employees exposed to the risk, rather than the likely severity of impacts on those employees. Ten percent of the Group's employees work from offices or sites that may have an exposure to extreme weather conditions.
- Based on current information, there is no anticipated material adjustment to the FY26 financial results from these risks.

Anticipated financial effects

- The Group relies on the HVAC systems in operation at its offices and sites to provide a comfortable working environment for employees. The costs of these systems, and the electricity to power them, will be impacted by a range of factors, including costs to manufacture, technological changes and potential costs of government regulation. In addition, there are likely to be a variety of market driven factors that could affect the pricing of such systems over the short to medium term. The Group is not in a position to make assumptions about the future costs of HVAC systems in the medium to long term although they will likely be somewhat higher in the future.
- The productivity of the Group's workforce could be adversely impacted due to extreme weather events. This could be evidenced by higher levels of sick and other personal leave, and service disruptions increasing non-productive time. The impacts are dependent on future climate conditions, which are inherently uncertain at this time.
- The Group incurs costs for staff amenities such as refreshments; company branded clothing and the provision of spaces in offices to take breaks. It can be reasonably expected that the costs of providing staff amenities could increase in the medium to long term because of extreme climate-related events. The costs are unlikely to be significant and will depend on future climate conditions.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: increases in administration and other expenses.
  - Statement of cash flows: cash outflows from operating activities.

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TRANSITION RISK 1:
Changing consumer preference

Consumer preference for transparent and reliable sustainability information for products and services is increasing and may affect Aussie Broadband over the short, medium, and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Changing consumer preference for sustainable brands, energy-efficient products, companies with sustainable credentials, and low emissions products may affect Aussie Broadband's comparative competitiveness. This may also be partly attributable to changes in legislation.

Consumer expectations for clear and transparent sustainability-related claims are expected to increase, while affordability and cost-of-living pressures may limit the extent to which consumers are willing or able to absorb sustainability-related cost premiums

Effects on strategy and decision making

To address the potential impacts to Aussie Broadband's reputation and customer trust, a number of mitigation and adaptation actions have been noted as follows:

- Collaborate with customers, communities, suppliers and other stakeholders to improve sustainability awareness and promote products and services that support more sustainable outcomes, strengthening customer engagement, enhancing brand reputation and creating opportunities for market differentiation.
- Maintain clear, transparent and evidence-based sustainability communications and disclosures to build customer trust, support compliance with evolving sustainability reporting and green claims requirements, and reinforce investor and stakeholder confidence.
- Partner with the communities in which we operate to deliver practical initiatives that reduce waste, improve energy efficiency and minimise environmental impacts, strengthening our social licence to operate, enhancing community relationships and supporting long term business resilience.
- Continue to embed sustainability considerations into customer value propositions and business decision-making, aligned with the Look-to-28 Strategy of delivering exceptional customer experience and sustainable long-term growth, enabling Aussie Broadband to respond to changing consumer preferences, strengthen customer loyalty and enhance competitive advantage.

Current financial effects

- Climate-related changes in consumer preferences did not have a material impact on Aussie Broadband's financial performance, financial position, or cash flows in FY26.
- Based on information available at the reporting date, management has not identified any material adjustments to the FY26 financial statements arising from these risks

Anticipated financial effects

- The potential financial impacts of climate-driven changes in consumer preferences are inherently uncertain and expected to evolve over the medium, and long term.
- At this stage, these impacts have not been quantitatively estimated due to limitations in available data, evolving methodologies, and the complexity of scenario analysis.
- We will continue to enhance our analytical capabilities, including the use of scenario analysis and improved data inputs, to better assess and quantify potential financial effects over time.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: increases in administration and other expenses.
  - Statement of cash flows: cash outflows from operating activities.

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TRANSITION RISK 2:
Sustainability-related reputational impact

In Europe and Australasia, sustainability reporting requirements have increased and this is expected to continue. This transition risk due to legislative developments may affect Aussie Broadband over the short, medium and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Negative ESG-related news or litigation concerning Aussie Broadband or our suppliers could erode stakeholder trust, reduce demand, and increase compliance and remediation costs, adversely affecting profitability, supplier relationships, and the resilience of our broader business model and value chain.

Effects on strategy and decision-making

To address impacts to our reputation due to sustainability-related practices, actions, and profile, a number of mitigation and adaptation actions have been noted as follows:

- Maintain and continuously enhance sustainability credentials, certifications, memberships and external ratings to strengthen sustainability capability, demonstrate progress against stakeholder expectations, improve industry collaboration and support brand reputation.
- Continue to enhance internal assurance processes, governance frameworks and sustainability controls to improve the accuracy, reliability and transparency of sustainability related information, strengthen regulatory readiness and support informed decision-making.
- Establish and enhance supplier sustainability engagement and due diligence processes throughout onboarding and ongoing management to improve supply chain transparency, identify emerging ESG risks, strengthen supplier relationships and build a more resilient value chain.
- Embed sustainability considerations into business strategy and operational decision-making, aligned with the Look-to-28 Strategy of delivering sustainable long-term growth through operational excellence and strong stakeholder relationships, enabling us to maintain customer trust, protect its reputation and create long-term business value.

Current financial effects

- Impacts to Aussie Broadband's business model as a result of climate-related legislation change did not have a material effect on the Group's financial performance, financial position or cash flows in FY26.
- Based on information available at the reporting date, management has not identified any material adjustments to the FY26 financial statements arising from these risks.

Anticipated financial effects

- The potential financial impacts of climate-driven changes in legislation are inherently uncertain and expected to evolve over the medium, and long term.
- At this stage, these impacts have not been quantitatively estimated due to limitations in available data, evolving methodologies, and the complexity of scenario analysis.
- We will continue to enhance our analytical capabilities, including the use of scenario analysis and improved data inputs, to better assess and quantify these potential financial effects over time.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: increases in administration and other expenses.
  - Statement of cash flows: cash outflows from operating activities.

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TRANSITION RISK 3:
Renewable energy in the grid and consumer uptake of renewable energy

The increasing integration of renewable energy into the electricity grid, together with growing customer and stakeholder expectations for lower-carbon products and services, may affect Aussie Broadband's operating environment over the medium and long terms. As a telecommunications provider, the Group's exposure is not expected to arise from reduced demand for core products and services. Rather, the transition to a lower-carbon energy system may affect electricity pricing, energy procurement decisions, data centre and network operating costs, supplier requirements and expectations regarding the emissions profile of the Group's operations.

This may require additional investment in energy efficiency, renewable electricity procurement, network resilience and emissions-reduction initiatives to support the Group's transition to a lower-carbon operating model.

This transition risk due to renewable energy penetration in electricity grid, and consumers' preference and capacity to integrate renewable energy may affect Aussie Broadband over the medium and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Consistent with the Australian Energy Market Operator's (AEMO) 2024 Integrated System Plan (ISP) and supported by updated assumptions in AEMO's 2025 Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Report (IASR), increasing renewable energy integration into the National Electricity Market is expected to reduce wholesale electricity prices over the long term as lower-cost renewable generation replaces retiring coal-fired generation. However, renewable electricity procurement costs may remain volatile in the short to medium term due to transmission investment, market dynamics and the pace of the energy transition. This may influence the timing and procurement strategy for achieving Aussie Broadband's commitment to transition its owned-and-operated sites to 100 per cent renewable electricity by FY28 while creating opportunities for lower long-term electricity costs. The actual cost of procuring renewable energy, i.e. Green Power, will depend on our electricity vendor's offering.

Effects on strategy and decision making

To respond to Transition Risk 3, ABB has identified the following mitigation and opportunity actions:

- Secure long-term renewable electricity access by assessing renewable energy partnerships, joint ventures or other procurement options where commercially feasible, reducing exposure to future renewable electricity availability constraints and supporting more stable access to low-emissions energy.
- Evaluate long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to increase renewable electricity procurement, improve cost certainty, reduce exposure to electricity price volatility and support ABB's FY28 renewable electricity commitment as demand for renewable energy increases across the grid.
- Investigate onsite solar and battery storage at suitable facilities to reduce reliance on grid electricity, improve energy resilience, lower operating costs and support more efficient infrastructure operations, particularly where grid supply, pricing or renewable electricity availability may be constrained.
- Engage with customers on renewable energy and energy efficiency to support reduced Scope 3 emissions associated with the use of telecommunications services, strengthen our customer relationships and respond to increasing customer expectations for lower-emissions products and services.
- Embed renewable energy considerations into decision-making across business planning, procurement, facilities, finance, network operations and ESG governance, ensuring renewable energy risks and opportunities are considered early in investment, procurement and operational decisions.
- Align investment decisions with Look-to-28 Strategy by prioritising scalable, efficient technology and infrastructure that supports sustainable long-term growth and embeds energy transition considerations into infrastructure and technology planning.
- Resource relevant actions through existing business functions, including finance, procurement, facilities, network operations, customer and ESG teams, supporting shared accountability for managing renewable energy transition risks across the business.
- Escalate material initiatives through management, the ELT and relevant Board Committees where required, ensuring significant renewable energy transition risks, opportunities and investment decisions receive appropriate governance oversight.

Current financial effects

- Impacts to Aussie Broadband's business model as a result of advancements in renewable energies did not have a material impact on the Group's financial performance, financial position or cash flows in FY26.

- Based on information available at the reporting date, management has not identified any material adjustments to the FY26 financial statements arising from these risks.

Anticipated financial effects

- The potential financial impacts of climate-driven changes arising from advancements in renewable energies are inherently uncertain and expected to evolve over the short, medium, and long terms.
- At this stage, these impacts have not been quantitatively estimated due to limitations in available data, evolving methodologies, and the complexity of scenario analysis.
- We will continue to enhance our analytical capabilities, including the use of scenario analysis and improved data inputs, to better assess and quantify these potential financial effects over time.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: increases in administration and other expenses.
  - Statement of cash flows: cash outflows from operating activities.

TRANSITION RISK 4:
Advancement of technology and energy efficiency, and consumer uptake of energy efficient products

The demand for energy-efficient products and services is expected to continue to increase across the Sustainable World and Status Quo climate scenarios. However, customer uptake may be influenced by affordability, cost-of-living pressures and willingness to pay, particularly where sustainability-related benefits result in higher prices or require changes to customer equipment, products or service arrangements.

This may affect sales, adoption rates and the pace at which more energy-efficient products and services can be deployed. It may also create a transition risk if customer expectations for lower-emissions or more energy-efficient services increase faster than ABB's ability to offer commercially viable, affordable and scalable solutions.

This transition risk may affect Aussie Broadband over the medium and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Increasing demand for energy-efficient products and services may affect ABB's product strategy, pricing approach, customer engagement, sales performance and value proposition. Where customers are unwilling or unable to absorb higher costs associated with more energy-efficient products or services, ABB may need to balance sustainability-related product improvements with affordability, competitiveness and customer retention.

This risk may also affect ABB's value chain customers, business partners or larger enterprise customers increasingly seek lower-emissions telecommunications services or information on the environmental impact of products and services. If ABB is unable to respond to these expectations in a cost-effective and credible way, this may affect customer satisfaction, tender competitiveness, brand reputation and the pace of value-chain emissions reduction.

Effects on strategy and decision making

- Embed energy-efficiency considerations into product evaluation, service design and reporting processes to support informed decision-making, improve product sustainability performance, enhance operational efficiency and identify opportunities to deliver greater value to customers.
- Monitor customer demand signals and affordability constraints to understand how sustainability expectations, pricing sensitivity and cost-of-living pressures may affect uptake of energy-efficient products and services.
- Engage with customers and communities to understand evolving expectations regarding sustainable products and services, enabling ABB to adapt offerings, improve customer experience and identify opportunities to support customers in reducing the environmental impact associated with their use of telecommunications services.
- Collaborate with supply chain partners and technology vendors to identify commercially viable energy-efficient products and solutions that can be offered to customers without creating unreasonable cost barriers.
- Consider customer affordability in product and pricing decisions to ensure energy-efficient products and services remain accessible, competitive and aligned with customer needs.
- Continue investing in scalable and efficient technology solutions aligned with the Look-to-28 Strategy, supporting improved technology capability, operational excellence, resource efficiency and sustainable long-term growth.

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Current financial effects

- Impacts to Aussie Broadband's business model as a result of advancements in energy-efficient technologies and products did not have a material effect on the Group's financial performance, financial position or cash flows in FY26.
- Based on information available at the reporting date, management has not identified any material adjustments to the FY26 financial statements arising from these risks.

Anticipated financial effects

- The potential financial impacts of climate-driven changes arising from advancements in energy efficient technologies are inherently uncertain and expected to evolve over the short, medium, and long terms.
- At this stage, these impacts have not been quantitatively estimated due to limitations in available data, evolving methodologies, and the complexity of scenario analysis.
- We will continue to enhance ABB's analytical capabilities, including the use of scenario analysis and improved data inputs, to better assess and quantify these potential financial effects over time.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: increases in administration and other expenses.
  - Statement of cash flows: cash outflows from operating activities.

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Climate-related opportunities

Aussie Broadband has identified climate-related opportunities that may enhance business resilience, operational efficiency and long-term value creation. The key opportunities assessed by the Company are summarised below.

OPPORTUNITY 1: Energy efficiency and cost optimisation

Advancements in energy-efficient technologies, the increasing availability of lower-emissions products and services, and improvements in operational efficiency present opportunities for ABB to reduce energy consumption, optimise operating costs and support our transition towards a lower-carbon business. Continued investment in energy-efficient infrastructure, network equipment and operational practices may improve resource efficiency while supporting ABB's renewable electricity commitment and broader sustainability objectives.

As customers, suppliers and investors increasingly value organisations that demonstrate efficient use of energy and responsible resource management, we may strengthen our competitive position by improving operational efficiency, reducing emissions and delivering cost-effective telecommunications services.

This opportunity may affect Aussie Broadband over the medium and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Improving energy efficiency across ABB's operations may reduce electricity consumption and operating costs while enhancing the resilience and performance of network infrastructure, offices and operational facilities. Lower energy demand may also reduce exposure to future increases in electricity prices and support ABB's transition to renewable electricity by reducing the overall volume of electricity required.

Across the value chain, collaboration with suppliers to procure more energy-efficient equipment and technologies may improve lifecycle environmental performance, reduce operational costs and encourage innovation. ABB may also create value for customers by providing products and services that consume less energy, supporting customers' own sustainability objectives and contributing to reductions in value-chain GHG emissions.

Effects on strategy and decision making

To capitalise on opportunity 1, ABB has identified the following actions:

- Continue investing in energy-efficient network infrastructure, operational assets and technology solutions that improve operational efficiency while supporting ABB's Look-to-28 Strategy.
- Embed energy-efficiency considerations into capital investment, procurement and technology refresh decisions to improve whole-of-life value, reduce operating costs and lower GHG emissions.
- Identify opportunities to optimise electricity consumption across offices, warehouses and network sites through operational improvements, asset replacement and continuous performance monitoring.
- Collaborate with suppliers and technology partners to identify and procure energy-efficient equipment that supports improved operational performance, lower lifecycle costs and emissions reduction objectives.
- Incorporate energy-efficiency performance into product evaluation and service design processes to improve customer value, enhance product sustainability and support long-term competitiveness.

- Continue monitoring emerging technologies and operational innovations that improve energy efficiency, optimise resource utilisation and strengthen ABB's operational resilience while contributing to long-term cost optimisation.

Current and anticipated financial effects

- ABB's investment in energy-efficient technologies and operational improvements may require additional capital expenditure and implementation costs in the short term, including expenditure associated with network equipment, technology refreshes, facility upgrades and onsite renewable energy infrastructure.
- Over the medium to long term, reduced electricity consumption may lower operating expenses and cash outflows and reduce ABB's exposure to increases or volatility in electricity prices. Procuring equipment with improved energy performance may also reduce whole-of-life operating and maintenance costs, although the timing and extent of these benefits will depend on technology performance, energy prices, implementation costs and asset replacement cycles.
- Improved energy efficiency may also support ABB's competitive position by enabling us to maintain cost-effective services, respond to customer and investor expectations and strengthen the sustainability performance of our products and operations. The financial effects of these potential competitive benefits are not currently able to be reliably quantified.
- Where investments or savings associated with this opportunity have affected ABB during the reporting period, these effects are reflected in the relevant capital expenditure, depreciation and operating expense balances. ABB will continue to assess the opportunity as energy-efficiency initiatives are developed and more reliable financial information becomes available.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: decrease in administration and other expenses
  - Statement of cash flows: cash outflows from operating activities and payments for property plant and equipment.
  - Statement of financial position: property plant and equipment.

OPPORTUNITY 2: Customer trust, retention and market differentiation

Increasing customer, investor and stakeholder expectations regarding climate action, sustainability performance and transparent reporting present an opportunity for us to strengthen customer trust, improve retention and differentiate ABB's products and services within the telecommunications market. Demonstrating credible progress towards emissions reduction, renewable electricity commitments and responsible business practices may enhance ABB's reputation and support customer preference for organisations with strong sustainability credentials.

As climate-related expectations continue to evolve across the Sustainable World and Status Quo climate scenarios, organisations that effectively integrate sustainability into their strategy, operations and customer experience may be better positioned to attract and retain customers while strengthening long-term business resilience.

This opportunity may affect Aussie Broadband over the medium and long-term time horizons.

Effects on business model and value chain

Strong sustainability performance and transparent climate-related disclosures may strengthen ABB's brand reputation, customer loyalty and competitive position, supporting customer acquisition and retention across the residential, business and enterprise markets. Demonstrating measurable progress towards climate-related commitments may also improve ABB's ability to respond to customer procurement requirements, participate in tenders and strengthen relationships with investors, suppliers and business partners.

Across the value chain, collaboration with suppliers, customers and technology partners to improve sustainability outcomes may create opportunities to reduce value-chain emissions, promote innovation and deliver products and services that align with evolving customer expectations and market demand.

Effects on strategy and decision-making

To capitalise on opportunity 2, ABB has identified the following actions:

- Continue delivering against ABB's climate-related commitments, including the transition to 100% accredited renewable electricity for owned-and operated sites by FY28 where commercially and operationally feasible, strengthening stakeholder confidence and organisational credibility.
- Maintain transparent and decision-useful climate related disclosures aligned with AASB S2 to support customer, investor and stakeholder confidence in ABB's sustainability performance and governance.
- Embed sustainability considerations into customer engagement, product development and service delivery to strengthen customer relationships and differentiate ABB's value proposition.
- Engage proactively with customers, suppliers and business partners to understand evolving sustainability expectations and identify opportunities to deliver products and services that create shared environmental and commercial value.

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- Continue monitoring emerging sustainability trends, customer preferences and regulatory developments to inform strategic planning, enhance market competitiveness and support long-term business growth.
- Leverage ABB's sustainability initiatives and operational achievements, including emissions reduction and energy-efficiency improvements, to reinforce brand reputation, improve customer retention and strengthen market differentiation.

Current and anticipated financial effects

- During the reporting period, ABB incurred operating expenditure associated with climate-related reporting, data management, assurance, emissions-reduction initiatives and stakeholder engagement. These activities support transparent disclosure, strengthen ABB's sustainability credentials and help us respond to evolving customer and tender requirements.
- ABB has not separately identified or quantified any material revenue, customer retention or customer acquisition benefits directly attributable to our climate-related performance during the reporting period. Any current benefits are reflected within ABB's broader customer revenue, retention and operating performance.
- In the short term, we expect to continue incurring operating expenditure associated with climate reporting, assurance, sustainability communications, customer engagement and the delivery of our climate-related commitments.
- Over the medium to long term, credible sustainability performance and transparent reporting may strengthen customer trust, improve retention and support customer acquisition across the residential, business and enterprise markets. This may protect or increase recurring revenue, improve customer lifetime value and reduce the costs associated with customer churn and replacement.
- Strong sustainability credentials may also improve ABB's eligibility and competitiveness in tenders and procurement processes that include climate-related requirements, potentially supporting new revenue and the retention of existing contracts. Improved market differentiation may also strengthen ABB's brand and competitive position, although the extent to which these benefits will translate into additional revenue or margin improvement cannot currently be reliably quantified.
- Potential financial effects may include:
  - increased or protected revenue through customer acquisition, retention and tender success.
  - reduced customer churn and associated acquisition and replacement costs.
  - improved operating cash flows through stronger recurring revenue.
  - additional operating expenditure associated with reporting, assurance, engagement and delivery of climate commitments.
  - reduced risk of revenue loss or exclusion from customer and supplier procurement processes where sustainability requirements apply.

The timing and extent of these financial effects will depend on evolving customer preferences, procurement requirements, competitor activity, ABB's delivery of climate commitments and our ability to communicate and substantiate our sustainability performance.

Financial impact categories

- The financial statement line items that may be affected are:
  - Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: increases in administration and other expenses
  - Statement of cash flows: cash outflows from operating activities.

Business model, value chain and resource

Business model

Aussie Broadband's business model is centred on providing telecommunications services across residential, business, enterprise, government, and wholesale customers, underpinned by owned fibre infrastructure and cloud-native communications platforms. The Group delivers broadband, voice, managed network and software-enabled solutions, including MVNO mobile and platform-based services, and is evolving from an NBN challenger to a diversified telco in line with its "Look to 28" strategy.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are most relevant to parts of ABB's business model and value chain associated with network infrastructure, energy use, owned-and-leased facilities, technology platforms, procurement and customer service continuity. Physical climate-related risks may be concentrated in infrastructure, facilities or service areas exposed to bushfire, flood, storm, extreme heat or other severe weather events, where disruption could affect site access, network resilience, customer experience or service availability. Transition-related risks and opportunities are more likely to be concentrated in electricity consumption, renewable energy procurement, supplier and equipment sourcing, operational efficiency, and customer expectations for reliable and lower-emissions digital services.

There are currently no identified material climate-related impacts requiring a change to this underlying business model. However, we continue to assess climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our broader strategy, risk management and operational planning processes.

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ABB has not identified any material anticipated financial effects from climate-related risks and opportunities that require changes to the current business model. Quantitative impacts have not been separately disclosed at this stage because the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities are generally managed within broader business planning and operational processes and are not currently separately identifiable with sufficient reliability. ABB will continue to refine its assessment as climate scenario analysis, risk assessment, asset planning and financial planning processes mature.

Value chain

Aussie Broadband's value chain spans network wholesalers such as NBN Co, other fibre and backhaul providers, wholesale voice platforms, technology vendors, and a broad base of reseller and wholesale partners. Downstream, the Group serves residential, small and medium sized enterprise (SME), enterprise, government and international carrier customers via its own fibre, NBN, OptiComm and Symbio platforms, as well as through partner networks. Increasingly, the value chain also includes digital platforms such as the Carbon portal and MyAussie, which support provisioning, billing, and customer self-service, and create touchpoints for integrating future climate and energy-related initiatives.

Climate-related scenario analysis and resilience

Aussie Broadband assessed the resilience of its strategy and business model using climate scenario analysis across three time horizons. The assessment considered the potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities under two IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios representing a Sustainable World (around 1.4°C global mean temperature increase by 2100 compared to pre-industrial levels) and a Status Quo (above 2°C global mean temperature increase by 2100 compared to pre-industrial levels).

The scenario analysis was applied across the following time horizons:

- Short term (5–10 years): Assessed the resilience of current operations, assets and near-term business decisions under each climate scenario to support operational planning and climate risk management.
- Medium term (10–15 years): Assessed the resilience of strategic priorities and investment decisions, aligned with the Look-to-28 strategy, to identify emerging climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Long term (15–20 years): Assessed the resilience of the Group's strategy and business model under longer-term climate change impacts, supporting adaptation measures and long-term planning.

The assessment covered operations and assets across Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Southeast Asia. It informed the identification and assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities and supports management's assessment of the resilience of the Group's strategy and business model under different climate futures. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Climate Risk Management Guide, the TCFD recommendations and AASB S2.All relevant network, data centre and corporate sites, whether owned or leased, were included in the analysis. By mapping future climate conditions across the regions in which our key assets and customers are located, we developed a comprehensive view of potential climate impacts on our footprint and identified hotspot locations that warrant closer attention in our resilience planning.

As noted in the Basis of Preparation section, ABB has applied judgement in determining the time horizons used for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. These time horizons are aligned with ABB's business planning and strategic decision-making cycles, while also considering the longer-term nature of climate-related risks and opportunities.

In developing its assessment, ABB considered reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date, including external climate risk information such as Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment where relevant. This external information helped inform ABB's understanding of potential climate-related impacts over time, particularly in relation to physical climate risks, but did not replace ABB's business planning cycles as the basis for defining short, medium and long-term time horizons.

ABB drew on a suite of internationally recognised climate and energy scenarios to define two plausible climate futures. These scenarios were selected because they provide a relevant range of temperature outcomes and transition pathways for assessing the resilience of ABB's strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties.

These scenarios are not forecasts or predictions. They are used to support ABB's assessment of strategic resilience under a range of plausible climate futures, including different assumptions about emissions trajectories, policy settings, energy transition pathways and physical climate impacts.

Scenario analysis assumptions

Scenario 1: Sustainable World (low emissions)

Highlights:

- **Net Zero:** Net zero CO2 around 2050, followed by net negative emissions. Temperature rise is limited to 1.0-1.8°C (central: 1.4°C) by 2100. There is an accelerated transition from coal-powered electricity to renewable energy.
- **Socioeconomic:** Strong international cooperation. Emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on well-being, with increasing commitment to achieving development goals and reducing inequality.
- **Technology and energy:** Accelerated transition towards renewable energy, electrification, and regulations that limit extraction and use of fossil fuels. Lowest energy demand despite growth.
- **Material use and energy intensity:** Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity. Very high energy-efficiency improvements.
- **Energy policy:** Very rapid progress, with the transformation of the energy sector, bringing the temperature rise back down below 1.5°C by 2100. This will require widespread deployment of CO2 removal technologies that are currently unproven at large scale.

Scenario 2: Status Quo (moderate emissions)

Highlights:

- **Net Zero:** Emissions-reduction performance is in line with existing policies and announced commitments, but falls short of meeting the Paris Agreement targets represented by the Nationally Determined Contributions. Steady transition towards renewable energy adoption. Temperature rise is limited to 2.1°C-3.5°C (with a best estimate of approximately 2.7°C) by 2100.
- **Socioeconomic:** Technological, societal and economic trends follow historical patterns. Development contributes slow progress towards advancing and achieving Sustainable Development Goals due to institutional and societal barriers.
- **Technology and Energy:** Moderate energy demand growth, and renewable energy share. Fossil fuel remains significant with persistent demand. Slow and stable electrification progress.
- **Material use and energy intensity:** Environmental systems experience degradation, although there are some improvements and overall, the intensity of resource and energy use declines. Steady energy efficiency improvements.
- **Energy policy:** Builds on the low-emissions scenario by incorporating policies that have been formally proposed but not yet adopted, as well as official strategies that indicate the likely direction of future energy policy.

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The table below sets out the climate-related risks and opportunities identified through our climate-related scenario analysis, across the short, medium and long-term time horizons.

Physical risk	Description and expected impacts	Time horizon	Mitigation / response
Disruption of services, logistics and damage to physical assets due to extreme weather events	Acute physical hazards such as storms, heavy rainfall, flooding, bushfire, extreme heat and power outages may affect ABB's operations and infrastructure. Potential impacts include: • service disruption from power outages, inaccessible sites or damaged infrastructure • damage to offices, data centres, warehouses and network infrastructure • increased maintenance, repair and restoration costs • delays in field operations, logistics or site access • higher insurance premiums, excesses or constrained cover for higher-risk locations • impacts to customer experience, service levels, operating expenditure and capital expenditure	**Short, medium and long term**	ABB manages physical climate risk through its Enterprise Risk Management Framework, business continuity planning, insurance arrangements, operational incident response and climate-informed site and network decisions. Responses include incorporating physical risk and adaptation readiness into site selection and capital allocation, maintaining suitable insurance for sites and infrastructure with elevated risk, considering redundancy and resilience in network planning, and embedding flexible work, weather alerts and contingency planning into workforce, logistics and maintenance activities.
Impacts to the health, safety and wellbeing of people due to extreme weather events	Extreme heat, bushfires, severe weather and poor air quality may affect employee health, safety, wellbeing and productivity. Potential impacts include: • increased risk of heat stress and related health impacts • reduced comfort, productivity and morale during heat or poor air-quality events • disruption to work schedules, travel or site access • increased absenteeism or reduced workforce availability • respiratory and wellbeing impacts from smoke, heat or severe weather	**Short, medium and long term**	ABB manages people-related physical climate risks through workplace health and safety processes, flexible work arrangements, site management, incident response and employee wellbeing practices. Responses include integrating extreme-weather considerations into health, safety and wellbeing protocols and work scheduling, maintaining healthy indoor environments through ventilation, filtration or monitoring where appropriate, using weather alerts to inform work planning, providing PPE where needed, and considering occupational heat-stress risks when setting office, site and fieldwork practices.

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Transition risk	Description and expected impacts	Time horizon	Mitigation / response
Changing consumer preferences	• Rising demand for sustainable, lower-emissions products and credible ESG information may affect ABB's competitiveness if products, services or disclosures do not keep pace with expectations. Potential impacts include: • preference for brands with credible sustainability credentials • reduced customer acquisition or retention if ABB is perceived as less sustainable than competitors • increased scrutiny of sustainability claims • risk of perceived greenwashing if claims are not clear, balanced and evidence-based • impacts to customer trust, brand value, tender outcomes, and revenue resilience	**Medium and long term**	ABB is aligning all products, customer engagement and ESG communications with evolving expectations to support trust, competitiveness and customer retention. This includes maintaining clear and evidence-based sustainability claims and disclosures, engaging with customers and suppliers on more sustainable product options, and considering sustainability-related expectations in product and service development.
Sustainability-related reputational impact	Increasing expectations for sustainability performance, climate reporting, assurance and supply chain transparency may create reputational, regulatory and compliance risks. Potential impacts include: • higher expectations for robust sustainability and climate disclosures • reputational risk if reporting is incomplete, inconsistent or unsupported • increased internal control, assurance, legal or remediation costs • supplier data or performance gaps requiring further engagement • impacts to investor confidence, customer trust, tender participation and regulatory compliance.	**Medium and long term**	ABB is strengthening ESG governance, sustainability reporting controls, assurance readiness and supplier due diligence to support credible performance and disclosure. This includes maintaining or pursuing relevant certifications and memberships, improving internal controls over sustainability and climate data, and deepening supplier screening and engagement.

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Renewable energy in grid and consumer uptake of renewable energy	Changes in renewable electricity availability, electricity prices, grid reliability and decarbonisation expectations may affect the cost and feasibility of ABB's emissions-reduction objectives. Potential impacts include: • energy cost and sourcing uncertainty as electricity markets transition • increased operating costs from renewable electricity procurement, onsite generation or storage • scope 3 emissions exposure from customer premises equipment and supplier activities • grid reliability risks, particularly during extreme weather events • impacts to operating expenditure, emissions performance and climate-related objectives.	**Medium and long term**	ABB is assessing renewable electricity sourcing options and energy-efficiency measures while considering cost, feasibility and reliability. This may include exploring renewable energy procurement options, onsite solar and storage at suitable sites, supplier and customer engagement to reduce emissions across the value chain, and incorporating energy market and grid reliability considerations into relevant planning decisions.
Advancement of technology and energy efficiency, and consumer uptake of energy-efficient products	Tighter energy-efficiency expectations, technology change and evolving customer preferences may affect ABB's product mix, supplier selection, costs and revenue opportunities. Potential impacts include: • regulatory or market expectations for more efficient equipment, products and services • higher procurement or implementation costs for efficient technologies • technology obsolescence if ABB does not keep pace with efficiency improvements • revenue or product mix impacts if customers prefer efficient solutions but remain price sensitive • impacts to competitiveness, margin and customer retention	**Medium and long term**	ABB is developing product, technology and supply chain approaches to respond to energy-efficiency expectations and technology change. This includes considering energy efficiency in product design, research, procurement and reporting; working with suppliers to understand and adopt efficient technologies where feasible; monitoring regulatory developments; engaging with customers; and participating in relevant consultations on efficiency rules.

Opportunity	Description and expected impacts	Time horizon	Action
Energy efficiency and cost optimisation	Advancements in energy-efficient technologies, infrastructure and operational practices provide opportunities for ABB to reduce energy consumption, lower operating costs and strengthen operational resilience while supporting our renewable electricity commitment. Potential impacts include: • reduced electricity consumption and operating costs. • lower exposure to electricity price increases. • improved network performance and asset efficiency. • reduced lifecycle costs through energy-efficient equipment. • lower GHG emissions across operations. • enhanced customer value through more energy-efficient products and services.	**Medium and long term**	ABB pursues energy efficiency through investment in network infrastructure, technology upgrades and operational improvements. Responses include embedding energy efficiency into capital allocation and procurement decisions, monitoring electricity consumption across operations, collaborating with suppliers to identify more energy-efficient technologies, incorporating energy efficiency into product and service design, and evaluating emerging technologies that improve operational performance, reduce lifecycle costs and support the Look to 28 Strategy.
Customer trust, retention and market differentiation	Increasing expectations for climate action, sustainability performance and transparent reporting provide opportunities for ABB to strengthen customer trust and market differentiation. Demonstrating progress against climate commitments may improve long-term business resilience. Potential impacts include: • improved customer acquisition and retention. • stronger brand reputation and stakeholder confidence. • increased competitiveness in tenders. • enhanced relationships with customers, suppliers and investors. • improved value-chain collaboration and sustainability outcomes.	**Medium and long term**	ABB strengthens customer trust by progressing climate commitments and maintaining transparent climate-related disclosures. Responses include embedding sustainability into customer engagement and service delivery, engaging customers and suppliers on evolving sustainability expectations, monitoring market and regulatory developments, and communicating emissions reduction and operational achievements to reinforce brand reputation, strengthen customer loyalty and support long-term market differentiation.

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Key findings and actions

The scenario analysis indicates that Aussie Broadband is exposed to two physical risks and four transition risks. In the short to medium term, our focus is on strengthening the resilience of our infrastructure, supply chain, and workforce against physical risks associated with extreme weather events, while proactively managing transition risks related to evolving regulation, market dynamics, consumer preferences, and technological change.

Aussie Broadband is committed to decarbonisation and enhancing the resilience and maturity of our value chain in response to climate-related risks and opportunities. Sustainability considerations are embedded in our operations, including incorporating the National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) ratings into office site selection, procuring GreenPower across owned-and-operated sites to support our 100% renewable energy transition, and implementing policies and processes to improve the quality and depth of sustainability data.

To further reduce our exposure to climate-related risks and capture emerging opportunities, we are progressing initiatives aimed at delivering measurable resilience outcomes. These include exploring the development of a science-based emissions-reduction target, strengthening sustainability integration across our supply chain, and establishing additional sustainability commitments aligned with leading practices.

Risk management of climate-related risks and opportunities

Risk and opportunities management process

Aussie Broadband maintains an enterprise-wide Risk Management and Compliance Framework that sets out how the Group identifies, assesses, manages and monitors risks across our operations and financial position, including climate-related and broader ESG risks. The framework operates within the risk appetite approved by the Board and is overseen by the Board and ARCC, with management responsible for the ongoing identification, evaluation and reporting of relevant risks, key controls and emerging issues.

ABB does not currently operate a standalone climate-related opportunities framework. Climate-related opportunities are identified, assessed, prioritised and monitored through existing strategy, ESG, procurement, product, energy management and operational planning processes. These processes consider inputs such as climate scenario analysis, emissions data, customer and supplier engagement, technology developments, energy procurement options, regulatory change and market expectations.

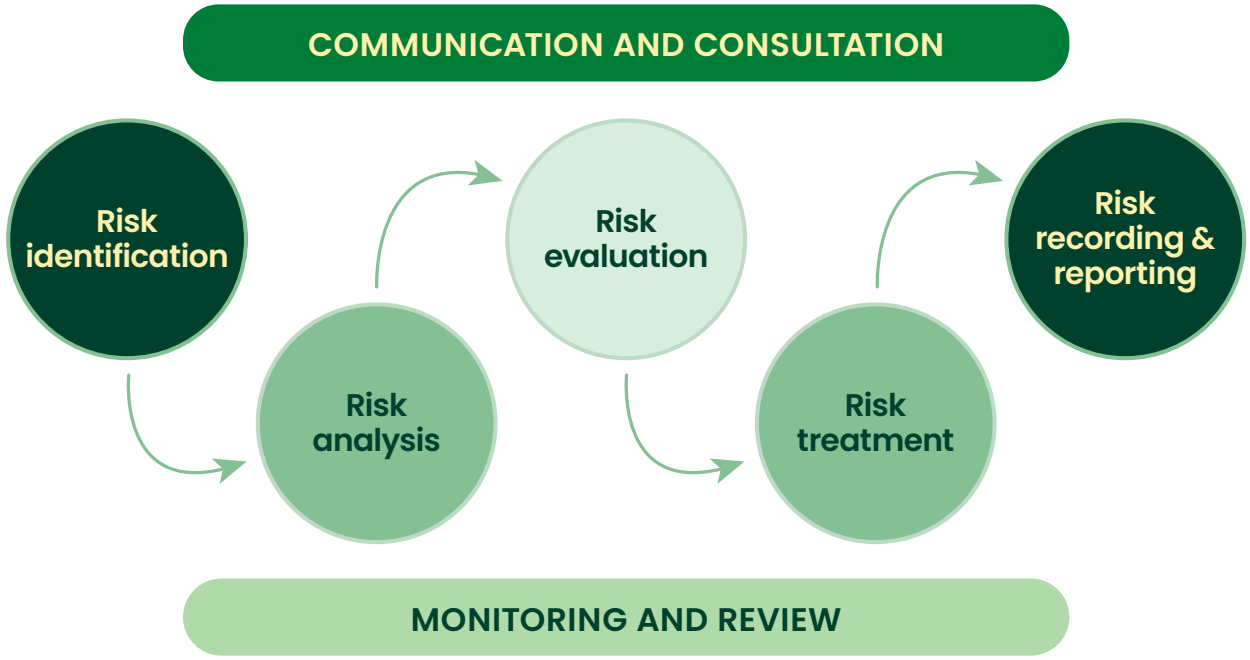
Opportunities process	Approach
Identify	Scenario analysis, emissions data, customer and supplier engagement, technology developments, energy procurement options, regulatory change and market expectations.
Assess	Strategic alignment, customer benefit, emissions reduction, operational efficiency, resilience, cost, feasibility, timing and potential financial impact.
Prioritise	Alignment with Look-to-28, expected business value, stakeholder expectations, feasibility, cost and contribution to climate-related objectives.
Monitor	Relevant business owners and existing governance processes, including ESG reporting, business planning, procurement, energy management and operational reviews.

During the year, ESG-related risks – including climate-related risks – were further embedded into the Group's risk governance through a formal ESG governance framework, enhanced coordination between the ARCC's oversight of financial and sustainability reporting, and the integration of ESG considerations into strategy, capital allocation and operational decision-making. The Committee also oversees processes to verify the integrity of financial and sustainability reporting and to ensure that systems of internal control for financial and climate-related risk management remain effective.

The Group's environmental policy, human rights policy and broader ESG framework set expectations for how sustainability, climate and social impacts are considered across operations, procurement and supply chain engagement. Financial and non-financial risks – including climate, community, cyber, regulatory, and people and culture risks – are assessed alongside each other in determining the Group's relevant business risks and in prioritising management attention and resources.

While climate risk is not currently assessed as likely to have a material near-term impact on the Group's prospects, Aussie Broadband continues to closely monitor climate-related developments, prepare for mandatory climate-related disclosures under AASB/ASRS standards, and implement initiatives to reduce our environmental footprint. These initiatives include progressively transitioning owned-and-operated sites to renewable energy and strengthening business continuity arrangements for climate-related events.

ABB's risk management process is based on the following key steps:



The approach to identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring climate-related risks is consistent with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework as follows:

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Identifying	Analysing
The ELT, SLT and ESG teams work together to identify new and emerging risks, including ESG and climate-related risks, across the Group. • ELT oversees the identification of new and emerging risks across the Group, consistent with the risk appetite set by the Board. • SLT is responsible for identifying risks within their day to day areas of operation and escalating material issues through the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. • The ESG team coordinates the identification of ESG related risks, including climate related risks, across the business and ensures they are incorporated into the Group's risk registers. • The ESG team engages with internal and external stakeholders to understand climate related risks and opportunities and inform risk identification. • The ESG team oversees business wide climate scenario analysis and other assessments to identify climate related risks and opportunities. • The ESG team collaborates with operational teams to build resilience and develop mitigation plans for identified ESG and climate related risks. • The ESG team monitors the regulatory horizon for changes in climate and sustainability related legislation and standards and coordinates the Group's response. • The ESG team facilitates workshops to align internal stakeholders on ESG and climate related strategic priorities and emerging risk themes	Risks are assessed within business operations and escalated as needed, using a consistent framework that considers likelihood, impact and financial materiality. • SLT is responsible for assessing risks within their areas of operation, supported by the ESG team and the Risk function, and for ensuring that local risk assessments align with Group risk policies. • High or critical risks, including relevant ESG and climate related risks, are escalated to the ELT for further assessment, prioritisation and decision-making. • Risks are assessed based on the probability of the risk occurring over an appropriate time horizon. • Risks are assessed on the severity of potential impact or consequence (from severe to negligible) across financial performance, safety, reputation, regulatory compliance and operations. Quantitative impacts are measured against Aussie Broadband's internal financial materiality threshold, based on a percentage of profit before tax, with non-financial factors (such as customer, community and environmental impacts) considered alongside financial impacts when determining overall materiality.

Prioritising	Monitoring
SLT is responsible for managing risks within their areas of operation, including prioritising resources to address the most critical risks, with support from the Risk and ESG teams for ESG and climate related risks. The ELT reviews and prioritises risks recorded in the Enterprise Risk Register, including relevant ESG and climate related risks, before they are reported to the ARCC for oversight and challenge.	ELT is accountable for monitoring high and critical risks and ensuring that management actions remain aligned with the Board approved risk appetite. The ESG and Risk teams monitor the effectiveness of climate related and broader ESG risk management controls through ongoing stakeholder engagement and periodic updates of key underlying data (such as electricity prices, asset mix and regulatory developments) to identify any changes in previously assessed relevant transition and physical risks update the Enterprise Risk Register.

During Aussie Broadband's climate risk and opportunity assessment process, the following data sources were used when assessing and prioritising risks:

- Current and projected revenue
- Current network infrastructure
- Staff health and safety incidents reported due to extreme weather events
- Worker health and safety policies
- Historical business continuity event reports due to extreme weather events
- Current and anticipated changes in electricity prices

Climate-related metrics

Metrics

ABB uses climate-related metrics to monitor its exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities, assess progress against our climate strategy, and support decision-making across operations, risk management, capital planning and sustainability reporting. GHG emissions are measured and reported in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), consistent with the requirements of AASB S2. Aussie Broadband (ABB) applies the operational control approach to define our organisational boundary, accounting for emissions from operations over which we have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies. This approach provides a consistent basis for distinguishing between direct operational emissions and indirect emissions associated with purchased electricity. ABB reports our absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, where Scope 1 emissions comprise direct emissions from assets owned or controlled by ABB, and Scope 2 emissions comprise indirect emissions associated with the generation of purchased electricity consumed in ABB's operations. The principal emission sources included within ABB's Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory are outlined below.

Scope 1

Direct emissions arising from:

- Company-owned or leased vehicles
- Owned plant and equipment (e.g. generators and forklifts) (Operational Assets).
- Fugitive emissions from refrigerants used in air-conditioning and cooling systems, estimated based on refrigerant refills or top-ups.

Scope 2

Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed at:

- Offices
- Warehouses
- Network sites where ABB is responsible for electricity procurement.

During the reporting period, Aussie Broadband generated absolute gross GHG emissions measured in metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) as set out in the table below.

Metric	FY26
Scope 1 GHG emissions	223.04 t CO2-e
Scope 2 GHG emissions (location based)	3,061.07t CO2-e
Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (location based)	3,284.11 t CO2-e

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ABB applies emission factors that are relevant to the nature of the emissions source, the applicable emissions scope, and the jurisdictions in which the underlying activity occurs. The emission factors used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions are selected from recognised government or official sources where available and are applied consistently to support the accuracy and comparability of reported emissions. A summary of the emission factors used for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is provided below:

Scope 1 emissions – direct fuel and refrigerant emissions	Scope 2 emissions – electricity consumption (location based method)
• Natural gas consumption: the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors issued by DCCEEW in 2025 are applied to calculate emissions from natural gas usage at operational sites. • Stationary fuel combustion (generators): the 2025 NGA Factors are used to calculate emissions from fuel consumed by backup generators and other stationary combustion equipment. • Fleet vehicle fuel consumption: the 2025 NGA Factors are used to calculate emissions from company fleet vehicle fuel consumption based on fuel type and volume consumed. • Refrigerants: the 2025 NGA Factors are used to calculate emissions associated with refrigerant leakage and replenishment activities.	• Australia electricity consumption: Australian scope 2 emission factors from the 2025 NGA Factors are applied. • New Zealand electricity consumption: New Zealand scope 2 emission factors from the Ministry for the Environment's – Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations (2026 publication, using the latest available 2025 emission factor data) are applied. • Singapore electricity consumption: Singapore Scope 2 emission factors from NetZeroHub. SG's – Singapore Emission Factors Registry (SEFR) are applied (the latest available published emission factor data is for 2023).

GHG emissions measurement approach

ABB measures GHG emissions using primary activity data where available. This includes data relating to natural gas, fuel usage, electricity consumption and supplier activity. Where primary data is not available, ABB uses estimates based on the best available information, including supplier spend, operational records, emissions factors and other relevant assumptions.

Where estimates are used, ABB applies consistent methodologies and documents key assumptions, data sources and emissions factors. ABB will continue to improve the completeness and accuracy of our emissions data over time, including through enhanced supplier engagement, improved procurement data and stronger internal data controls.

Reasoning for measurement approach

ABB measures GHG emissions using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, applying an operational control boundary. This approach has been selected because it aligns emissions reporting with the operations, assets and activities over which ABB has operational influence, and supports consistency with internal data collection, sustainability reporting and future assurance requirements.

Scope 1 emissions

- Direct emissions from Company-owned or leased vehicles
- Direct emissions from use of natural gas
- Owned plant equipment (e.g. generators, forklifts)
- Direct emissions from the use of refrigerants

Fuel usage is measured using internal fleet records. Where direct measurement is not feasible, estimates are based on known activity levels and standard fuel consumption rates. Emissions factors are applied based on the NGA Factors consistent with Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 1 reporting standards.

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Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions from purchased electricity used at ABB's owned and operated sites, including offices, warehouses, data centres and communications infrastructure where ABB directly manages and purchases electricity.

ABB calculates Scope 2 emissions using the location-based method

- The location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grids in the regions where ABB operates.

Electricity consumption is measured using metered data and utility invoices where available. Where metered data is not available, ABB estimates consumption using asset power consumption profiles or extrapolation from comparable metered assets.

ABB uses geography-specific emission factors for electricity-related emissions, including:

- National Greenhouse Accounts factors for Australian electricity use
- the New Zealand Government's Measuring Emissions Guide for New Zealand electricity use
- Singapore Emission Factors Registry factors for Singapore electricity use.

These factors have been selected because they are relevant to the location of the electricity consumption, are published by government or recognised official sources, and provide a consistent basis for estimating emissions where ABB operates across multiple jurisdictions.

Estimates

Where primary data is not available, ABB uses estimates based on the best available information at the time of reporting. Estimates may be based on supplier spend, operational records, usage patterns, industry benchmarks or other reasonable assumptions.

Where actual electricity consumption data is unavailable for a specific asset or site, ABB estimates consumption using extrapolation from comparable metered assets. This approach applies known consumption data from sites or assets with similar characteristics, such as asset type, size, function, operating profile or location, to estimate consumption across unmetered sites.

This method supports a more complete and consistent electricity dataset for GHG emissions reporting. Where extrapolation is used, ABB documents the data sources, assumptions and rationale for selecting comparable assets. Estimates are reviewed as improved metering, invoice or site-level consumption data becomes available.

Decarbonisation Pathway development

ABB has not yet set a formal GHG emissions reduction target. However, we are currently developing our climate transition pathway, which is expected to include consideration of future emissions-reduction targets, including the feasibility of setting a Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned target. SBTi targets are planned to be based on our FY26 baseline.

Our commitment to transition 100% of owned-and-operated sites to accredited GreenPower by 2028 supports ABB's broader emissions reduction approach and is being progressed through accredited GreenPower procurement and onsite renewable energy generation.

At the end of FY26, 92 per cent of the FY23 baseline sites had either been decommissioned or transitioned to accredited renewable electricity through GreenPower; and the 212kW solar PV panels at our Dandenong South office generated 255,802kWh power, which covered approximately 40 per cent of the site's energy consumption for the reporting period.

ABB will continue to assess appropriate climate-related targets as part of our transition planning and will inform the market in due course of any decision or material progress regarding SBTi adoption.

Amount and percentage of assets vulnerable to climate-related risks

We assessed ABB's assets and business activities for vulnerability to identified climate-related physical and transition risks using an exposure basis relevant to the nature of each risk. The exposure bases considered include operational sites and infrastructure, fibre network carrying value, employees, revenue or active services, electricity use or expenditure, and the value of relevant equipment.

The assessment distinguishes between assets or business activities potentially exposed to a climate-related risk and those assessed as vulnerable against a defined threshold. Potential exposure does not mean that all assets or business activities within the assessment population are vulnerable. It also does not represent the likelihood or probable severity of an impact or the amount of expected financial loss.

ABB used reasonable and supportable information available as at 30 June 2026 without undue cost or effort. Where a reliable amount and percentage could be determined, the relevant metric is presented. Where these could not be reliably determined, the table describes the scope of the assessment, the principal data or methodology limitations and the current assessment status. Estimates and proxy measures are identified together with their relevant assumptions and limitations.

The following table outlines the Group's identified climate-related risks, relevant exposure bases, available vulnerability metrics and assessment status as at 30 June 2026.

Risk type	Climate-related risk	Exposure basis	Amount and percentage vulnerable / assessment status
Physical	Disruption of services, logistics and damage to physical assets due to extreme weather events	Operational sites and infrastructure	All Group sites in Australia and overseas are potentially exposed to disruption from extreme weather events. However, the degree of exposure varies by location and hazard, and a reliable amount and percentage assessed as vulnerable has not been determined for FY26 due to limitations in site-level hazard data and defined vulnerability thresholds.
Physical	Disruption of services, logistics and damage to physical assets due to extreme weather events	Fibre network carrying value	The Group's fibre network may be exposed to disruption from extreme weather events. However, potential exposure varies across the network, and a reliable amount and percentage assessed as vulnerable could not be determined for FY26 due to limitations in asset-level geospatial data, hazard mapping and defined vulnerability thresholds.
Physical	Impacts to the health, safety and wellbeing of people due to extreme weather events	Employees based at exposed sites	All employees in Australia and overseas may potentially experience disruption or health, safety and wellbeing impacts from extreme weather. However, vulnerability varies by work location, role, working arrangements and existing controls, and the amount and percentage of employees meeting a defined vulnerability threshold were not reliably quantified for FY26. The Group considered the entire workforce of approximately 1,600 employees in assessing this risk. This represents the population potentially exposed and does not mean that 100% of employees were assessed as vulnerable.
Transition	Changing consumer preferences	Revenue or active services exposed to changing sustainability expectations	All customer segments may potentially be affected by changing sustainability expectations. However, the degree of exposure varies, and the amount and percentage of revenue or active services assessed as vulnerable could not be reliably quantified because climate-related preferences cannot currently be distinguished from broader customer and market factors.
Transition	Sustainability-related reputational impact	Customer revenue or supplier expenditure subject to sustainability expectations	All customer segments and stakeholder relationships may potentially be affected by the Group's climate and sustainability performance or related public claims. However, the degree of exposure varies by customer segment, contract requirements and stakeholder expectations. As at 30 June 2026, the Group could not reliably distinguish the amount or percentage of revenue vulnerable specifically to sustainability-related reputational impacts from broader brand, service, pricing and market factors.

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Transition	Renewable energy in the grid and consumer uptake of renewable energy	Electricity use or expenditure at affected sites	Three FY23 baseline sites, representing 8% of the baseline site population, had not been decommissioned or transitioned to accredited renewable electricity as at 30 June 2026.This represents the portion of baseline sites potentially exposed to changes in grid renewable energy availability, electricity pricing or renewable energy requirements. The Group intends to refine the assessment using site-level electricity consumption, expenditure and contract data where available.
Transition	Advancement of technology and energy efficiency, and consumer uptake of energy-efficient products	Net carrying value of equipment potentially requiring accelerated replacement or upgrade	The Group's network, IT and facilities equipment may be affected by advances in technology and changing energy-efficiency expectations. However, the degree of vulnerability varies according to asset age, energy consumption, technical capability, vendor support and normal replacement cycles. As at 30 June 2026, the Group could not reliably distinguish equipment requiring replacement or upgrade specifically because of climate-related transition factors from equipment subject to ordinary lifecycle replacement. Accordingly, the amount and percentage of the relevant equipment asset base assessed as vulnerable could not be reliably quantified.

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Capital Deployment

ABB did not maintain a separate capital budget or accounting classification for expenditure deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities during FY26. Broader operational and facility investments included initiatives supporting energy efficiency, renewable electricity and operational resilience. However, following a review of available project and financial records, ABB did not identify any capital expenditure, financing or other investment that could be separately and reliably attributed to an identified climate-related risk or opportunity for the purposes of this disclosure.

Accordingly, ABB has reported no incremental capital deployment towards climate-related risks and opportunities for FY26. This does not indicate that no broader investment in sustainability-related initiatives occurred; rather, no qualifying amount could be separately and reliably measured. We are strengthening our processes to identify and track capital expenditure associated with climate-related risks and opportunities in future reporting periods.

Carbon Pricing

Currently ABB does not apply an internal carbon price.

Directors' Declaration

The directors of Aussie Broadband Limited declare that, in their opinion, Aussie Broadband Limited has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the substantive provisions of Aussie Broadband Limited's sustainability report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 set out on pages 40 to 73 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (C'th) (the Act) including section 296C and section 296D, and are in compliance with the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (being AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures).

This declaration is made on 24 August 2026 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Aussie Broadband Limited, and is signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



Adrian Fitzpatrick
Chair

24 August 2026



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Independent Auditor's Review Report

To the shareholders of Aussie Broadband Limited

Report on specified Sustainability Disclosures of Aussie Broadband Limited presented in the Sustainability Report titled "Sustainability Report" prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001

Review Conclusion on specified Sustainability Disclosures as required under the Corporations Act 2001

We have conducted a review of the following specified Sustainability Disclosures presented in the Sustainability Report of *Aussie Broadband Limited* titled "Sustainability Report" for the year ended 30 June 2026 in accordance with Australian Standards on Sustainability Assurance (ASSA) 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001* issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB).

Specified Sustainability Disclosures	***Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D) (the Criteria)***	***Locations in Sustainability Report***
Governance disclosures	*Paragraph 6*	*Section "Climate-related risk and opportunities – Governance".*
Strategy (risk and opportunities) disclosures	*Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)*	*Section "Strategy for management of climate- related risk and opportunities".*
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	*Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29 (a)(ii) to (v)*	*Section "Climate-related metrics".*
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions		

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the Criteria relevant to the specified Sustainability Disclosures and apply under Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Act).

We have not become aware of any matter in the course of our review that makes us believe that the specified Sustainability Disclosures specified in the table above do not comply with Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act 2001.

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Basis for Conclusion

Our review has been conducted in accordance with ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* issued by the AUASB. Our review includes obtaining limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement.

In applying the relevant Criteria, we note that subsection 296C(1) of the Act includes a requirement to comply with AASB S2.

Our conclusion is based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained in accordance with ASSA 5000. The procedures in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, an audit. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an audit been performed. See the "Summary of the Work Performed" section of our report.

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited.

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

Our firm applies Auditing Standard ASQM1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the AUASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Other Information

The Directors of *Aussie Broadband Limited* are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the financial and non-financial information included in Aussie Broadband Limited's Annual Report but does not include the specified Sustainability Disclosures and our review report thereon.

Our conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Financial Report, Remuneration Report and our respective audit reports.

In connection with our review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the specified Sustainability Disclosures, or our knowledge obtained when conducting the review, 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 for the specified Sustainability Disclosures

The Directors of Aussie Broadband Limited are responsible for:

- The preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with the Act; and
- Designing, implementing and maintaining a system of internal control that it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of specified Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with the Act that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent Limitations

Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements due to the selective testing of the information being examined. It is therefore possible that fraud, error or material misstatement in the specified Sustainability Disclosures may occur and not be detected. Non-financial data may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, and estimating such data. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time.

For climate risks and opportunities, there is inherent uncertainty as a result of using assumptions about future events and management's actions that may not occur.

Greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty due to the nature of the information and the uncertainties inherent in: (i) the methods used for determining or estimating the appropriate amounts, (ii) information used to determine emission factors and (iii) the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the specified Sustainability Disclosures.

As part of a review in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the engagement to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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Summary of the Work Performed

A review is a limited assurance engagement and involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the specified Sustainability Disclosures. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error. In conducting our review, we:

- Enquired with Aussie Broadband Limited's personnel to understand the internal controls, governance structure and reporting process of the specified Sustainability Disclosures
- Assessed the appropriateness of the reporting boundary applied by Aussie Broadband Limited to understand the entities within scope of the specified Sustainability Disclosures
- Enquired with management responsible for developing the climate-related governance disclosures to consider whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures were aligned with our understanding of Aussie Broadband Limited
- Obtained an understanding of processes and information flows related to the specified Sustainability Disclosures by performing walkthroughs
- Reviewed internal documentation including minutes of meetings, committee briefing papers and risk management frameworks
- Reviewed Aussie Broadband Limited's process undertaken to identify climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects. We did this through inquiries with management and inspecting underlying documentation and analysis prepared by management
- Assessed the suitability and application of the Reporting Criteria in respect of the specified Sustainability Disclosures
- On a sample basis, tested Scope 2 greenhouse gas emission activity records, and related emission factors applied to source documentation. We also re-performed emissions calculations based on the underlying data
- Assessed the suitability and application of the estimation methodology used to calculate Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions against the Reporting Criteria, and re-performed the Scope 1 emissions calculations based on the underlying data
- Reconciled the specified Sustainability Disclosures to underlying source documents
- Reviewed the Climate-Related Disclosure Report in its entirety to ensure it is consistent with our overall knowledge of assurance engagement.



KPMG



Simon Dubois

Partner

Melbourne

24 August 2026

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as 'the Group') consisting of Aussie Broadband Limited (referred to hereafter as 'the Company' or 'the Parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2026.

1. Directors

The following were Directors of Aussie Broadband Limited during the year ended 30 June 2026 or up to the date of this report.



Adrian Fitzpatrick

Non-Executive Director and Chair

Adrian has extensive operational, financial management and strategic experience gained over a career spanning more than 40 years. He has held senior leadership and management roles at Pitcher Partners and was one of the firm's founding partners. He has served as a Non-Executive Director of ARB Corporation Limited (ASX:ARB) since 2016.

Adrian is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand and holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Melbourne.

Adrian is Chair of the Nominations Committee and a member of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and the People and Community Committee and held each of these roles for the entire financial year ended 30 June 2026.



Sue Klose

Non-Executive Director

Having held senior management roles, including Chief Marketing Officer at GraysOnline and Chief Operating Officer at 12WBT, Sue brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to the Aussie Broadband Board.

Sue also serves as a Non-Executive Director of Acusensus (ASX:ACE), a role she has held since 2023, and WeWork Australia, since 2025. Sue was previously a Non-Executive Director of Nearmap (ASX:NEA), Envirosuite (ASX:EVS), CareerOne Pty Ltd, Carsguide Autotrader Media Solutions Pty Ltd and Chair of Stride Mental Health. Sue is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Sue has a deep understanding of digital business operations, growth strategy, product development, and technology transformation in high-growth businesses.

Sue holds a Bachelor of Science (Economics) from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and a Master of Business Administration (Finance, Strategy and Marketing) from the JL Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University.

Sue is Chair of the People and Community Committee and a member of the Nominations Committee, and held each of these roles for the entire financial year ended 30 June 2026. Sue also became a member of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.



Sarah Adam-Gedge

Non-Executive Director

Sarah has a wealth of experience as a CEO and Managing Director across several technology and digital businesses in Australia and New Zealand, as well as extensive experience internationally and throughout the Asia-Pacific region. With significant leadership experience from over a decade at IBM, where she was the geographic leader across emerging and growth markets, Sarah has also led businesses such as Avanade Australia, Publicis Sapient, and Wipro, which are large-scale businesses across information technology, consulting and digital sectors.

Sarah is a full-time professional Director and currently serves as a Non-Executive Director of Codan Ltd (ASX:CDA), Bravura Solutions Ltd (ASX:BVS) since 2023, and GrainCorp Ltd (ASX:GNC) since 2025. She is also on the board of Cricket Australia.

She holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) from the Queensland University of Technology, is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Sarah is Chair of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and a member of the People and Community Committee and the Nominations Committee, and held each of these roles for the entire financial year ended 30 June 2026.

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Michael Omeros

Executive Director

Michael was appointed to the Aussie Broadband Board since March 2022, following the acquisition of Over The Wire, where he was the Managing Director.

Following the completion of a Bachelor of Engineering – Electronics (First Class Honours) and Bachelor of IT (with Distinction), Michael worked in senior management roles at GBST and Zurich Insurance (UK) before returning to Brisbane.

Between 2007 and 2011, Michael joined with business partners Brent Paddon and Jay Binks to create a range of high-growth businesses in the telecommunications, cloud, and IT industries with a particular focus on providing corporate clients with access to an integrated suite of products and services. In 2015, Michael led the consolidation and ASX listing of a number of businesses under the Over The Wire umbrella.

With over 25 years of experience as an entrepreneur, senior executive, and director in the IT, telecommunications, and data industries, Michael brings a wealth of knowledge to the Board. Michael continues in his role as Group Executive Wholesale and CEO of Symbio.

Michael is a member of the Nominations Committee and held this role for the entire financial year ended 30 June 2026.



Company Secretary

Cheryl Cai has served as Company Secretary since 23 February 2024. Cheryl holds a Bachelor of Laws (Honours) and a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Western Australia.



Phillip Britt

Non-Executive Director
(resigned 24 March 2026)

Phil co-founded Aussie Broadband and, following his retirement as Group Managing Director in March 2025, was appointed as a Non-Executive Director and Special Technical Advisor.

He continued to serve on the Board until his resignation as a Non-Executive Director, effective 24 March 2026.

His Special Technical Advisory Services Agreement with the Company, which commenced in March 2025, concluded by mutual agreement at the same time. Phil was a member of the Nominations Committee during the financial year until his resignation on 24 March 2026.



Patrick Greene

Non-Executive Director
(retired 14 October 2025)

Patrick was a co-founder and general Manager of Westvic Broadband from 2003 before it merged with Wideband Networks in 2008.

Patrick returned as a Director of Aussie Broadband in 2017 and served on the Board until his retirement at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on 14 October 2025.



Graeme Barclay

Non-Executive Director
(resigned 23 February 2026)

Graeme served as a Director on the Aussie Broadband Board until his resignation on 23 February 2026, following his acceptance of an Executive Chair role.

Graeme served as a member of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and the Nominations Committee during the financial year up until his resignation on 23 February 2026.

2. Directors' meetings

The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and its committees during the time the Director held office or was a member of a committee, and the number of meetings attended by each Director during the year ended 30 June 2026.

	Board		Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee		People & Community Committee		Nominations Committee	
Director	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Adrian Fitzpatrick	16	17	4	4	5	5	3	3
Graeme Barclay[1]	10	11	3	3	1	3	3	3
Michael Omeros[2]	16	17	4	4	5	5	3	3
Patrick Greene[3]	4	4	1	1	1	1	-	-
Phillip Britt[4]	11	12	2	3	-	3	3	3
Sue Klose[5]	17	17	3	4	5	5	3	3
Sarah Adam-Gedge	16	17	4	4	5	5	3	3

3. Directors' interests

The relevant interest of each Director in the shares, debentures, interests in registered schemes, and rights or options over such instruments issued by the companies within the Group and other related bodies corporate, as notified by the Directors to the ASX in accordance with S205G(1) of the *Corporations Act 2001* at the date of this report is as follows:

Director	Ordinary shares	Options over ordinary shares	Rights over ordinary shares
Adrian Fitzpatrick	166,958	-	6,304
Michael Omeros	3,520,882	418,339	-
Sarah Adam-Gedge	5,043	-	5,043
Sue Klose	24,083	-	6,304

[1] Graeme Barclay resigned as a Director on 23 February 2026 and had 5,043 securities as at the date of resignation. Graeme Barclay was not a member of the People & Community Committee but did have a standing invitation to attend.

[2] Executive Directors are not members of committees but do have a standing invitation to attend with no entitlement to vote.

[3] Patrick Greene retired as a Director on 14 October 2025 and had 10,361,992 securities as at the date of resignation. Patrick Greene was not a member of the committees but did have a standing invitation to attend.

[4] Phillip Britt resigned as a Director on 24 March 2026 and had 11,284,737 securities as at the date of resignation. Phillip Britt was not a member of the committees but did have a standing invitation to attend.

[5] Sue Klose became a member of the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee on 23 February 2026. Prior to her membership, Sue Klose had a standing invitation to attend.

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4. Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group remains that of a national carrier of telecommunications services in Australia, servicing Residential, Business, Enterprise & Government, and Wholesale customers. During FY26 the Group materially expanded this activity through acquisitions and partnerships:

- Completion on 15 June 2026 of the acquisition of AGL Energy Limited's telecommunications business ("AGL Telco"), comprising "208,000 NBN services and 142,000 mobile connections, alongside a long term exclusive strategic partnership with AGL. Consideration of $115 million was satisfied by the issue of approximately 22 million Aussie Broadband shares to AGL (approximately 7% of issued capital), with migration of customers scheduled for July 2026 to Q2 FY27.
- Completion of the acquisition of Nexgen Investment Group Pty Ltd ("Nexgen") from Infotrust Ltd (ASX:ITS) for up to $50 million, announced on 23 February 2026, adding a specialist SME communication hardware and services capability to the Business, Enterprise & Government segment.
- A six-year exclusive wholesale services agreement with More Telecom which incorporates the commonly owned Tangerine Telecom. The agreement was signed in August 2025 and completed in June 2026. Following the completion of migration there were approximately 269,000 combined connections on the Group's wholesale platform including the customer contracts of Buddy Telco which were transferred to Tangerine under a separate transaction.

There were no other significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the financial year.

5. Operating and financial review

Overview

FY26 was a transformational year for the Group. During the year three key transactions were completed, as detailed above. These transactions combined with the continued organic growth has reshaped the Group's scale heading into FY27.

Growth and market position

- The Group surpassed 1.1 million broadband connections at 30 June 2026, with total connections growing by 323 thousand. The Group's organic growth for the year was 67,000 connections (excluding Buddy).
- NBN market share (excluding satellite) grew to 12.1% at 30 June 2026 (8.4% at 30 June 2025).
- In FY26, the Group (refocused its portfolio) on core connectivity services, divesting its non-core cloud business, Digital Sense Hosting Pty Ltd ("Digital Sense").
- The Group progressed on execution of its 3-year Look-to-28 strategy with 3 strategic transactions which significantly progressed its ambition of further growing and diversifying its revenue base and go-to-market channels.

Financial performance

- Revenue grew by 9.2% to $1.3 billion. Underlying EBITDA (before transaction, integration and one-off expenses) was $165.3 million, up 19.6% on FY25's $138.2 million.
- Employee expenses as a percentage of revenue were 16.2% (17.5% in FY25). Marketing costs were 3.9% of revenue (4.5% in FY25). Administration and other expenses were 3.1% of revenue (3.0% in FY25).
- Net profit after tax rose 7.5% to $35.3 million. This included a number of one-off items: an after-tax net loss on sale of businesses of $12.8 million, comprising of a $17.2 million after-tax loss on the divestment of Digital Sense, partially offset by a $4.4 million after-tax gain on the sale of Buddy Telco. The Group also incurred $6.3 million in one off M&A transaction and integration costs.
- Basic earnings per share increased from 11.19 cents to 12.03 cents, a 7.5% increase. Diluted earnings per share increased from 11.17 cents to 11.94 cents, a 6.9% increase.

Balance sheet

- Net debt to EBITDA remained well within the Group's target leverage at 0.86x, after funding $59.4 million of capital expenditure.
- The Group's property, plant and equipment (PP&E) balance decreased from $148.3 million at 30 June 2025 to $143.9 million at 30 June 2026, due largely to the disposal of Digital Sense.

Cash flows

- Operating cashflows were $121.7 million in FY26 ($68.4 million in FY25), a 78% increase, largely due to higher cash conversion driven by disciplined working capital management.
- Investing cashflows were ($103.2 million), compared to inflows of $18.7 million in the prior year, reflecting the cash acquisition of Nexgen and prior year gain on sale of shares.
- FY26 financing outflows were ($23.6 million), ($170.8 million) in FY25 due to share buyback of $35.9 million and repayment of $90 million debt facilities.

Recognition and People

- For the fifth consecutive year, Aussie Broadband was named Australia's 'Most Trusted Brand in Telecommunications' at the 2025 Roy Morgan Trusted Brand Awards.
- In FY26, the Group committed to three new Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) targets to continue closing gender gaps, including developing an equal remuneration and gender pay equity policy, developing a flexible work policy, and increasing the representation of women in WGEA's Clerical and Administrative Workers category.

Business strategies and Prospects for Future Financial Years

The Group upgraded its Look-to-28 ambitions in February 2026 following announcement of the More & Tangerine, Nexgen, and AGL Telco transactions, targeting group revenue exceeding $2.0 billion, an EBITDA margin above 13.5%, NBN market share above 17%, 1.5 million connections, and earnings per share compound annual growth exceeding 30% from the FY25 base.

	Group Revenue	Residential Contribution	EBITDA Margin %	NBN Market Share %	EPS Growth CAGR %
Strategic Ambition	>$2.0bn	<60%	>13.5%	>17%	>30%

The completed transactions become immediately earnings accretive cashflow positive with limited incremental capital requirements or execution risk once migration is complete, positioning the Group as the third-largest NBN service provider in Australia.

Operations

FY26 operations were shaped by the completion of the strategic transactions noted above, together with the continued organic growth across all segments.

Residential: Delivered revenue growth of 12.4% and added approximately 40,000 active broadband services during FY26, supported by increased adoption of higher-speed plans and strong customer retention in a competitive market. The Buddy brand and customer assets were divested in March 2026.

The Group signed a strategic partnership with AGL on 11 February 2026, under which the Group agreed to acquire AGL Energy's telecommunication business and establish a long-term exclusive partnership, giving access to approximately 4.2 million energy customers. The acquisition completed on 15 June 2026, with AGL being issued $116.1 million of Aussie Broadband Shares (22,031,086 fully paid ordinary shares, approximately 7% of issued capital) under a Share Subscription Agreement. Migration of AGL's approximately 350,000 broadband and mobile connections is expected to complete over Q1 and Q2 FY27, with the arrangement expected to contribute approximately $235 million in revenue and approximately $21 million in underlying EBITDA in the first 12 months following migration.

Wholesale: Revenue grew by 9.4%, driven by growth in data and mobile services and the successful migration of More and Tangerine customers onto the Group's Wholesale platform, increasing the scale of the Wholesale business.

The six-year agreement with More Telecom and Tangerine Telecom, signed in August 2025, is expected to deliver approximately $12 million in annualised EBITDA from FY27 as approximately 270,000 connections have been migrated onto the Group's Nitrogen wholesale platform.

Business, Enterprise & Government: Delivered revenue growth of 12.4% during FY26, driven by ongoing demand for higher-speed connectivity, new customer wins including Bakers Delight, and expansion of services within existing customer relationships, including Bunnings, along with continued momentum in larger-scale contract wins.

The segment was strengthened by the acquisition of Nexgen adding communications capability aligned to the Group's focus on SME's and the divestment of Digital Sense.

Leadership changes

Darren Rowland was appointed Group Chief Financial Officer effective 23 February 2026, following the resignation of Andy Giles Knopp in November 2025.

Capital management

The Group's capital allocation framework prioritises reinvestment in growth and returns excess growth in operating cashflows to shareholders.

Dividends. The Group maintains a disciplined dividend approach of paying up to 40% of net profit after tax, adjusted where relevant for one-off items. In FY26, directors resolved to adjust statutory NPAT for the one-off loss on business disposal in determining the payout amount. The Group paid a fully franked final dividend of 2.4 cents per share on 22 September 2025, and a fully franked interim dividend of 2.4 cents per share ($7.0 million) on 23 March 2026. On 24 August 2026, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of 3.6 cents per share for FY26 ($11.4 million), to be paid on 21 September 2026 with record date of 7 September 2026.

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On-market buyback. On 24 August 2026 the Directors resolved to implement an on-market buyback of up to 10% of the Company's issued share capital in accordance with the "10/12" limit under section 257B of the Corporations Act. The buyback will be conducted in accordance with the pricing parameters set out in the Appendix 3C notice lodged with ASX on 24 August 2026 and funded from cash reserves and existing revolving debt facilities. This reflects confidence in underlying performance and balance sheet capacity following completion of the AGL Telco, Nexgen and More and Tangerine transactions.

Gearing and liquidity

Net debt (inclusive of lease liabilities) to Underlying EBITDA was reported at 0.86x at 30 June 2026, comfortably within the Group's target leverage.

Net borrowings (inclusive of lease liabilities and cash & cash equivalents) at 30 June 2026 were $142.2 million, a $14.1 million increase compared to 30 June 2025. Cash balance at 30 June 2026 was $125.2 million, reduced from $130.3 million at 30 June 2025.

In FY26 the Group undertook refinancing of its existing facilities, with no change to limits and has proactively managed cash flows. Total facilities have a long-dated maturity profile, enhancing funding certainty and mitigating refinance risk, with 56% of total facilities maturing in January 2029 and 44% maturing in January 2031.

Material business risks

Our approach to managing risk

Effective risk management helps Aussie Broadband protect shareholder value, deliver reliable connectivity, maintain customer trust and support sustainable growth.

We operate in a dynamic telecommunications environment shaped by technology change, reliance on essential services, pricing pressure, regulation, critical infrastructure obligations, and evolving cyber, privacy and data risks.

Our Board-approved Risk Management Framework, aligned with ISO 31000:2018, provides a consistent approach to identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reporting risks to our strategic and operational objectives. It is supported by our Risk Appetite Statement and governance model, which define risk ownership, escalation and oversight.

Risks are assessed against likelihood and impact criteria to determine their rating, escalation pathway and alignment with risk appetite. Material and higher-rated risks are reviewed through management governance forums and reported to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.

Risk management is embedded in decision-making, planning and change delivery across the Group, and aligned with our Look to 28 Strategy. We continue to strengthen controls, assurance and treatment plans so risks remain visible, accountable and actively managed.

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Material risks

The material business risks below could affect our strategy, operations, financial performance, reputation or customer outcomes if not managed effectively.

The following table summarises our material risks and key actions to reduce their likelihood or impact, while recognising that no framework or control environment can eliminate risk entirely.

Material business risk	How we are managing this risk
Customer experience and brand trust Customer experience is a key pillar of Aussie Broadband's brand, reputation and premium positioning. As customer expectations, technology and market dynamics continue to evolve, failure to adapt and consistently deliver a superior customer experience may undermine our competitive differentiation, brand equity and long-term growth objectives.	• Continuing to invest in customer service capability to maintain Aussie Broadband's customer experience differentiation, while improving operating efficiency and scalability. • Progressing medium- to longer-term strategy work that considers structural changes in product markets and changing customer needs and demographics.
Cyber security and privacy As a digital connectivity and critical infrastructure provider, Aussie Broadband handles sensitive customer, employee and company information and relies on secure systems, data and supplier environments. Evolving cyber threats, privacy obligations, third-party exposure and increasing data use require ongoing investment, discipline and control maturity. If not managed effectively, these matters could result in customer harm, service disruption, data loss, regulatory action and reputational damage.	• Executing a targeted cyber resilience uplift program to accelerate critical vulnerability remediation, strengthen patch management and improve detection and response capability. • Strengthening cyber governance and first-line capability. • Assessing AI use cases to support threat intelligence, vulnerability identification and secure software practices, while managing AI-related cyber risks through governance and assurance. • Leveraging contemporary security tooling, external testing and ongoing assurance activities to identify and address vulnerabilities and strengthen cyber resilience. • Collaborating with government agencies, industry bodies and external partners to identify emerging threats, share intelligence and support the mitigation of cyber and privacy risks.
Network resilience and service continuity Reliable connectivity is one of the most important services we provide. Customers, partners and communities depend on resilient networks and supplier ecosystems. Technology failure, supplier disruption, natural disasters, capacity constraints or recovery delays could affect customer service, revenue, reputation and regulatory outcomes.	• Enhancing our ability to anticipate, withstand and respond to technology disruptions and cyber threats through proactive network management, strengthened security controls, accelerated vulnerability remediation improved network monitoring and alerting capabilities, and the continued evolution of our incident response, business continuity and disaster recovery frameworks. • Investing in a targeted operational resilience and technology uplift program designed to standardise key processes, reduce operational risk and improve consistency, scalability and resilience across the organisation. • Improving network resilience through increased redundancy across critical network connections, enhanced monitoring capabilities, and measures to reduce the impact of outages and service disruptions.

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Technology scalability, legacy platforms and integration complexity Scalable, secure and connected systems are critical to our ability to grow, simplify products and integrate acquired businesses. Legacy or disconnected platforms can increase cost to serve, add security and stability risk, slow delivery and affect customer experience. Significant programs, customer migrations and integration activities can also be impacted by legacy and disconnected platforms.	• Applying enterprise investment and project governance to manage technology change and limit further system, process and data complexity. • Progressing technology modernisation initiatives to simplify and modernise core technology architecture, reduce legacy system dependencies and create a more scalable technology foundation for growth.
Competition pressure Aussie Broadband competes in a highly competitive market where customers consider network performance, reliability, customer experience and value for money. NBN incentives, competitor discounting, supplier cost increases, inflation, wage pressure and other macroeconomic conditions may affect margins, growth and investment capacity.	• Managing pricing strategy, promotions, product economics and operating expenditure with a focus on sustainable returns. • Delivering productivity initiatives and operating model improvements to reduce cost to serve and support scalability. • Leveraging Aussie Broadband's value proposition to support customer acquisition and retention in a competitive market. • Progressing longer term strategy to identify future growth, product and market opportunities.
Regulatory compliance We operate in a highly regulated telecommunications and consumer environment. Regulatory expectations continue to increase across customer protections, privacy, critical infrastructure, emergency communications, incident notifications, market conduct and carrier licence obligations. Strong compliance capability supports customer trust and market integrity. Non-compliance could lead to customer harm, reputational damage, investigations, penalties, and impacts to licence to operate.	• Maintaining dedicated legal, regulatory, risk and compliance capability, supported by compliance protocols and regulatory change alerts. • Embedding compliance requirements into customer, product, communications, supplier, security and technology processes. • Leveraging our regulatory affairs capability to participate in government, regulator and industry consultation on emerging telecommunications issues, supporting constructive policy engagement, early identification of regulatory change and targeted compliance uplift.

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Supplier dependencies Aussie Broadband relies on key suppliers to support its network, cyber security, software, hardware and customer premises equipment. Supplier disruption, concentration, consolidation, shortages, pricing or model changes, contract non-renewal, or geopolitical events could affect service reliability, delivery timelines, costs and customer outcomes.	• Applying risk-based supplier governance, including due diligence, onboarding assessments and periodic reviews. • Managing customer premises equipment planning to support continuity of supply, end-of life replacement and customer service delivery. • Assessing supplier diversification, dual-sourcing and contingency options to reduce concentration and continuity risk. • Procurement support activities including strengthening supplier oversight, commercial discipline and contract management.
People, culture and safety Our people and culture are central to our customer service, operational resilience and achieving our strategic ambitions. We are focused on maintaining a safe, capable and engaged workforce as the business grows and changes. Frontline customer interactions, workload pressure, change fatigue, key-person dependency and labour market competition could affect wellbeing, productivity, retention and delivery of strategic priorities.	• Strengthening workforce resilience and leadership capability through engagement insights, succession planning, key-person risk management, change leadership activities and psychosocial risk management embedded in workforce planning and business operations. • Maintaining a safe and supportive workplace through WHS governance, incident learning, emergency preparedness, mental health support, and targeted investment in psychosocial hazard management training focused on prevention, early intervention and continuous improvement. • Advancing safety management maturity through enhancements to incident reporting and safety systems aligned to ISO 45001, and the consistent application of safe systems of work across warehouses, contact centres and offices to reduce injuries and strengthen safety culture.

Other risk considerations

We also monitor emerging and longer-term risks, including realisation of synergies from acquisitions, climate and extreme weather, ESG expectations, geopolitical volatility, macroeconomic conditions, industry change and additional execution dependencies through governance and planning processes.

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6. Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 24 August 2026, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of 3.6 cents per ordinary share for the year ended 30 June 2026, as disclosed in note 38.

On 24 August, the Directors resolved to implement an on-market buyback of up to 10% of the Company's issued capital, The buyback will be conducted in accordance with the parameters set out in the Appendix 3C lodged with ASX on 24 August 2026, as disclosed in note 38.

7. Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Group is expecting to continue investing in organic customer growth, enhancing and improving its network, and modernising its technology infrastructure. The Group has the capital to pursue value accretive inorganic growth opportunities as they emerge.

8. Shares under options and rights

Unissued ordinary shares of Aussie Broadband Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Exercise / strike price	Number of shares
1 July 2021	1 July 2024	30 June 2027	$2.85	749,515
1 July 2022	1 July 2025	30 June 2028	$3.30	582,280
1 July 2023	1 July 2026	30 June 2029	$2.93	1,605,341
1 July 2024	1 July 2027	30 June 2030	$3.52	1,188,635
1 July 2024	1 July 2027	30 June 2030	Nil	464,674
1 July 2025	1 July 2028	30 June 2031	Nil	825,166

All unissued shares are ordinary shares of the Company. All options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or termination of the employee's employment. Further details about share-based payments to Key Management Personnel (KMP) are included in the Remuneration Report. These options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company or any other body corporate.

The Company has established a Non-Executive Directors' Fee Sacrifice Plan under which Directors can elect to sacrifice some or all of their Directors' fees in exchange for rights to acquire shares in the Company ('NED Rights'). Such rights convert to shares with no additional price payable on dates determined by the Directors, which will generally be following the release of the half year and full year financial results announcements.

51,060 rights were granted in relation to Directors' fees for the year ended 30 June 2026, of which 25,530 rights were converted to ordinary shares upon conversion of tranche 1.

The Plan restricts fee sacrifices to fixed dollar amounts only, ensuring consistent treatment regardless of changes to director fees after elections are made.

- **On 26 August 2025, 13,290** NED Rights converted into ordinary shares (tranche 2 of FY25 NED Rights), satisfied by the allocation of shares from the ABB Employee Share Trust.
- **On 26 August 2025, 35,302** NED Rights were granted in relation to Directors' fees for the year ended 30 June 2026.
- **On 27 October 2025, 15,758** NED Rights were granted to Graeme Barclay in relation to Directors' fees for the year ended 30 June 2026.
- **On 24 February 2026, 25,530** NED Rights converted into ordinary shares (tranche 1 of FY26 NED Rights, satisfied by the allocation of shares from the ABB Employee Share Trust.
- **On 24 February 2026, 7,879** NED Rights cancelled following the resignation of Graeme Barclay.

9. Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no shares issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2026 and up to the date of this report. Shares required to satisfy vested options were acquired on-market and allocated through the Company's Employee Share Trust.

10. Indemnity and insurance of officers or auditor

The Company has indemnified the Directors and Executives for costs incurred in their capacity as Director or Executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium for a contract insuring the Directors and Executives against liability to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001.* The contract prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the premium amount.

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor, nor paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor.

11. Non-audit services

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in Note 37 to the financial statements.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in Note 37 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

12. Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to rounding-off. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

13. 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, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

14. 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.

15. Auditor

KPMG continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

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16. Remuneration Report (audited)

16.1. Letter from the Chair of the People & Community Committee

Dear Shareholders

On behalf of Aussie Broadband's People & Community Committee, I am pleased to present the Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Our role is to deliver sustainable returns for shareholders while fostering a high-performing culture built on trust, capability and accountability. This underpins the Board's approach to leadership and remuneration, reflecting our belief that long-term value creation is driven by our people. We remain focused on being a trusted employer and talent destination— where careers grow, diversity is valued, and our people are supported to perform at their best.

FY26 marked the first year of our Look-to-28 strategy, focused on establishing the foundations to deliver our ambition: to be the "telco people love." During the year, we strengthened alignment between strategy, execution and remuneration, while building organisational capability to support long-term performance.

Key transactions included a 6 year exclusive wholesale agreement with More Telecom and Tangerine, Telecom, the acquisition and planning for integration of AGL broadband customer contracts, and the acquisition of Nexgen Investment Group to support SME growth within BE&G. We also continued to explore the responsible use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, to build future capability.

We also progressed strategic simplification, including the divestment of cloud operations and the introduction of a refined fibre strategy focused on core on-net opportunities, supporting sustainable organic growth and improved execution discipline.

Throughout this period of strategic change, we maintained a strong focus on employee experience and effective change management, supporting sustained engagement (scoring 8.0 out of 10), reduced attrition (reduction of attrition rates by 2 percentage points), and improved female representation (improving female participation by 5 percentage points). These outcomes reinforce the link between leadership, culture and performance.

Our remuneration framework remains closely aligned to strategy and purpose. It is designed to attract, motivate and retain key talent, while ensuring outcomes reflect performance and the delivery of long-term shareholder value.

Organisational changes in FY26

During FY26, Phillip Britt resigned from the Board and his special advisory role with ABB. Long-standing Board member, Patrick Greene also retired from the Board –I would like to acknowledge and thank both Phil and Pat for their service and commitment to ABB. In addition to these Director changes, Graeme Barclay resigned from his position as a Non-Executive Director.

During the year, Andy Giles Knopp resigned from his role as CFO. Darren Rowland was appointed to replace him and assumed responsibilities following a smooth handover and transition.

As signalled in last year's Annual report ABB moved to a divisional reporting structure with Group Executives responsible for key lines of business. This resulted in Jonathan Prosser, (Key Management Personnel in FY25) assuming the new role of Group Executive, Residential, and no longer being responsible for Group Strategy; As such he is not reported as a KMP in FY26.

FY26 remuneration outcomes and approach

Aussie Broadband's remuneration structure is designed to reward delivery against both short-term and long-term goals, with quantified operational and financial goals. To ensure competitiveness in the market, many elements of our remuneration program are regularly benchmarked against comparable organisations and reviewed to reflect market best practice.

Fixed remuneration

The Board is committed to remunerating our Executive Leadership Team competitively to drive our growth strategy. Benchmarking was conducted during this financial year for the Executive team and adjustments were made to ensure we made progress towards paying our executives in line with our remuneration policy.

Short-term Incentive (STI)

All KMP and members of the Executive Leadership Team participate in the Short-term incentive (STI) Plan. Performance of KMP and Executives is measured against a balance of Group and specific business outcomes, as well as individual outcomes. We use a scorecard to ensure STI achievement is closely aligned to both growth and profitability, with a strong emphasis on revenue and Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA). Our strong FY26 profit, revenue growth, improvements in employee cost ratio and progress on diversity

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goals resulted in the CEO target outcome of 90.48%. In addition, ABB continued with the All Staff Bonus scheme, ensuring all our people share in a bonus pool when we achieve great results.

Long term Incentive (LTI)

In FY26, we continued the maturation of a revised Long-term Incentive (LTI) framework, reflecting contemporary market practice and informed by stakeholder feedback. During the year, we completed the transition from a fixed-priced option-based scheme to a solely Zero Exercise Priced Options (ZEPO)-based scheme. This also included the introduction of a second performance measure, relative Total Shareholder Return (rTSR). FY27 will be the final year of vesting of time-only based options, the last of which were granted in FY25. ZEPOs are administratively simpler, to options, better aligned to long-term shareholder outcomes, and don't require executives to fund a cash payment on exercise.

Full details of the STI and LTI schemes including FY26 outcomes can be found in sections 16.8 (p96) and 16.10 (p102) respectively.

Non-Executive Director (NED) fees

Aussie has grown considerably in size and complexity and it is important to ensure that NED fees support our ability to continue to attract quality directors. The fees payable to NED's were increased in line with the market movement.

People & Community Committee

The People & Community Committee (PCC) oversees people and workforce priorities, ensuring alignment with long-term value creation.

ABB's values are grounded in being good to people, guiding how we engage with our customers, team members, and communities. In FY26, we continued to embed this commitment through our focus on our people, workforce capability, and community impact, Progress against our FY25 key outlined below:

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

- We introduced Aussie's first Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Strategy, refreshed DEI policy settings, and restructured Employee Resource Groups to strengthen engagement and accountability. Part of our strategy to increase the number of females in ABB has been to focus on increasing the recruitment of female employees in our call centre. This gives us the opportunity to rapidly grow our female talent pipeline. Given that many of these roles are entry level, this was one of the factors that had an adverse impact on our Gender Pay gap with the average gap increasing from 6.7% in FY25 to 10.3% in FY26, despite a corresponding increase in female representation from 27% to 32%. Over the coming years, we will develop and promote from this pipeline into more senior roles to improve gender representation at all levels and continue to close the gender pay gap.

Retention and capability

- Internal mobility continued to outperform expectations, with internal hire rates (not including call centre roles) at 64% for FY26, exceeding our Look to 28 target of 40% and reflecting strong integration of career development into workforce planning.

Workplace safety

- Enhancements to systems of work, contractor governance, and incident management contribute to increased reporting and reduced injury claims. We have also made ongoing investment in psychosocial wellbeing.

As well as a strong focus on our people we continued activities in the community, with our ongoing support for the School Student Broadband Initiative (SSBI). We also expanded the Helping Communities Connect program, improving access to essential connectivity.

The Committee remains focused on strong governance, clear accountability, and measurable outcomes to support sustainable long-term performance.

On behalf of the Board and the People & Community Committee, I thank our team members for their continued commitment and contribution to this year's performance. I invite you to read the Remuneration Report, and we welcome your feedback as we continue to focus on attracting, retaining and motivating a high-performing Executive Leadership team, building momentum towards delivering our Look-to -28 ambitions and our goal of being the telco people love.

Best wishes,





Sue Klose
Chair, People & Community Committee
24 August 2026

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This Remuneration Report outlines Aussie Broadband Limited's remuneration framework and outcomes for Key Management Personnel (KMP) for the financial year ended 30 June 2026. This report forms part of the Directors' Report for the financial year. The information provided in this Remuneration Report has been audited in accordance with section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Consistent with prior periods and building on the evolution of the remuneration framework outlined in the FY25 Remuneration Report, this report explains how our remuneration structures support the delivery of the Company's strategy, align executive outcomes with performance, and reinforce the creation of sustainable long-term shareholder value.



Structure of this Report

This Remuneration Report is structured as follows:

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Link between group performance, shareholder returns and executive KMP remuneration	95
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Executive KMP remuneration	98
Non-Executive Director remuneration	100
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16.2. Who is covered by this report?

This Remuneration Report applies to Key Management Personnel (KMP), defined as those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. For FY26 this includes all Non-Executive Directors, Group CEO, Executive Director/Group Executive Wholesale and Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Table 1: FY26 Key Management Personnel

Name	Position	Term	People & Community Committee	Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee
Directors				
Adrian Fitzpatrick	Non-Executive Director - Chair	Full year	Member	Member
Sarah Adam-Gedge	Non-Executive Director	Full year	Member	Chair
Sue Klose[1]	Non-Executive Director	Full year	Chair	Member
Former Directors				
Graeme Barclay[2]	Non-Executive Director	Part year	-	Member
Phillip Britt[3]	Non-Executive Director	Part year	-	-
Patrick Greene[4]	Non-Executive Director	Part year	Member	Member
Executive KMP				
Brian Maher	Group Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Full year	-	-
Michael Omeros	Executive Director and Group Executive Wholesale (ED)	Full year	-	-
Darren Rowland[5]	Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Part year	-	-
Former Executive KMP				
Andy Giles Knopp[6]	Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Part year	-	-

16.2.1. Employment terms for KMP

Remuneration and other terms of employment for senior executives are formalised in employment agreements. The key terms of those agreements are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Employment terms for executive KMP

Name	Duration of contract	Notice period (company and individual)	Terms of agreement
Executive KMP			
Brian Maher	No fixed term	6 months	*Non-solicitation and non-compete clauses *Statutory leave entitlements
Michael Omeros	No fixed term	6 months	*Non-solicitation and non-compete clauses *Statutory leave entitlements
Darren Rowland	No fixed term	6 months	*Non-solicitation and non-compete clauses *Statutory leave entitlements
Former Executive KMP			
Andy Giles Knopp	No fixed term	6 months	*Non-solicitation and non-compete clauses *Statutory leave entitlements

All KMP are employed on service agreements that detail the components of remuneration paid but do not prescribe how remuneration levels are to be modified from year to year. The agreements do not provide for a fixed term, although the service agreements may be terminated on specified notice.

[1] Sue Klose rejoined the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee as a member on 23 February 2026.
[2] Graeme Barclay ceased to be a Director on 23 February 2026.
[3] Phillip Britt ceased to be a Director on 24 March 2026.
[4] Patrick Greene ceased to be a Director on 14 October 2025.
[5] Darren Rowland was appointed Group CFO effective 23 February 2026.
[6] Andy Giles Knopp resigned from the position of Group CFO effective 11 March 2026.

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16.3. Remuneration Governance Framework

The Company's Remuneration Governance Framework is illustrated below.

Board

The Board is responsible for:

- Defining Aussie's remuneration strategy
- Determining the structure and quantum of remuneration for the Group CEO and other executives to support and drive the achievement of Aussie's strategic objectives

The Board has overarching discretion on the awards given under Aussie's incentive plans.

Audit Risk & Compliance Committee

Provides feedback to the PCC in relation to financial and risk performance measures and outcomes for the CEO and other members of the ELT

People & Community Committee (PCC)

The PCC is delegated responsibility by the Board to review and make recommendations on the remuneration approach, strategy, and structure for Aussie's Directors, Group CEO and Leadership team (including KMP).

The PCC has in place a process of engaging and seeking independent advice from external remuneration advisers and ensures remuneration recommendations in relation to other executives are free from undue influence by management.

Management

Management provides information relevant to remuneration decisions and makes recommendations to the PCC.

May obtain remuneration information from external advisers to assist the PCC (ie market data, legal advice, accounting advice, tax advice).

Remuneration consultants and other external advisers

- Provide the PCC with independent advice, information including benchmarking data, and guidance and insights to inform Board considerations relevant to remuneration decisions.
- Any advice or recommendations provided by external advisers are used to assist the Board – they do not substitute for the Board and PCC process.

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16.4. Company performance outcomes for 5 years

The following table outlines ABB's performance in FY26 alongside the 4 prior years, demonstrating the link between performance, value creation for shareholders and executive reward. As the table shows, the Company achieved significant revenue and EBITDA growth between FY22 and FY26.

Table 3: Summary of 5-year Company performance

Year ended 30 June	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Income statement					
Revenue ($'000)	1,295,373	1,186,519	999,749	787,952	546,940
Gross margin ($'000)	465,538	434,483	360,577	278,598	161,352
Gross margin %	35.9%	36.6%	36.1%	35.4%	29.5%
EBITDA ($'000)	165,283	138,201	120,484	89,618	39,379
EBITDA margin (%)	12.8%	11.6%	12.1%	11.4%	7.2%
Net profit/(loss) ($'000)	35,283	32,835	26,380	21,717	5,321
Net profit/(loss) (%)	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	1.0%
Basic earnings/ (loss) per share (Cents)	12.03	11.19	9.74	9.14	2.39
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share (Cents)	11.94	11.17	9.73	9.09	2.38
Financial Position					
Cash & cash equivalents ($'000)	125,239	130,344	213,533	75,056	47,722
Other assets ($'000)	1,159,365	951,839	1,024,224	618,531	580,773
Net Assets ($'000)	712,479	545,335	570,102	291,781	268,722
Current ratio	1.124	1.066	1.290	0.897	0.614
Contributed equity ($'000)	622,213	477,826	513,168	298,462	298,288
Reserves ($'000)	2,943	1,622	39,398	2,162	962
Retained profits/ (accumulated losses) ($'000)	87,323	65,887	17,536	(8,843)	(30,528)
Share Price at start of year ($)	3.91	3.46	2.98	3.31	2.95
Share Price at end of year ($)	4.93	3.91	3.46	2.98	3.31
Dividends paid ($'000)	14,063	23,585	-	-	-
Ordinary dividend per share (cents)	4.80	5.60	-	-	-
Special dividend per share (cents)	-	2.40	-	-	-
Other Information					
Net Cash from operating activities ($'000)	121,700	68,397	116,781	116,679	37,789
Shareholders (number)	16,624	18,018	20,810	21,559	22,484
Employees (number)	1,703	1,737	1,824	1,197	781
Broadband services (number)	1,111,380	788,411	684,299	691,172	584,793
Return of capital (number)	-	9,024,191	-	-	-
CEO Incentive Outcome					
STI (% of target)	90%	83%	87%	50%	60%
LTI (% of maximum)[1]	100%	100%	100%	-	-

[1] LTI above were time-only based options

16.5. Remuneration at a glance & Executive KMP remuneration

Our ambition We are changing the game and in doing so will be the telco people love for all our customers, people, partners, stakeholders and our investors

Our Values

Dont be ordinary, be awesome	Think BIG	No bullsh*t	Be good to people	Have fun

Enabling and reinforcing our strategy through our FY26 remuneration framework

Grow across all segments and countries	Evolve and enhance customer experience	Develop systems aimed at scalable growth	Leverage Aussie Fibre	Constant focus on security to underpin trust

Our remuneration principles guide our remuneration approach

Attract, retain and motivate skilled people	Aligned to market practice	Pay fairly for our market position, benchmarked against market practice	Keep it simple and recognise great performance	Our employees share in our success

We seek to pay our executives at the market median for Total Fixed Remuneration taking into account their experience, time in the role and other factors. Total Target Remuneration above median may be achieved for outstanding performance.

How we pay our executives

DEFINITION		DESCRIPTION	POLICY MIX
Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR)	**Consists of base salary, superannuation**	TFR reflects the strategic value of the role, its size and complexity, and individual responsibilities, experience and skills. TFR is set by reference to the market median for comparators including companies of similar market capitalisation (ASX 150-300) [SK1.1][SD2.1][JB2.2]with particular reference to industry peers.	**All Executive KMP** 100% in cash

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Short-Term Incentive (STI)	A defined % of TFR as a cash payment upon signing of the financial statements. For KMP, 20% is deferred for 12 months, after which it is paid in cash (While FY26 STI deferral remains a cash payment, from FY27 STI awarded for the FY27 period will have deferrals awarded via Equity).	Our Executive STI Scorecard carries a balance of 80% financial related measures and 20% strategic non-financial metrics. Executive KMP are rewarded on criteria combining group and business-specific metrics relevant to their role. The maximum STI opportunity for all Executive KMP is capped at 150% of the target STI percentage.	**CEO** 55% TFR Target 82.5% TFR Maximum **CFO** 40% TFR Target 60% TFR Maximum **ED & GE Wholesale** 50% TFR Target 75% TFR Maximum
Long-Term Incentive (LTI)	Consists of Deferred Equity Grants in the form of ZEPO's vesting based on performance targets being met	LTI for FY26 was awarded to KMP in the form of ZEPOs, which vest subject to meeting performance criteria - 66.67% is subject to the Earnings Per Share growth target and 33.33% is subject to the relative Total Shareholder Return target. KMP must remain active employees (or be deemed good leaver subject to Board discretion) after 3 years and have the right to exercise these for a further 3 years post the vesting date.	**CEO** 100% TFR **CFO** 50% TFR **Other KMP** 50% TFR **All Executive KMP** 100% awarded in equity

16.5.1 Executive KMP remuneration mix for FY26

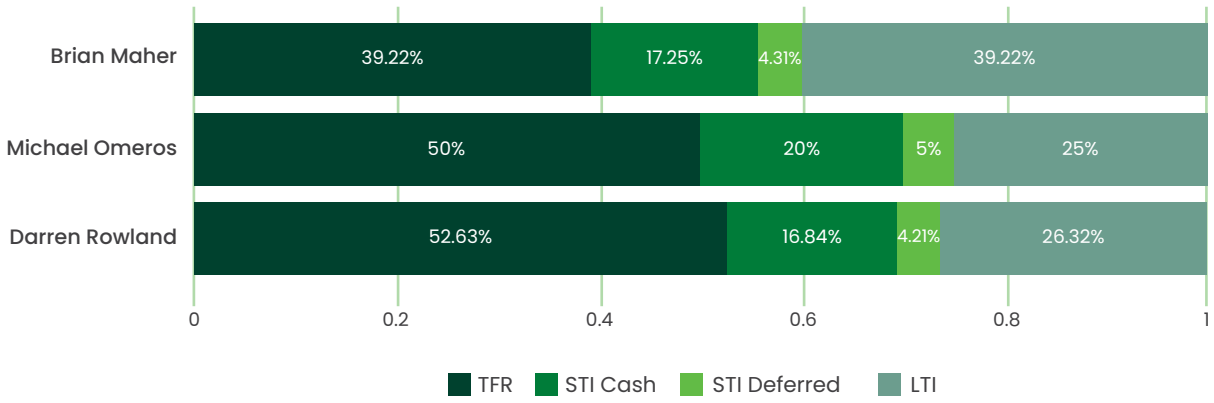
The remuneration mix payable to KMP across all performance levels is detailed in Graph 1. 33.33% of ZEPOs are subject to the Company's relative Total Shareholder Return (rTSR) over the 3-year performance period

(1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028). rTSR performance is assessed relative to the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Index (ASX: AXSO). Threshold vesting (50%) occurs where TSR is equal to the index return, with vesting increasing on a straight-line basis for outperformance, up to 100% for significant outperformance of the index.

66.67% of ZEPOs are subject to Earnings Per Share (EPS) compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the 3-year performance period (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028), measured against pre-determined performance hurdles.

EPS is calculated based on underlying Net Profit After Tax and Amortisation (NPATA), as determined by the Board. For FY27 rTSR will be measured on a percentile ranking of S&P/ASX Small ordinaries index rather than the absolute return.

Executive KMP remuneration mix at target



16.6. FY26 Executive KMP remuneration

Table 4 shows the actual remuneration received by Executive KMP in FY26, provided as a voluntary disclosure. This table differs to the statutory remuneration table in section 12, which was prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards.

Table 4: Actual Executive KMP remuneration received in FY26 (unaudited)

Name	Total Fixed remuneration ($)	FY24 deferred STI paid in FY26 ($)	FY25 STI paid in FY26 ($)	LTI vested in FY26 ($)	Total remuneration paid during FY26 ($)
Executive KMP					
Brian Maher	733,733	37,564	211,636	390,354	1,373,287
Michael Omeros	535,577	25,925	167,889	-	729,391
Darren Rowland	168,269	-	-	-	168,269
Former Executive KMP					
Andy Giles Knopp	392,962	-	118,770	-	511,732

16.7. STI outcomes

For FY26 our current annual incentive plan rewards executive performance based on 70-80% for financial metrics and 20-30% for non-financial metrics. Each KMP's performance is measured based on the overall Group result and/or segment results, depending on the individual's area of responsibility.

The STI Plan rewards executives in the following way:

- 50% of target STI $ potential vests at threshold performance.
- 100% of target STI $ potential vests for budget performance.
- 150% of target STI $ potential (maximum) vests for stretch performance.
- Vesting scales are based on a pro rata linear basis between threshold, target and stretch.

In addition, to ensure the business remains focused on profitable growth, and that we consider the affordability of STI payments, if EBITDA performance is below threshold, the non-financial measures are capped at the target outcome.

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Table 5: Details of Group FY26 Short-term Incentive Plan

The assessment of the Group CEO's and other KMP performance against the scorecard is shown below.

Aussie Broadband's EBITDA, employee costs as a percentage of revenue and group female representation results were better than target. Revenue results were above threshold and Group Employee Engagement threshold was not achieved. This resulted in a scorecard result of 90.48% of target. The tables below shows the detailed outcomes for Brian Maher and for other KMP.

CEO Measures						
Measure	Weighting	Threshold	Target	Stretch	Actual	Outcome
% of Target STI		50%	100%	150%		
Group Ebitda ($m)	40%	151.80	159.79	167.78	165.28	53.74%
Group Revenue ($m)	30%	1,276.47	1,343.65	1,410.84	1,295.37	19.22%
Group Employee Engagement	15%	8.10	8.40	8.70	8.00	0.00%
Group Female Representation	5%	29.00%	30.00%	31.00%	32.10%	7.50%
Efficiency (employee cost as a % of revenue)	10%	16.41%	16.22%	16.03%	16.22%	10.02%
				Aggregate outcome		**90.48%**

CEO Outcome						
Measure	Weighting	Target Incentive Opportunity ($)	Outcome (% of Target) Incentive Opportunity ($)	Maximum Incentive Opportunity ($) (% of Target)	Outcome (% of Maximum)	FY26 Actual incentive ($)
Group Ebitda ($m)	40%	165,000	134.36%	247,500	89.57%	221,693
Group Revenue ($m)	30%	123,750	64.07%	185,625	42.71%	79,284
Group Employee Engagement	15%	61,875	0.00%	92,812	0.00%	-
Group Female Representation	5%	20,625	150.00%	30,938	100.00%	30,938
Efficiency (employee cost as a % of revenue)	10%	41,250	100.16%	61,875	66.77%	41,315
Total		**412,500**		**618,750**		**373,230**

Other KMP Outcomes					
	Target Incentive Opportunity ($)	Outcome (% of Target)	Maximum Incentive Opportunity ($)	Outcome (% of Maximum)	FY26 Actual incentive ($)
Executive KMP					
Michael Omeros	268,500	86.30%	362,475	63.92%	231,711
Darren Rowland	74,345	90.48%	111,518	60.32%	67,267
Former Executive KMP					
Andy Giles Knopp	146,137	90.48%	219,205	60.32%	132,225

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Table 6: FY26 STI awarded to Executive KMP

The STI payable to each Executive KMP is outlined in Table 6. 20% of the STI payable is subject to deferred payment, payable in cash after a 12-month deferral period from the date of the signing of the financial statements. From FY27 KMP deferrals will be awarded in deferred equity.

Name and role	FY26 STI opportunity (% of FY26 target)	FY26 STI Payable immediately ($)	FY26 STI deferred until FY28 ($)	FY26 Total STI Achieved ($)
Brian Maher	55%	298,584	74,646	373,230
Michael Omeros	50%	185,369	46,342	231,711
Darren Rowland[1]	40%	53,814	13,453	67,267
Former Executive KMP				
Andy Giles Knopp[2]	40%	132,225	-	132,225

[1] Darren Rowland received an STI on a pro-rata basis from 23 February 2026.
[2] Andy Giles Knopp received an STI on a pro-rata basis to 11 March 2026.

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16.8. Non-Executive Director remuneration

Our approach

Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) of Aussie Broadband are appointed by the Board and elected or re-elected by the shareholders. They are engaged through a letter of appointment. In keeping with our remuneration principles, fees and payments to NEDs reflect the demands and responsibilities of their roles and are benchmarked regularly against market trends to ensure they are fair and competitive. They are designed to attract and retain Directors with the skills, experience, knowledge, and cultural alignment that Aussie Broadband needs to achieve the Company's goals

Under the Constitution:

- The Board decides the total amount paid to each Director as remuneration for their services as a Director.
- The total amount paid to all NEDs for their services must not exceed in aggregate in any financial year the amount fixed by the Company at the annual general meeting. The current fee cap as approved by shareholders at the -2025 AGM is $1.2 million.

To maintain independence, NEDs do not receive any performance-based remuneration.

Fees paid

Director fees and committee fees were increased in line with market movements effective 1 January 2026,

FY26 NED fees (inclusive of superannuation) are outlined in Table 7.

Table 7: FY25 NED fees

Role	Annualised fees rates FY26 ($)[1]	Annualised fees rates FY25 ($)
Chair	258,800	250,000
NED	129,400	125,000
Committee Chair	23,300	22,500
Committee Member	11,400	11,000

[1] Effective 1 January 2026, Board fees were increased. The annualised fee rates disclosed represent the rates in effect as at 30 June of each financial year.

NEDs are entitled to be reimbursed for travel and other expenses incurred while carrying out their duties as a Director of Aussie Broadband. Directors may be paid additional or special remuneration if, at the request of the Board, they perform any extra services or make special exertions.

NED Share Plan

A NED Fee Sacrifice Plan was implemented in FY22 to encourage and facilitate share ownership. Insider trading laws and trading blackout periods limit Directors' ability to acquire shares on market. The NED Share Plan allows Directors to sacrifice their fees in return for an equivalent value of shares in the Company.

Each NED receives an offer to participate in the NED Share Plan and may voluntarily elect to sacrifice up to 100%, but no less than 20%, of their fees in exchange for rights. Each right entitles the NED to receive one share.

Rights are allocated based on the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of our shares as at the commencement of the year with no discount. Because they are purchased by fee sacrifice, there are no performance conditions attached to the rights granted to NEDs. Rights are converted to Shares and delivered to the NEDs in 2 tranches approximately 6 months apart (after half-year and full-year results announcements). These dates will align with the opening of trading window periods for the purposes of ABB's Securities Trading Policy.

Following conversion of Rights, NEDs receive Shares that are restricted from dealing throughout a restriction period. The restriction period will start on allocation of the shares and generally end on the date the NED ceases as a director.

NED statutory remuneration

NED remuneration is disclosed in Table 8 and has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards.

Table 8: FY26 NED statutory remuneration

Name	Year	Cash excluding superannuation ($)	Superannuation ($)	Fees sacrificed under the NED Share Plan ($)	Total ($)
Directors					
Adrian Fitzpatrick	2026	181,576	21,789	50,000	253,365
	2025	160,007	18,401	50,000	228,408
Sarah Adam-Gedge	2026	112,759	2,881	40,000	155,640
	2025	-	-	-	-
Sue Klose	2026	92,637	11,116	50,000	153,753
	2025	89,620	10,306	43,371	143,297
Former Directors					
Graeme Barclay[1]	2026	58,861	7,063	31,250	97,174
	2025	21,559	2,479	-	24,038
Phillip Britt[2]	2026	87,091	9,831	-	96,922
	2025	30,183	3,454	-	33,637
Patrick Greene[3]	2026	38,611	4,633	-	43,244
	2025	122,087	14,040	-	136,127
Total	**2026**	**571,535**	**57,313**	**171,250**	**800,098**
	2025	**423,456**	**48,680**	**93,371**	**565,507**

1 Graeme Barclay ceased to be a Director on 23 February 2026.
2 Phillip Britt ceased to be a Director on 24 March 2026.
3 Patrick Greene ceased to be a Director on 14 October 2025.

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Summary of rights to NEDs

The fees sacrificed by Directors and the rights over Aussie Broadband shares granted to each of them under the NED Share Plan for FY26 are set out in Table 9.

Table 9: FY26 Movements in rights under the NED Share Plan

Name		Fees sacrificed for share rights ($)	Number of rights granted	Converted in FY26	Conversion Date
Adrian Fitzpatrick	Tranche 1	25,000	6,304	6,304	Feb 26
	Tranche 2	25,000	6,304	-	-
Sarah Adam-Gedge	Tranche 1	20,000	5,043	5,043	Feb 26
	Tranche 2	20,000	5,043	-	-
Sue Klose	Tranche 1	25,000	6,304	6,304	Feb 26
	Tranche 2	25,000	6,304	-	-
Former Directors					
Graeme Barclay[1]	Tranche 1	31,250	7,879	7,879	Feb 26
	Tranche 2	31,250	7,879	0	0

[1] Graeme Barclay ceased to be a Director on 23 February 2026. The 7,879 Tranche 2 NED Rights were cancelled.

16.9. Statutory remuneration

Executive statutory remuneration

The remuneration details of Executive KMP for FY25 and FY26 were calculated in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards as per Table 10.

Table 10: FY26 Executive KMP statutory remuneration

		Short-term benefits		
Name	Year	Salary ($)	Cash STI ($)	Other short-term benefits ($)
Executive KMP				
Brian Maher	2026	703,733	373,230	5,048
	2025	570,339	264,545	27,645
Michael Omeros	2026	505,577	231,711	6,568
	2025	470,000	209,861	(2,005)
Darren Rowland[1]	2026	153,846	67,267	15,942
	2025	-	-	-
Former Executive KMP				
Andy Giles Knopp	2026	370,462	132,225	-
	2025	343,324	148,463	15,494
Total	**2026**	**1,733,618**	**804,433**	**27,558**
	2025	**1,383,663**	**622,869**	**41,134**

[1] Darren Rowland was appointed Group CFO effective 23 February 2026.

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Post-term benefits	Post-term benefits	Long-term benefits	
Superannuation ($)	Long Service Leave ($)	Share Based Payments ($)	Total
30,000	48,457	416,538	1,577,006
29,932	21,205	284,345	1,198,011
30,000	27,252	239,628	1,040,736
30,000	9,089	126,591	843,536
14,423	164	24,157	275,799
-	-	-	-
22,500	-	-	525,187
24,176	725	75,833	608,015
96,923	**75,873**	**680,323**	**3,418,728**
84,108	**31,019**	**486,769**	**2,649,562**

Movements in Equity and Long-term Incentives

In response to shareholder feedback, we completed our transition ZEPOs as the sole vehicle for executive LTI.

The revised structure incorporates both EPS and rTSR measures, strengthening alignment with shareholder outcomes and supporting delivery of ABB's Look to 28 strategy. We have taken onboard feedback from shareholders received during FY26 to move to percentile rTSR and will implement this change for FY27 LTI grants.

FY25 represented the final year of a hybrid structure, with 50% of LTI delivered as standard options and 50% as ZEPOs, and a single performance metric—earnings per share (EPS)—applied. The FY25 and FY26 ZEPOs are subject to a 3-year performance and vesting period, with vested awards exercisable for up to 3 years

Table 11: FY26 movements in options under the LTI

Name	Opening balance at 1 July 2025	Granted		Exercised	
	Number	Number	Value ($)	Number	Value ($)
Executive KMP					
Brian Maher					
Share options	633,063	-	-	(150,943)	390,354
Zero exercise price options	61,066	197,549	614,558	-	-
Michael Omeros					
Share options	298,747	-	-	-	-
Zero exercise price options	-	119,592	378,430	-	-
Darren Rowland					
Share options	-	-	-	-	-
Zero exercise price options	-	23,432	72,471	-	-
Former Executive KMP					
Andy Giles Knopp					
Share options	84,259	-	-	-	-
Zero exercise price options	32,352	-	-	-	-

Options granted under the LTI

Name	Number of options outstanding	Grant date	Vesting & exercisable date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value ($)
Executive KMP						
Brian Maher	126,583	1/7/2022	1/7/2025	30/6/2028	$3.30	200,001
	196,492	1/7/2023	1/7/2026	30/6/2029	$2.93	224,001
	159,045	1/7/2024	1/7/2027	30/6/2030	$3.52	214,711
Michael Omeros	25,000	1/7/2022	1/7/2025	30/6/2028	$3.30	39,500
	138,597	1/7/2023	1/7/2026	30/6/2029	$2.93	158,001
	135,150	1/7/2024	1/7/2027	30/6/2030	$3.52	182,454

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	Lapsed		Closing balance at 30 June 2026	Vested and exercisable	Vested during the year
	Number	Value ($)	Number	Number	Number
	-	-	482,120	126,583	126,583
	-	-	258,615	-	-
	-	-	298,747	25,000	25,000
	-	-	119,592	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	23,432	-	-
	(84,259)	113,750	-	-	-
	(32,352)	105,565	-	-	-

ZEPOs Granted under the LTI

Name	Vesting Condition	Number of ZEPO's outstanding as at 30 June 2026	Grant date	Vesting & exercisable date	Expiry date	Fair value ($)
Executive KMP						
Brian Maher	Service & EPS Growth	61,066	1/7/2024	1/7/2027	30/6/2030	199,258
	Service & EPS Growth	126,078	1/7/2025	1/7/2028	30/6/2031	454,889
	Service & rTSR	63,029	1/7/2025	1/7/2028	30/6/2031	129,209
	Service & EPS Growth	8,442	1/7/2025	1/7/2028	30/6/2031	30,459
Michael Omeros	Service & EPS Growth	51,892	1/7/2024	1/7/2027	30/6/2030	169,324
	Service & EPS Growth	45,136	1/7/2025	1/7/2028	30/6/2031	162,851
	Service & rTSR	22,564	1/7/2025	1/7/2028	30/6/2031	46,256
Darren Rowland	Service & EPS Growth	15,684	1/7/2025	1/7/2028	30/6/2031	56,588
	Service & rTSR	7,748	1/7/2025	1/7/2028	30/6/2031	15,883

[1] Grant date refers to the issue date of the plan.

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Summary of shares held by KMP

The shareholdings of Directors and Executive KMP at 30 June 2026 are outlined in Table 12. This includes exercised options and vested share rights under the NED Share Plan.

Table 12: FY26 Director and Executive KMP movements in shareholdings

Name	Opening balance at 1 July 2025	Received from the exercise of options / vesting of NED rights	Acquired in market	Disposed in market	Other changes[1]	Closing balance at 30 June 2026
Directors						
Adrian Fitzpatrick	153,544	13,414	-	-	-	166,958
Sarah Adam-Gedge	-	5,043	-	-	-	5,043
Sue Klose	11,599	12,484	-	-	-	24,083
Former Directors						
Graeme Barclay	15,000	7,879	-	-	(22,879)	-
Phillip Britt	14,284,737	-	-	(3,000,000)	(11,284,737)	-
Patrick Greene	10,361,992	-	-	-	(10,361,992)	-
Former Directors						
Brian Maher	344,329	150,943	-	(150,943)	-	344,329
Michael Omeros	4,520,882	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	3,520,882
Darren Rowland	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Amounts presented here represent the number of shares held immediately preceding commencement or prior to ceasing respective KMP role.

This concludes the Remuneration Report, which has been audited.

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

On behalf of the Directors



Sue Klose
Chair, People & Community Committee
24 August 2026



Adrian Fitzpatrick
Chair
24 August 2026

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

To the Directors of Aussie Broadband Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of the financial report and the review of specified sustainability disclosures in the sustainability report of Aussie Broadband Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit and review; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit and review.



KPMG



Simon Dubois

Partner

Melbourne

24 August 2026

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Consolidated	Note	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
		$'000	$'000
Revenue	5	1,295,373	1,186,519
Other income		1,284	619
Interest income		3,351	5,841
Expenses			
Network and hardware expenses		(829,835)	(752,036)
Employee expenses		(210,121)	(207,156)
Marketing expenses		(50,722)	(53,599)
Administration and other expenses	6	(40,696)	(36,146)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13,14,15	(76,234)	(74,325)
Interest expense		(17,123)	(20,774)
Operating profit before tax and one-off items		75,277	48,943
Loss on disposal of businesses	30	(14,378)	-
Business restructure expenses		(2,463)	(3,619)
Business acquisition expenses		(1,887)	-
Business integration expenses		-	(524)
Business startup expenses		(1,920)	-
Profit before income tax expense		54,629	44,800
Income tax expense	7	(19,346)	(11,965)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	25	35,283	32,835
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Gain on the revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		216	2,171
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Gain on foreign currency translation		436	802
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		652	2,973
Total comprehensive income for the year		**35,935**	**35,808**

		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	27	12.03	11.19
Diluted earnings per share	27	11.94	11.17

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

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Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

Consolidated	Note	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
		$'000	$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	125,239	130,344
Trade and other receivables	9	124,186	98,497
Inventories	10	10,026	3,087
Financial assets	11	9,094	613
Prepayments		39,568	31,673
Contract assets	12	8,556	-
Total current assets		**316,669**	**264,214**
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	655	758
Contract assets	12	25,946	-
Property, plant and equipment	13	143,940	148,265
Intangibles	14	742,590	610,835
Right-of-use assets	15	52,743	50,911
Financial assets	11	2,061	7,200
Total non-current assets		**967,935**	**817,969**
Total assets		**1,284,604**	**1,082,183**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	183,472	144,591
Contract liabilities	19	52,701	51,806
Financial liabilities	18	15,366	13,215
Current tax liabilities		3,372	20,027
Employee benefits	17	20,884	17,834
Provisions and other liabilities	20	5,934	303
Total current liabilities		**281,729**	**247,776**
Non-current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	19	3,763	3,202
Financial liabilities	18	252,113	245,279
Deferred tax liabilities	7	28,890	35,584
Employee benefits	17	4,781	4,317
Provisions and other liabilities	20	849	690
Total non-current liabilities		**290,396**	**289,072**
Total liabilities		**572,125**	**536,848**
Net assets		**712,479**	**545,335**
Equity			
Issued capital	23	622,213	477,826
Reserves	24	2,943	1,622
Retained profits	25	87,323	65,887
Total equity		**712,479**	**545,335**

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

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Consolidated	Note	Issued capital	Share-based payments reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Financial assets at fair value through OCI reserve	Retained profits	Total equity
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2025		**477,826**	**1,157**	**465**	**-**	**65,887**	**545,335**
Profit after income tax expense for the year		-	-	-	-	35,283	35,283
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	436	216	-	652
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**436**	**216**	**35,283**	**35,935**
Transfer from revaluation surplus reserve		-	-	-	(216)	216	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Issue of ordinary shares		140,573	-	-	-	-	140,573
Dividends paid	28	-	-	-	-	(14,063)	(14,063)
Share-based payments		3,814	885	-	-	-	4,699
Balance at 30 June 2026		**622,213**	**2,042**	**901**	**-**	**87,323**	**712,479**

Consolidated	Note	Issued capital	Share-based payments reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Financial assets at fair value through OCI reserve	Retained profits	Total equity
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024		**513,168**	**2,805**	**(337)**	**36,930**	**17,536**	**570,102**
Profit after income tax expense for the year		-	-	-	-	32,835	32,835
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	802	2,171	-	2,973
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**802**	**2,171**	**32,835**	**35,808**
Transfer from revaluation surplus reserve		-	-	-	(39,101)	39,101	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Issue of ordinary shares		520	-	-	-	-	520
Share-based payments		-	(1,648)	-	-	-	(1,648)
Share buy-backs	23	(35,862)	-	-	-	-	(35,862)
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	(23,585)	(23,585)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**477,826**	**1,157**	**465**	**-**	**65,887**	**545,335**

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

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Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Consolidated	Note	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
		$'000	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,400,993	1,295,356
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,233,770)	(1,178,040)
		167,223	117,316
Interest received		3,137	5,649
Interest paid		(16,099)	(19,762)
Income taxes paid		(32,561)	(34,806)
Net cash from operating activities	**21**	**121,700**	**68,397**
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Payments)/Proceeds for financial assets, net of taxation		(5,240)	95,622
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(29,811)	(45,620)
Payments for intangibles and software development costs		(32,168)	(31,468)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	214
Proceeds from disposal of businesses		10,719	420
Payment for purchase of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(46,728)	(500)
Receipts from finance lease receivable		75	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		**(103,153)**	**18,668**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment for share buy-backs, net of costs	23	-	(35,862)
Drawdown/(Repayment) of borrowings and debt facility, net of costs		3,515	(90,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(15,186)	(21,462)
Proceeds from issue of shares, net of costs		1,663	100
Payment of dividends	28	(14,063)	(23,585)
Release/(Payment) of security deposits		444	(12)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(23,627)**	**(170,821)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(5,080)	(83,756)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		130,344	213,533
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(25)	567
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**8**	**125,239**	**130,344**

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

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Reporting entity

The consolidated financial statements of Aussie Broadband Limited (referred to hereafter as the **'Company'** or **'Parent'**) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the '**Group**') for the year ended 30 June 2026 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 24 August 2026.

Aussie Broadband Limited is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Parent and its subsidiaries and the presentation currency of the Group.

The registered office and principal place of business is located at 14 - 22 Grey Street Traralgon VIC 3840

The principal activity of the Group is operating as a carrier of telecommunications and technology services, servicing residential, business, enterprise and government, and wholesale customers.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's activity during the financial year.

2. Material accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated financial statements') are general purpose financial statements of the Group for the year ended **30 June 2026.** They have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the ***Corporations Act 2001***, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

These consolidated financial statements also comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and net assets acquired through business combination.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of business operations, realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the ***Corporations Act 2001***, these consolidated financial statements present the results of the Group only. Supplementary information about the Parent entity is disclosed in note 33.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Aussie Broadband Limited as at **30 June 2026** and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group 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 Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent of the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred.

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.

Where the Group 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 Group 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.

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Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', whereby segment information is presented on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

The Group's reportable segments are:

A. Residential

B. Business, Enterprise and Government; and

C. Wholesale.

Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is also the Parent company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by each entity at their respective functional currency spot rate on the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such foreign currency 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.

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

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

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 translation reserve in equity.

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

Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group's primary revenue streams relate to the provision of internet and telecommunications services, together with related hardware, to residential, business, enterprise, government and wholesale customers.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. There are instances for which the Group considers itself to be an agent, based on the nature of the services or the customer contract.

The Group's customer contracts may include one or more performance obligations, such as the provision of network services, voice or mobile services, and related hardware such as modems. The Group identifies the distinct goods and services promised in each contract and allocates the transaction price to those performance obligations based on their observable standalone selling prices. Lease components, where the Group acts as lessor, are separated and accounted for under AASB 16 Leases.

Performance obligations: sale of goods

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

Performance obligations: rendering of services

Revenue from services is recognised over time as control is transferred to the customer, typically as the service is consumed.

Contract liabilities: billing in advance

Where consideration is received or billed before the related performance obligation has been satisfied, the Group recognises a contract liability for the amount received in advance.

The contract liability is recognised as revenue when, or as, the Group satisfies the relevant performance obligation by transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Customer contract types

The following disclosures describe the Group's principal customer contract types. These descriptions explain the typical enforceable period and commercial terms of each contract type; revenue recognition continues to be determined by reference to the distinct performance obligations within each contract, as described above.

a. Residential customer contracts

Residential customer contracts primarily relate to telecommunications services provided to residential property owners or renters. These arrangements are generally offered on a 'no lock-in' basis, under which customers may terminate services at any time and are entitled to a pro-rata refund of any monthly subscription fees paid in advance. As a result, the enforceable period of these contracts is generally short term, being less than one month.

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b. Business, Enterprise and Government customer contracts

Business, Enterprise and Government (BE&G) customer contracts relate to telecommunications services and related hardware provided to business, large enterprise and public sector customers. These contracts may be offered on a 'no lock-in' basis, in which case they operate on a similar basis to residential customer contracts, or under fixed-term arrangements with monthly charges for each service or item of hardware provided. Fixed-term arrangements generally range from 12 to 60 months and include early termination penalties; accordingly, the enforceable period generally coincides with the term specified in the contract.

c. Wholesale customer contracts

Wholesale customer contracts relate to telecommunications services provided to third-party resellers and telecommunications providers. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the customer contract and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Costs to obtain a contract (sales commissions)

Sales commissions incurred under long-term contractual arrangements are considered incremental costs of obtaining a customer contract. These commissions are payable periodically over the duration of the customer relationship and are capitalised as contract acquisition costs. The capitalised amount is amortised on a systematic basis over the term of the related contract.

Management has elected to apply the practical expedient to immediately expense commissions payable or paid on any sales contract that has a term of 12 months or less.

Sales commissions paid under the Sales Commission Scheme are immediately expensed as and when paid. These commissions are based on sales made to residential and business customers who are under a 'no lock-in' contract and therefore the contract operates on a month-to-month basis.

Variable consideration

When a contract includes variable consideration, the Group estimates the amount expected in exchange for goods or services at contract inception. Variable consideration is recognised as revenue only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue will not occur upon resolution of uncertainty. Variable consideration typically arises from rebates, discounts, promotions, and, in some cases, rights of return on equipment sales.

Significant financing component

If the timing difference between the transfer of goods or services and payment exceeds one year, the Group assesses whether revenue should be adjusted for a significant financing component.

When a significant financing component is present, the transaction price is adjusted for the time value of money so that revenue reflects the cash selling price at the date control of the goods or services transfers to the customer.

The Group applies the practical expedient in AASB 15 and does not adjust for a financing component where the period between transfer and payment is one year or less. This approach is applied consistently to contracts with similar characteristics.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. This method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocates interest over its expected life by applying the effective interest rate being the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows to the asset's carrying amount.

Other income

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

Income tax

Income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case income tax is also recognised in equity. The tax laws and tax rates used to calculate tax balances are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount management expects to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method to determine temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and their corresponding tax base at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when these arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are also not recognised for investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the temporary differences reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available to utilise deductible temporary differences, as well as any carried forward unused tax losses and tax credits. Unutilised tax capital losses are not recognised as a deferred tax asset as future tax capital gains are not probable.

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Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only when it there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and when the deferred tax balances relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority. All Australian companies are part of a single income tax consolidate group, and therefore all Australian deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset.

Good and Services Tax (GST) and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses, and assets are presented net of GST, VAT, or similar indirect taxes, except where such taxes are non-recoverable, in which case they are included in the cost of the asset or expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of indirect taxes, with the net recoverable or payable indirect tax amount presented in trade and other payables.

Cash flows are shown on a gross basis, with recoverable or payable indirect tax amounts from investing and financing activities classified as operating cash flows.

The Group operates across multiple jurisdictions and is subject to various indirect taxes, including GST in Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore, VAT in the United Kingdom, and similar taxes elsewhere.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle; it is primarily held for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less. These are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include the above items and are considered to form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs). Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 14 to 60 days.

The Group applies the simplified approach under AASB 9 to measure ECLs, which requires an expected lifetime allowance for all trade receivables. The loss provision is based on historical loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the customers and economic environment.

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

Contract assets

Costs to obtain customer contracts are capitalised as contract assets where such costs are incremental to obtaining a contract with a customer and are expected to be recovered over the contract term. Contract assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant contracts.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes purchase price and directly attributable costs of acquisition, net of any discounts or rebates received or receivable.

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

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured. Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Fibre network	25 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 10 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office furniture and equipment	3 to 20 years

The residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the asset's carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress (CWIP) represents tangible assets under construction that are not yet ready for their intended use. CWIP is carried at cost and is not depreciated. Upon completion, the asset is reclassified into the appropriate asset category and depreciation commences from that date.

Leases

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

The Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (where relevant). The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use (ROU) assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

A. Right-of-use assets

ROU assets are initially measured at cost, comprising: the amount of the initial lease liability; any lease payments made at or before commencement (less lease incentives received); any initial direct costs incurred; and estimated costs to dismantle or restore the asset or site, where applicable.

ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset, as follows:

i.	Property	3 to 10 years
ii.	Network and other equipment	3 to 15 years

If ownership transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or if a purchase option is expected to be exercised, depreciation is applied over the asset's useful life. ROU assets are subject to impairment.

ROU assets are disclosed separately in the statement of financial position (see note 15).

B. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Payments included in the measurement consist of: fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less lease incentives; variable lease payments linked to an index or rate; expected amounts under residual value guarantees; the exercise price of purchase options if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise them; and penalties for early termination if the lease term reflects such termination.

Variable lease payments that are not linked to an index or rate are expensed as incurred. The discount rate used is the Group's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) at lease commencement, as the implicit rate is generally not readily determinable.

After initial recognition, lease liabilities are: increased by interest charges (using the effective interest method); reduced by lease payments made; and remeasured when there are lease modifications, changes to the lease term, or revisions to index-based payments.

The Group's lease liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position (see note 18).

C. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

The Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Intangible assets

Brand value

Brands acquired through a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Some brands are not amortised where the Group has assessed them to have indefinite useful lives due to the strength of the brand in the market and the intention to continue using the brand indefinitely. These are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Where the Group has identified a brand as likely to be transitioned to a Group brand in the future, the brand is assessed as having a finite useful life. The useful life is determined based on the Group's strategy and expected timing for transitioning the brand,

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which may be for a period of up to 5 years.

Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired through business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. These are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected finite life of approximately 10 years, based upon the Group's historical levels of customer retention. Customer relationships are carried at historical cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

IP addresses

IPv4 addresses have an indefinite useful life. The Group determined that this assessment remained appropriate because there is a finite number of these IPv4 addresses that for the foreseeable future, will remain widely used globally. The Group will continue to monitor the useful life of the IPv4 addresses and make changes to the useful life as appropriate. IPv4 addresses are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss.

Software development

Costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique product, which will be controlled by the Group and are expected to generate economic benefits beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets with a finite life and are amortised over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of five years.

The following criteria are required to be met before the related expenses can be capitalised as an intangible asset:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- The Group's ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the Group can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset, and
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Acquired software

Acquired software is initially measured at cost (if acquired separately) or fair value (if acquired through business combination) at their acquisition date. Subsequently, they are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Acquired software is considered to have a finite life and is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period not exceeding five years, based on their expected useful life.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business combination. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of:

- the sum of:
  - the consideration transferred
  - any non-controlling interest; and
  - the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest; over the acquisition date fair value of net identifiable assets acquired.

  and
- the acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired.

Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash generating unit (CGU) or groups of CGUs, representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored.

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Recoverable amount of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (CGUs). In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, and the risks specific to the asset.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on the most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Financial assets and liabilities

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

Financial assets

Initial and subsequent recognition and measurement
Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss, based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model applicable to the asset.

Except for trade receivables (without a significant financing component) or where practical expediency applies, assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs for those not at fair value through profit or loss. Trade receivables under practical expediency approach are measured at transaction price.

Assets qualify for amortised cost or fair value through OCI only if cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), assessed at the instrument level; otherwise, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Regular way purchases and sales are recognised on the trade date.

The Group has not classified any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment
The Group recognises expected credit losses (ECLs) on all debt instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss, based on the difference between contractual cash flows and expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The simplified approach is applied to calculate ECLs for all debt instruments. The simplified approach requires lifetime ECLs to be determined for each debt instrument. The Group uses a provision matrix informed by historical loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors such as economic conditions and industry-specific risks.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment testing. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified, or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, deposits, and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value where all the fair value changes are recognised in OCI (other than dividend income which is recognised in profit or loss). Upon sale of the financial assets held (where these relate to equity instruments only), the cumulative changes in OCI will never be recognised in profit or loss (i.e. there is no recycling of gains or losses).

Financial assets at fair value through OCI include equity investments that the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

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Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial liability is classified as measured at: amortised cost, fair value through OCI, or fair value through profit or loss.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade payables and borrowings are the main categories of financial liability the Group subsequently measures at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any gains or losses arising from re-estimating the underlying cash flows are recognised in profit or loss.

Amortised cost of borrowings includes any transaction costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as interest expense in profit or loss.

For more information, refer to note 15 and note 18, respectively.

B. Financial liabilities at fair value

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include those held for trading and those designated at initial recognition under AASB 9.

Liabilities are classified as held for trading if incurred for short-term repurchase or if they comprise derivatives not designated as hedging instruments. Embedded derivatives, such as those in convertible notes that are not equity components, are also included unless designated as hedging instruments. Gains and losses on trading liabilities are recognised in profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group has not designated any financial liability as fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

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

Contract liabilities

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

Borrowings

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

Provisions

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

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, annual leave, and sick leave

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave, personal leave and any other employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting dates are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on the remuneration rates that the Group expects to pay as at the reporting date, including related on-costs such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

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Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Long-term service benefits

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

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is 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 high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Share-based payments

The Group provides equity-settled share-based payments to some employees.

Equity-settled transactions, such as shares or options, are measured at fair value on grant date using valuation models (e.g. Black Scholes, Monte Carlo simulation and Discounted face value) that incorporate exercise price, term, share price volatility, dividend yield, risk-free rate, market conditions and non-vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest, and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

Modifications to share-based payment arrangements that increase fair value of the arrangement result in additional expense being recognised by the Group over the remaining vesting period.

If the non-market condition is within the control of the Group or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the Group or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

Cancellations of share-based payment arrangements are treated as immediately vesting, with any remaining expense recognised immediately; replacement awards are accounted for as modifications.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments and applicable non-financial assets at fair value in accordance with AASB 13.

Fair value represents the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, based on the principal or most advantageous market accessible to the Group. Measurements reflect assumptions market participants would use, including highest and best use for non-financial assets. Valuation techniques maximise observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs, ensuring appropriateness and reliability of fair value estimates.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

A. Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

B. Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

C. Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. No transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy occurred during the year ended 30 June 2026 or 30 June 2025.

Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Share buy-backs

The Company may repurchase its own shares from shareholders under a share buy-back program approved by the Board and, where required, by shareholders. Buy-back transactions are accounted for in accordance with AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

When shares are repurchased, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and presented as a deduction from total equity until they are cancelled, reissued, or disposed of.

No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. If the shares are cancelled, the share capital account is reduced by the par value of the shares cancelled, and any excess of the buy-back price over the par value is charged against retained earnings or other available reserves.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Dividends declared after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue are not recognised as a liability at the reporting date, as no present obligation exists.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method under AASB 3. Consideration transferred comprises the fair value of assets given, liabilities incurred, and equity instruments issued at the acquisition date. Any non-controlling interests in the acquiree are initially measured by the Group at either fair value or the proportionate share of net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

On the acquisition of a business, the Group assesses the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the Group's operating or accounting policies, and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition date.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed in the acquiree, and the fair value of the consideration transferred, and the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill. If the consideration transferred and the pre-existing fair value is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, being a bargain purchase to the acquirer, the difference is recognised as a gain directly in profit or loss by the acquirer on the acquisition date, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired in the acquiree, the consideration transferred, and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree.

The acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest held in the acquiree, forms the cost of the investment.

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The acquirer retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognised and recognises additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of 12 months from the date of the acquisition, or when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

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Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Aussie Broadband 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

Diluted earnings per share adjusts 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.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Rounding of amounts

The Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instruments 2026/183, and in accordance with the legislative instrument, amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations

A number of new accounting standards and interpretations became mandatory during the financial year. None of these had a material impact on the accounting policies of the Group or the preparation of the financial statements.

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 Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2026. The Group has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Reclassification of comparatives

Comparative amounts have been reclassified, where appropriate, to more accurately reflect the nature of the underlying expenditure. These reclassifications have no impact on total expenses, profit before tax, profit for the year, or net assets.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets and liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenues and expenses.

Management bases its judgements, estimates, and assumptions on historical experience and on various other factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The judgements, estimates, and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Judgements

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – the Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal.

After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset.

Typically, the Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for:

A. Property leases with shorter non-cancellable periods (3 – 5 years). The Group historically exercises these renewal options.

B. The Group also has several leases of space on towers to which it attaches its broadband communication equipment. Many of these leases are in 'hold-over' whereby the non-cancellable period of the lease has expired however the Group is entitled to continue to lease the tower space on a month-to- month basis. The entity includes the hold-over period as part of the lease and has determined the hold-over periods of these leases to be between 5 and 7 years, based on business plans and forecasts. There will be a significant negative effect if a replacement tower is not readily available and the costs associated with relocating the Group's broadband communication equipment to alternative towers is significant.

The Group does not typically include the renewal period for data network cable leases as the end of each contract provides an opportunity to tender the services and secure better terms.

Estimates and assumptions

Category	Key Estimates and Assumptions	Note
Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables (ECLs)	The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due. These provision rates are considered representative across all customers of the Group based on recent sales experience, historical collection, and forward-looking information that is available. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the telecommunications sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.	9
Property, Plant and Equipment and Finite-life Intangible Assets	The Group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.	13, 14
Goodwill and Other Indefinite-life Intangible Assets	The Group tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite-life intangible assets have suffered any impairment. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.	2, 14
Borrowings	The Group's assessment of compliance with its debt facility covenants is based on forecasts and assumptions used in its FY27 budget, including expected earnings, cash flows, leverage, and interest coverage. Management has concluded that the Group complied with all covenant requirements at 30 June 2026 and expects to remain compliant over the next 12 months.	18
Employee Benefit Provision	The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.	2, 17
Share-based Payment	The Group measures share-based payment expenses using valuation models (such as Black-Scholes, Binomial, and Monte Carlo) that require assumptions about share price volatility, dividend yield, risk-free interest rates, expected term, and market conditions. Management also estimates the number of awards expected to vest, with changes in these assumptions affecting the amount and timing of expenses recognised.	26

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Category	Key Estimates and Assumptions	Note
Business Combination	Business combinations involve significant judgement and estimation in determining the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired at the acquisition date. The valuation of acquired intangible assets is based on valuation methodologies such as discounted cash flow models, which incorporate assumptions including forecast revenue and cash flows, customer attrition rates, useful lives and discount rates. These assumptions affect the value of identifiable net assets and goodwill recognised. Provisional fair values may be adjusted during the measurement period as additional information becomes available.	31
Fair Values	A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows: • Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. • Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). • Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest-level input that is significant to the entire measurement	22

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4. Operating segments

On 1 July 2025, the Group realigned its structure into a segment-led business to drive better customer and financial outcomes going forward.

Identification of reportable operating segments

The Group is now organised into three key operating segments:

- The "Residential" segment, which provides telecommunication services to residential users.
- The "Business, Enterprise and Government" segment, which provides telecommunication services to business, enterprise and government users.
- The "Wholesale" segment, which provides telecommunication services to third party resellers.

The Group Chief Executive Officer is identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), who monitors the operations and the operating results of each segment separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The CODM reviews the performance of individual segments, together with segmental 'margin'. The segment margin constitutes revenue and applicable network and hardware expenses attributable to the segment. The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

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

Geographical information

Geographically, the Group operates globally but derives material revenues from Australia only. For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group derived revenue of $1,242,177,000 (2025: $1,147,971,000) from Australia and $53,196,000 (2025: $38,548,000) from offshore operations. Of the total non-current assets, $963,884,000 (2025: $808,029,000) are located in Australia and $1,990,000 (2025: $2,740,000) are located overseas.

For the purposes of this note, the non-current assets above exclude deferred tax assets and financial assets.

Operating segment information

Consolidated - 30 June 2026	Residential	Business, Enterprise and Government	Wholesale	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Revenue	760,225	237,835	297,313	1,295,373
Network and hardware expenses	(525,575)	(131,545)	(172,715)	(829,835)
Gross margin	234,650	106,290	124,598	465,538
Other income				1,284
Interest income				3,351
Employee expenses				(210,121)
Marketing expenses				(50,722)
Administration and other expenses				(40,696)
Depreciation and amortisation expense				(76,234)
Interest expense				(17,123)
Loss on disposal of businesses				(14,378)
Business acquisition expenses				(1,887)
Business restructure expenses				(2,463)
Business startup expenses				(1,920)
Profit before income tax expense				**54,629**
Income tax expense				(19,346)
Profit after income tax expense				**35,283**

Consolidated - 30 June 2025 (Restated)	Residential	Business, Enterprise and Government	Wholesale	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Revenue	676,591	211,689	298,239	1,186,519
Network and hardware expenses	(463,707)	(113,364)	(174,965)	(752,036)
Gross margin	212,884	98,325	123,274	434,483
Other income				619
Interest income				5,841
Employee expenses				(207,156)
Marketing expenses				(53,599)
Administration and other expenses				(36,146)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses				(74,325)
Interest expense				(20,774)
Business restructure expenses				(3,619)
Business integration expenses				(524)
Profit before income tax expense				**44,800**
Income tax expense				(11,965)
Profit after income tax expense				**32,835**

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5. Revenue

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue	**1,295,373**	**1,186,519**

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:		
Rendering of services	1,259,337	1,163,230
Sale of goods	36,036	23,006
Other revenue from customers	-	283
Revenue from contracts with customers	**1,295,373**	**1,186,519**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	42,506	32,285
Services transferred over time	1,252,867	1,154,234
	1,295,373	**1,186,519**

Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Internet data, mobile calls and data, telephony services, hosting and managed services and customer support performance obligations are satisfied over time upon completion of service and payment is generally due monthly, either in advance or arrears.

Certain contracts with customers contain performance obligations for the delivery of equipment (i.e. modems and hardware). These performance obligations are satisfied upon delivery of the equipment and payment is generally due within 30 days of delivery.

Performance obligations for contracts with customers receiving telecommunication services are generally satisfied over time as the Group transfers control of the services to the customers, which is demonstrated by the customer simultaneously receiving and consuming the benefits provided by the Group.

Revenue from management and billing services is recognised over the life of the contract beginning when the customer first has access to the communication solutions systems. Revenue is calculated based on the fee per user of the system.

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially satisfied) as at 30 June 2026 is as follows:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Within one year	92,817	87,536
More than one year	43,269	37,183
	136,086	**124,719**

Any future amounts arising from contracts where the customer has not made a firm commitment, such as usage-based contracts, are not included in the disclosed amounts.

Contract costs

Cost capitalised relating to sales commissions as at 30 June 2026 were $0.9 million (2025: $0.5 million). These are amortised on a systematic basis over the term of the related contracts to employee expenses.

6. Administration and other expenses

Included in Administration and other expenses are:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Financial expenses	11,840	9,982
Professional expenses	5,733	5,785
Office expenses	3,995	3,692
Software and subscription expenses	15,851	13,605
Other expenses	3,277	3,082
	40,696	**36,146**

7. Income tax expense

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current tax expense		
Current period	29,612	22,284
Change in estimates related to prior years	(709)	196
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences against profit and loss and other comprehensive income	(10,493)	(21,533)
Exclude tax effect of taxable income/deductible expenses recognised against other comprehensive income and foreign exchange differences	150	11,703
Change in timing differences related to prior years	786	(685)
Aggregate income tax expense	**19,346**	**11,965**

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax expense	54,629	44,800
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	16,389	13,440
Tax effect amounts that are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(44)	(49)
Non-deductible expenses	3,733	161
Deductible expenses	(223)	(282)
Share-based payments	(587)	(505)
R&D tax incentives	-	(311)
Changes related to prior years	78	(489)
Income tax expense	**19,346**	**11,965**

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Deferred tax balances relate to the following:

	Consolidated statement of financial position		Movement in balance	
Consolidated	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Property, plant & equipment	(14,088)	(16,725)	2,637	3,058
Acquired intangibles	(33,882)	(37,279)	3,397	6,794
Deferred revenue	2,107	1,668	439	(0)
Right-of-use liability	16,209	15,039	1,170	(1,346)
Right-of-use or sublease asset	(16,346)	(15,059)	(1,287)	209
Intangible asset - software	97	181	(84)	1,129
Expected credit loss provision	829	971	(142)	(67)
Employee provisions	12,148	10,583	1,565	4,178
Financial assets	0	(189)	189	11,726
Share-based payments	1,036	987	48	557
Other deferred tax differences	3,000	4,240	(1,239)	(4,020)
Net deferred tax balance	**(28,890)**	**(35,583)**		
Deferred tax recognised against profit and loss and other comprehensive income			**9,707**	**22,217**
Deferred tax asset or liability write off on disposal			**2,623**	
Deferred tax asset or liability recognised on acquisition			**(5,637)**	

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Consolidated	**30 June 2026**	**30 June 2025**
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Cash on hand	1	2
Cash at bank	125,238	130,342
	125,239	**130,344**

9. Trade and other receivables

Consolidated	**30 June 2026**	**30 June 2025**
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Trade receivables	109,871	94,135
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,907)	(4,211)
	105,964	89,924
Other receivables	18,222	8,573
Trade and other receivables - current	**124,186**	**98,497**
Non-current assets		
Other receivables	655	758

The increase during the period includes $12.2 million of trade and other receivables recognised on the acquisition of Nexgen Group as part of a business combination (refer to note 31).

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Allowance for expected credit losses

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Opening balance	4,211	5,163
Additional provisions recognised	4,518	2,712
Additions through business combinations	611	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	(5,433)	(3,664)
Closing balance	**3,907**	**4,211**

10. Inventories

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Inventory	10,026	3,087

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Routers	7,131	2,956
IP Phones	2,558	42
Other	337	89
	10,026	**3,087**

The increase during the period includes inventories of $1.7 million in the Nexgen Group which was acquired through business combination (refer note 31) and inventories of $2.4 million acquired as part of AGL Telco asset acquisition.

Inventories recognised as an expense (Network and hardware expenses) during the year amounted to $17.6 million (2025: $14.8 million).

11. Financial assets

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Deposits	154	613
Lease receivable	368	-
Deferred consideration	8,572	-
	9,094	**613**
Non-current assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	7,200
Lease receivable	1,544	-
Deferred consideration	517	-
	2,061	**7,200**

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Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Note	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
		$'000	$'000
Opening balance		7,200	103,697
Disposal		(7,600)	(99,804)
Marked to market fair valuation		400	3,307
Closing balance		**-**	**7,200**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the directors of the Group have elected to designate these financial assets as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognising short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for medium/long-term purposes.

Financial asset disposed during the current year

During the year, the Group disposed of its investment in Accumo Group Pty Ltd as part of a strategic portfolio review and focus on core operations. The investment was sold for $7.6 million, resulting in a profit before tax of $0.3 million, net of costs recognised directly in equity. The carrying amount of the investment was $7.2 million.

12. Contract assets

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Contract assets	8,556	-
Non-current assets		
Contract assets	25,946	-

On 25 August 2025, the Company entered into an exclusive six-year wholesale agreement with More Telecom and its jointly operated group company, Tangerine Telecom (More & Tangerine). This agreement commenced on 30 June 2026 after the successful migration of More & Tangerine's existing customer base to Aussie Broadband's network.

In consideration of this agreement, the Company provided More & Tangerine a cash incentive of $6.0 million and issued 5,876,944 shares with 50% of the shares escrowed for 12 months from 25 August 2025 and 50% escrowed until 30 June 2027.

These settlement amounts (being cash and issued shares) have been capitalised as contract assets, as they represent costs incurred to obtain the contract and are expected to be recovered through future revenues generated under the agreement. Accordingly, these costs will be amortised as a reduction of revenue on a systematic basis over the contract term, with the commencement of the contract in July 2026.

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13. Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets		
Fibre Network - at cost	97,024	85,236
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(12,650)	(8,692)
	84,374	**76,544**
Leasehold improvements - at cost	9,149	10,468
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,473)	(6,948)
	2,676	**3,520**
Plant and equipment - at cost	161,586	164,265
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(119,996)	(115,889)
	41,590	**48,376**
Motor vehicles - at cost	348	234
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(229)	(184)
	119	**50**
Office and computer equipment - at cost	22,487	14,366
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(13,102)	(11,120)
	9,385	**3,246**
Capital Work in progress	5,796	16,529
	143,940	**148,265**

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Note	Fibre Network	Leasehold Improvement	Plant & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Office & Computer Equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024		62,227	3,448	50,271	127	3,691	11,007	130,771
Additions		-	1,972	17,224	-	1,226	25,198	45,620
Disposals		-	(416)	(921)	(30)	(5)	-	(1,372)
Foreign currency translation effect		-	3	307	-	3	6	319
Transfers in/(out)		17,629	-	2,053	-	-	(19,682)	-
Depreciation expense		(3,312)	(1,487)	(20,558)	(47)	(1,669)	-	(27,073)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**76,544**	**3,520**	**48,376**	**50**	**3,246**	**16,529**	**148,265**
Additions		-	1,546	9,821	35	3,384	15,731	30,517
Additions through business combinations	31	-	19	56	70	44	-	189
Disposals		-	(592)	(5,766)	-	(10)	-	(6,368)
Transfers in/(out)		11,788	-	9,955	-	4,721	(26,464)	-
Depreciation expense		(3,958)	(1,817)	(20,852)	(36)	(2,000)	-	(28,663)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**84,374**	**2,676**	**41,590**	**119**	**9,385**	**5,796**	**143,940**

14. Intangibles

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets		
Goodwill - at cost	395,982	389,005
IP Addresses - at cost	16,695	16,695
Customer relationships - at cost	285,210	164,517
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(59,706)	(49,256)
	225,504	**115,261**
Software - at cost	149,149	120,745
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(51,475)	(36,318)
	97,674	**84,427**
Brands - at cost	11,940	10,647
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(5,205)	(5,200)
	6,735	**5,447**
	742,590	**610,835**

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Note	Goodwill	IP Addresses	Customer relationships	Software	Brands	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024		**389,005**	**12,839**	**131,314**	**71,234**	**5,447**	**609,839**
Additions		-	3,856	18	27,594	-	31,468
Disposals		-	-	-	(158)	-	(158)
Amortisation expense		-	-	(16,071)	(14,243)	-	(30,314)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**389,005**	**16,695**	**115,261**	**84,427**	**5,447**	**610,835**
Additions		-	-	115,254	28,915	206	144,375
Additions through business combinations	31	23,954	-	19,672	10	1,087	44,723
Disposals		(16,977)	-	(8,475)	-	-	(25,452)
Amortisation expense		-	-	(16,208)	(15,678)	(5)	(31,891)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**395,982**	**16,695**	**225,504**	**97,674**	**6,735**	**742,590**

AGL Telco asset acquisition

During the year, the Group acquired intangible assets comprising customer relationships of $115.3m and brand of $0.2m as part of AGL Telco asset acquisition. The acquired assets have been initially recognised at cost, being the consideration attributable to the acquired intangible assets and directly attributable transaction costs.

Intangible assets

Customer relationship assets are amortised over their estimated useful life. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as Goodwill, IP Addresses and the remaining Brands are tested for impairment annually or when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The impairment testing undertaken by the Group has not indicated any impairment to goodwill, IP Addresses or Brands.

Impairment testing of intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, regardless of any indication of impairment.

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The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGUs) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use (VIU).

Intangible assets deemed to have indefinite useful lives are allocated to CGUs based on the lowest level at which largely independent cash inflows are identifiable. The Group has determined that its CGUs align with its operating segments, as outlined in Note 4.

Change in cash-generating unit (CGU) structure

As outlined in Note 4 Operating segments, on 1 July 2025 the Group realigned its structure into three key operating segments. In line with this change, the Group re-evaluated its CGUs and updated the allocation of goodwill, other intangible assets and corporate assets in accordance with the principles of AASB 136.

The number of CGUs was reduced to three, with relevant assets reallocated using a relative value approach to the CGUs expected to benefit from the reorganisation synergies.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had five CGUs. The amount of goodwill and other intangible assets allocated to the CGUs was as follows:

Consolidated	Residential	Business	Enterprise and Government	Wholesale	Symbio	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Goodwill	51,250	58,102	81,098	48,786	149,769	389,005
Other intangible assets	28,165	31,931	44,570	26,811	90,353	221,830

The table below shows the revised amount of goodwill and other intangible assets allocated to the new CGUs as at 30 June 2026:

Consolidated	Residential	Business, Enterprise and Government	Wholesale	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Goodwill	51,250	155,163	189,569	395,982
Other intangible assets	143,150	97,220	106,238	346,608

Valuation methodology

The recoverable amounts for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives were estimated using VIU calculations. These are based on discounted cash flow projections covering a five-year forecast period, reflecting management's best estimates of future business and economic conditions.

Assets without independent cash inflows (e.g. brands) are allocated across CGUs using consistent allocation methodologies.

Value in use (VIU) is calculated as the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from continued use of the asset and from its disposal. Any resulting impairment is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the relevant period.

Assumptions used

The primary assumptions in the CGU cash flow projections include revenue and expense growth rates, gross margins and anticipated future capital expenditure. These assumptions are based on FY27 budget, 3-year forecast model, and the Group's strategic plans that factor into consideration historic performance, projected macroeconomic and industry conditions.

Terminal growth rate reflects the Group's expectation of the long-term performance of the CGUs and is calculated using a perpetuity growth formula based on cash flow forecasts using a weighted average cost of capital (after tax) and forecast growth rate. Terminal growth rate of 2.5% (30 June 2025: 2.5%) used for each CGU does not exceed the forecasted long-term Australian inflation rate. A weighted average cost of capital (before tax) of between 12% to 13% (30 June 2025: 12.0% to 12.5%) has been used for all CGUs.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group has conducted an analysis of the sensitivity of the impairment tests to consider any reasonable change in the key assumptions, such as revenue, the terminal value growth rate and discount rates applied. Any reasonable possible change in the terminal value growth rate and discount rates did not cause the CGU's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

The forecast revenue growth rate is a key area of judgement in management's impairment assessment. The impairment assessments incorporate management's forecast revenue growth assumptions over the forecast period, which reflect the Group's expectations of future performance and market conditions.

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Sensitivity analysis indicates that a significant deterioration in forecast revenue growth would be required for the available headroom to be fully utilised.

The forecast revenue CAGR would need to reduce by approximately 38% for the Business, Enterprise and Government CGU and 60% for the Wholesale CGU for the available headroom to be fully utilised.

Each of the above sensitivities assumes that the forecast revenue growth assumption changes in isolation, while all other key assumptions are held constant. In reality, a change in forecast revenue growth may be accompanied by changes in other assumptions, which may increase or decrease the impact on the recoverable amount.

15. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Group leases property, infrastructure and network equipment under lease agreements of 3 to 15 years.

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets		
Network and other equipment	77,944	78,084
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(48,663)	(43,576)
	29,281	**34,508**
Property	38,319	27,106
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(14,857)	(10,703)
	23,462	**16,403**
	52,743	**50,911**

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values of the Right-of-use assets at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Note	Property	Network and other equipment	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024		**21,435**	**28,240**	**49,675**
Additions		589	19,437	20,026
Disposals		(235)	(1,713)	(1,948)
Modifications		35	-	35
Foreign currency translation effects		33	28	61
Depreciation expense		(5,454)	(11,484)	(16,938)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**16,403**	**34,508**	**50,911**
Additions		12,220	6,915	19,135
Additions through business combinations	31	1,608	-	1,608
Disposals		(950)	(2,291)	(3,241)
Foreign currency translation effects		2	8	10
Depreciation expense		(5,821)	(9,859)	(15,680)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**23,462**	**29,281**	**52,743**

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Reconciliations

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under note 18 Financial Liabilities) and the movements during the year.

Consolidated	Note	Property	Network and other equipment	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2024		**27,401**	**26,976**	**54,377**
Additions		470	19,402	19,872
Foreign currency translation effects		52	-	52
Disposals		(706)	(1,798)	(2,504)
Modifications		48	-	48
Accretion of interest		978	2,473	3,451
Payments		(8,568)	(16,345)	(24,913)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**19,675**	**30,708**	**50,383**
Additions		12,995	6,915	19,910
Additions through business combinations	31	1,537	-	1,537
Disposals		(892)	(856)	(1,748)
Accretion of interest		830	2,283	3,113
Payments		(7,141)	(11,158)	(18,299)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**27,004**	**27,892**	**54,896**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 32 Financial Risk Management.

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Depreciation expense of ROU assets	15,680	16,938
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,113	3,451
Expense relating to short-term leases (not included in the measurement of the lease liability)	1,491	1,646
	20,284	**22,035**

The Group had cash outflows for ROU leases of $18,299,000 (30 June 2025: $24,913,000) which includes interest of $3,113,000 (30 June 2025: $3,451,000).

The Group has lease contracts for property that contain variable payments based on the outcome of market rent reviews and the Consumer Price Index ('CPI'). The potential future cash outflows relating to changes in these variable payments are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities until those indexes or rates change in the future and affect cash outflows.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs.

The Group has determined that, with the exception of data network cable leases, it is reasonably certain of exercising all extension options in its current lease agreements. The potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension options have therefore been included in the measurement of lease liabilities.

Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see note 3 for significant judgements, estimates and assumptions).

16. Trade and other payables

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	137,800	89,824
Accrued charges	45,276	48,028
Other creditors	396	6,739
	183,472	**144,591**

The increase during the period includes $2.7 million of trade and other payables recognised on the acquisition of Nexgen Group as part of a business combination (refer to note 31).

Refer to note 32 for further information on financial risk management.

17. Employee benefits

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	13,659	12,673
Long service leave	7,225	5,161
	20,884	**17,834**
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	4,781	4,317

18. Financial liabilities

Consolidated	Note	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
		$'000	$'000
Borrowings		212,583	208,111
Lease liability	15	54,896	50,383
		267,479	**258,494**

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Lease liability	15,366	13,215
Non-Current liabilities		
Borrowings	212,583	208,111
Lease liability	39,530	37,168
	252,113	**245,279**

Refer to note 32 for further information on financial risk management.

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Borrowings - Syndicated debt facility

The Group has a syndicated debt facility which is secured over all present and subsequently acquired property of the Group, excluding certain properties under lease arrangements. On 28 January 2026, the Group amended its existing syndicated debt facility agreement. There are three facilities under the amended agreement as follows:

- **Facility A** - $200,000,000 – maturing 30 January 2029. This facility has been fully drawn and recorded as non current at balance date.
- **Facility B** - $180,000,000 – maturing 30 January 2031. This facility has been partially drawn and recorded as non-current at balance date.
- **Facility D** - $25,000,000 working capital facility – maturing on 30 January 2029. This facility has not been drawn down as at balance date.

Under the terms of these facilities the Group is required to comply with the following financial covenants

- Net leverage ratio to be less than 3.0 at 30 June 2026 and each half-year end date thereafter; and
- Interest cover ratio to be not less than 3.0 times at each half-year end and year end.

As at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 the Group complied with these covenants. The Group anticipates complying with these covenants for the year ending 30 June 2027.

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Consolidated - 30 June 2026	Note	Opening 1 July 2025	Changes from financing cash flows	New/modified /terminated arrangements	Accreted interest	Closing 30 June 2026
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Borrowings		208,111	3,514	-	958	212,583
Lease liabilities	15	50,383	(18,299)	19,699	3,113	54,896
		258,494	**(14,785)**	**19,699**	**4,071**	**267,479**

Consolidated - 30 June 2025	Note	Opening 1 July 2024	Changes from financing cash flows	New/modified /terminated arrangements	Accreted interest	Closing 30 June 2025
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Borrowings		297,171	(90,000)	-	940	208,111
Lease liabilities	15	54,377	(24,913)	17,468	3,451	50,383
		351,548	**(114,913)**	**17,468**	**4,391**	**258,494**

19. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent consideration received from customers for goods or services that have not yet been transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies the related performance obligations.

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	52,701	51,806
Non-Current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	3,763	3,202
Reconciliation		
Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:		
Opening balance	55,008	57,305
Payments received in advance (excluding GST)	1,254,323	1,151,937
Transfer to revenue	(1,252,867)	(1,154,234)
Closing balance	**56,464**	**55,008**

20. Provisions and other liabilities

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Deferred consideration	2,586	-
Lease make good	1,100	270
Other provisions	2,248	33
	5,934	**303**
Non-Current liabilities		
Lease make good	849	690

The Group recognised a contingent consideration of $2.6 million in connection with the acquisition of the Nexgen Group as part of a business combination (refer to note 31).

The increase in other provisions primarily relates to obligations arising from contractual matters associated with the acquisition of the Nexgen Group. The provision reflects management's best estimate of expenditure required to settle these obligations and is expected to be utilised over future reporting periods.

21. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Profit after income tax expense for the year	35,283	32,835
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	76,234	74,325
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of non current assets	(138)	560
Net loss on disposal of businesses	14,378	-
Costs relating to investing activities	3,807	-
Equity settled share-based payments	2,498	(2,225)
Debt cost amortisation	810	940
Conditional consideration released	-	23
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(18,465)	(3,386)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(2,798)	3,231
Increase in contract assets	(6,563)	-
Increase in net tax assets	(13,075)	(22,049)
Increase in prepayments	(8,834)	(4,050)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	34,316	(5,699)
Increase/(Decrease) in contract liabilities	2,245	(2,306)
Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefits	2,002	(3,802)
Net cash from operating activities	**121,700**	**68,397**

Net cash from operating activities increased by $53.3 million during the period primarily resulting from higher operating earnings and favourable working capital movements for the Group.

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22. Fair values

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

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Set out below is the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to their measurement bases together with their carrying amounts as reported in the Statement of Financial Position:

Consolidated - 30 June 2026	Note	At Amortised cost	At fair values	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	125,239	-	125,239
Trade and other receivables	9	124,841	-	124,841
Financial assets - Deposits	11	154	-	154
Deferred consideration	11	-	9,089	9,089
Lease receivable	11	1,912	-	1,912
Total assets		**252,146**	**9,089**	**261,235**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	16	183,472	-	183,472
Borrowings	18	212,583	-	212,583
Deferred consideration		-	2,586	2,586
Lease liabilities	15	54,896	-	54,896
Contract liabilities	19	56,464	-	56,464
Total liabilities		**507,415**	**2,586**	**510,001**

Consolidated - 30 June 2025	Note	At Amortised cost	At fair values	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	130,344	-	130,344
Trade and other receivables	9	99,255	-	99,255
Financial assets - Deposits	11	613	-	613
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	-	7,200	7,200
Total assets		**230,212**	**7,200**	**237,412**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	16	144,591	-	144,591
Borrowings	18	208,111	-	208,111
Lease liabilities	15	50,383	-	50,383
Contract liabilities	19	55,008	-	55,008
Total liabilities		**458,093**	**-**	**458,093**

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

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Fair value hierarchy - financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Set out below is the reconciliation of financial assets carried at fair value within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Opening balance as at 1 July	**7,200**	**7,200**
Disposal	(7,200)	-
Balance as at 30 June	**-**	**7,200**

Set out below is the reconciliation of financial liabilities carried at fair value within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Opening balance as at 1 July	**-**	**477**
Contingent consideration	2,586	23
Contingent consideration payments	-	(500)
Balance as at 30 June	**2,586**	**-**

Fair value hierarchy - financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The Group has determined that the carrying values of financial instruments carried at amortised cost approximate fair value.

23. Issued capital

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	Shares	Shares	$'000	$'000
Ordinary shares - fully paid	315,425,041	286,699,099	622,213	477,826

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date(s)	Shares	$'000
Opening balance	**1 July 2024**	**295,518,061**	**513,168**
Long-Term Incentive Plan	3 September 2024	100,000	148
NED Share Plan	3 September 2024	24,281	68
Employee Share Plan	25 September 2024	78,705	296
NED Share Plan	25 October 2024	2,243	8
Share buy-backs	25 February 2025 - 16 May 2025	(9,024,191)	(35,862)
Balance	**30 June 2025**	**286,699,099**	**477,826**
Wholesale agreement with More Telecom (net of cost)	25 August 2025	5,876,944	24,573
Employee Share Plan	24 February 2026	817,912	3,814
Acquisition of AGL Telco (net of cost)	15 June 2026	22,031,086	116,000
Closing balance	**30 June 2026**	**315,425,041**	**622,213**

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Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

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

Share buy-back

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group completed $35,862,000 on-market buy-backs and bought back a total of 9,024,191 ordinary shares at an average price of $3.97. These shares were subsequently cancelled. There were no share buy-backs during the year ended 30 June 2026.

Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of any financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

24. Reserves

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Foreign currency reserve	901	465
Share-based payments reserve	2,042	1,157
	2,943	**1,622**

Foreign currency reserve

The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars.

Share-based payments reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration, and other parties as part of their compensation for services.

25. Retained profits

Consolidated	Note	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
		$'000	$'000
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial year		65,887	17,536
Profit after income tax expense for the year		35,283	32,835
Dividends paid	28	(14,063)	(23,585)
Transfer from revaluation surplus reserve		216	39,101
Retained profits at the end of the financial year		**87,323**	**65,887**

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26. Share based payments

Share based payment benefits are equity-settled transactions provided to certain employees via the Company's Long-Term Incentives (LTI) Plan.

Under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan the Key Management Personnel and other senior employees have been awarded options to receive shares in the Company at a future date subject to performance hurdles and Board discretion. The Plan is designed to provide incentive awards with the purpose of providing competitive, performance-based remuneration to align and deliver on long-term shareholder value. Participation is at the discretion of the Board following recommendations by the People and Community Committee.

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Company granted long-term incentives in the form of Zero Exercise Price Options (ZEPO) with:

- 66.67% subject to Earning Per Share (EPS) growth, measured over the 3-year performance period (from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028); and
- 33.33% subject to growth in the Group's relative Total Shareholder Return (rTSR) during the 3-year performance period (from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028).

The terms and conditions and valuation approach are as follows:

	FY26 LTI ZEPOs	FY26 LTI ZEPOs	FY25 LTI Options	FY25 LTI ZEPOs	FY24 LTI Options	FY23 LTI Options	FY22 LTI options
Issue date	1 July 2025	1 July 2025	1 July 2024	1 July 2024	1 July 2023	1 July 2022	1 July 2021
Vesting condition*	Service and EPS growth	Service and rTSR	Service	Service and EPS growth	Service	Service	Service
Market price at grant of option	$3.96	$3.96	$3.52	$3.52	$2.93	$3.30	$2.85
Exercise price of option**	Nil	Nil	$3.52	Nil	$2.93	$3.30	$2.85
Vesting date	1 Jul 2028	1 Jul 2028	1 Jul 2027	1 Jul 2027	1 Jul 2026	1 Jul 2025	1 July 2024
Expiry date	30 Jun 2031	30 Jun 2031	30 Jun 2030	30 Jun 2030	30 Jun 2029	30 Jun 2028	30 June 2027
Expected share price volatility at grant	46%	46%	42%	42%	41%	55%	45%
Expected dividend yield per annum	2%	2%	2%	2%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Risk-free interest rate per annum**	3.65%	3.65%	4.09%	4.09%	3.91%	3.23%	0.77%
Fair value per option	$3.00	$2.05	$1.35	$2.86	$1.14	$1.58	$1.06
Valuation methodology	Discounted Face Value	Monte Carlo	Black-Scholes	Discounted Face Value	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes
Number of options issued	550,201	274,965	1,572,967	563,471	2,199,462	882,106	1,138,678
Forfeited	(17,736)	(8,841)	(418,370)	(111,971)	(616,060)	(170,385)	(63,141)
Exercised	-	-	-	-	-	(160,138)	(403,616)
Expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unexpired	**532,465**	**266,124**	**1,154,597**	**451,500**	**1,583,402**	**551,583**	**671,921**

*Each option is to subscribe for one share when issued, the shares will rank equally with other shares. Unless the terms on which an option was offered specify otherwise, an option may be exercised at any time after the vesting date.

**Exercise price of the option at the grant date is the 10-day volume weighted average price (VWAP) up to and including 30 June immediately before the issue date.

***Risk-free interest rate per annum (being the 5-year Australian Government bond yield).

The Company has established a Non-Executive Directors' Fee Sacrifice Plan under which directors can elect to sacrifice some or all of their directors' fees in exchange for rights to acquire shares in the Company, such rights to convert to shares (referred as 'NED Rights') with no additional price payable on dates determined by the Directors which will generally be following the half and full year financial results announcement.

51,060 NED Rights were granted for FY26. 13,290 NED Rights were cancelled on 3 September 2025 after ordinary shares (upon conversion of FY25 NED Rights) were allocated to the respective Non-Executive Directors from Employee Share Trust.

On 24 February 2026, 25,530 NED Rights were cancelled (upon conversion of tranche 1 of FY26 NED Rights into ordinary shares) and allocated to the respective Non-Executive Directors from the Employee Share Trust. Also, 7,879 FY26 NED Rights relating to a departing director were cancelled.

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Expense arising from share-based payment transactions	$'000	$'000
Long-Term Incentive Plan	2,077	2,042

27. Earnings per share

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Profit after income tax	35,283	32,835

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	293,345,611	293,373,485
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Options over ordinary shares	2,221,564	632,375
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	295,567,175	294,005,860

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	12.03	11.19
Diluted earnings per share	11.94	11.17

28. Dividends

Dividends

On 22 September 2025, a fully franked dividend of 2.4 cents per ordinary share was paid in respect of the year ended 30 June 2025. This dividend totalled $7,021,823.

On 23 February 2026, the directors declared an interim ordinary dividend of 2.4 cents per ordinary share. This totalled $7,041,453 and was paid on 23 March 2026.

On 24 August 2026, the directors declared a final fully franked dividend of 3.6 cents per ordinary share for the year ended 30 June 2026. The record date for the final dividend will be 7 September 2026, with payment to be made on 21 September 2026. This dividend is estimated to total $11.4 million.

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Franking credits

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Franking credits available at the reporting date based on a tax rate of 30%	88,483	49,496
Income tax payable	3,560	20,021
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30%	92,043	69,517

29. Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of each financial year but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	5,982	3,179

Capital commitments relate to contractual commitments associated with upgrades to network infrastructure and the development of the fibre network.

30. Disposal of businesses

On 26 March 2026, the Group completed the divestment of 100% of the share capital of Digital Sense Hosting Pty Ltd. The total consideration amounted to approximately $20.3 million, comprising $16.9 million settled in cash at completion and a contingent consideration of $3.4 million subject to customer retention and specified performance metrics.

The Group recognised a loss after tax of $17.2 million (income tax benefit of $3.5 million) after accounting for legal and professional fees associated with the divestment. This amount includes the impairment of goodwill of $14.8 million recognised at 31 December 2025 when the assets were classified as held for sale.

On 1 April 2026, the Group disposed the Buddy Telco brand and related customer assets for a cash consideration of $6.5 million. As at 30 June 2026, $0.8 million has been received and remaining $5.7 million is receivable in $0.4 million monthly instalments and is classified as a financial asset. A profit after tax of $4.4 million (income tax expense of $1.9 million) has been recognised after deducting relevant costs associated with the divestment. On a net basis, the Group has recognised a loss before tax of $14.4 million in relation to the above divestments.

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31. Business combinations

On 31 March 2026, the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Nexgen Investment Group Pty Ltd ("Nexgen"), a provider of business communications, unified communications, connectivity and technology solutions to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across Australia.

Nexgen enhances the Group's SME offering through the addition of complementary business telephony, office technology and AI-enabled solutions, whilst expanding its national sales footprint and customer base. Nexgen services approximately 6,000 SME customers, with typical customer contract terms of four to five years.

The acquisition strengthens the Group's position in the SME market and provides opportunities for revenue growth, margin expansion and operating synergies.

For the period to 30 June 2026, Nexgen contributed revenue of $11.1 million and profit after tax of $0.4 million to the Group's results (including $0.5 million amortisation of acquired intangibles). If the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2025, the Group estimates that consolidated revenue would have been $44.0 million and the consolidated profit after tax $5.4 million (including $2.0 million amortisation of acquired intangibles).

Consideration transferred

The initial consideration comprised cash consideration of $44.1 million and contingent consideration of up to $5.9 million. At completion, the initial cash consideration of $44.1 million, together with a working capital and net debt adjustment of $2.8 million, was settled in cash.

The contingent consideration is subject to Nexgen achieving specified performance targets. Its fair value has been determined using a probability-weighted assessment of expected future payments, with $2.6 million recognised as a financial liability at acquisition.

Acquisition costs

The Group incurred $1.9 million of legal fees, due diligence and advisory costs in relation to the acquisition. These costs were recognised within Business acquisition expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities acquired at the date of acquisition. As of the date of this report, due to the acquisition completing close to balance date, the accounting for the net identifiable assets is provisional and has not been finalised due to the ongoing work on the identification and valuation of the net assets acquired. Therefore, the amounts recognised are subject to change.

Details of the acquisition are as follows:

	Fair value
	$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,122
Trade and other receivables	12,184
Prepayments	847
Inventories	1,736
Plant and equipment	189
Right-of-use assets	1,608
Intangible assets	20,769
Trade payables	(2,722)
Deferred tax liability (net)	(5,636)
Employee benefits	(1,511)
Provisions and other liabilities	(2,455)
Financial liabilities	(1,537)
Fair value of separately identifiable assets and liabilities acquired	**25,594**

The trade and other receivables comprise gross contractual amounts due of $13.0 million, of which $0.8 million was expected to be uncollectable at the date of acquisition.

Fair values have been established as follows:

Plant and equipment

Valued as assets in use having regard to the estimated useful life of the assets.

Intangible assets:

- **Customer relationships** - multi-period excess earnings which considers the present value of net cash flows expected to be generated by the customer relationships
- **Brand** - relief-from-royalty method has been used. The relief-from-royalty method considers the discounted estimated royalty payments that are expected to be avoided as a result of the intellectual property being owned.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	$'000
Consideration transferred	49,548
Less: Identifiable intangibles acquired	(20,769)
Less: Other net assets acquired	(10,743)
Add: Deferred tax liability on limited life intangibles	5,918
Goodwill on acquisition	**23,954**

The acquired goodwill was mainly attributable to management workforce, synergistic benefits and future growth opportunities. None of the acquired goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

32. Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk management is carried out by senior executives under supervision of the Audit and Risk Compliance Committee (ARCC) as delegated by the Board of Directors (the Board). The executives are responsible for the identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the Group and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Executives report to the ARCC and the Board on a regular basis.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise of a syndicated borrowing facility (see note 18) lease liabilities (see note 15) and trade and other payables (see note 16). The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The Group is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

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Interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowing obtained at variable rates exposes the Group to cashflow interest rate risk. Borrowings obtained at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk (see note 18).

The Group had no hedging arrangements in place during the period having considered the relative pricing of hedges against the risk exposure in the context of its enterprise wide risk management framework. The Group will continue to monitor the economic conditions and the hedging market and consider its risk management strategies accordingly.

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have affected profit or loss by the amounts shown below. As the Group had no hedging arrangements that give rise to a direct impact on equity, the impact on equity would have been $nil.

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase/(decrease) in basis points	$'000
30 June 2026	100	2,173
	(100)	(2,173)
30 June 2025	100	2,300
	(100)	(2,300)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group manages its credit risk by obtaining, where possible, direct debit arrangements with its customers upon signing contracts for services. When in-arrears, payment arrangements are made where the expected credit provided is in excess of $1,000, typically with larger corporate accounts, these customers are assessed for their credit worthiness by obtaining credit rating agency information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. At 30 June 2026, there was no particular concentration of credit risk in any single customer (30 June 2025: $nil).

The Group has adopted a lifetime expected credit loss approach in estimating expected credit losses in relation to trade receivables through the use of a provision matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the Group based on recent sales experience, historical collection and forward-looking information that is available (factors specific to debtors and the economic environment such as industry wide events).

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than one year.

The ageing of the receivables and allowance for expected credit losses provided for above are as follows:

Consolidated - 30 June 2026	Note	<30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	9	99,081	2,854	1,001	6,935	109,871
Total expected credit loss	9	(1,774)	(243)	(135)	(1,755)	(3,907)

Consolidated - 30 June 2025	Note	<30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	9	81,440	2,939	3,082	6,674	94,135
Total expected credit loss	9	(945)	(187)	(154)	(2,925)	(4,211)

Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by monitoring cash flows.

Financing arrangements

Unused borrowing facilities at the reporting date:

Consolidated - 30 June 2026	Facility limit	Unused portion
	$	$
Syndicated debt - Facility A limit	200,000,000	-
Syndicated debt - Facility B limit	180,000,000	165,000,000
Syndicated debt - Facility D limit	25,000,000	25,000,000
ANZ performance guarantee facility limit	366,000	6,000
ANZ commercial card facility limit	500,000	443,012
ANZ standby letter of credit or guarantee facility	414,000	456
ANZ electronic payaway facility	1,000,000	1,000,000
NAB UCRE special purpose	26,908,213	26,908,213
NAB UCRE general purpose	4,500,000	4,500,000
NAB term loan	3,091,787	-
Westpac multi-option facility	5,000,000	263,000
Westpac standby letter of credit or guarantee facility	145,000	145,000
Westpac corporate card facility	836,561	49,338

Consolidated - 30 June 2025	Facility limit	Unused portion
	$	$
Syndicated debt - Facility A limit	220,000,000	170,000,000
Syndicated debt - Facility B limit	160,000,000	-
Syndicated debt - Facility D limit	25,000,000	25,000,000
ANZ performance guarantee facility limit	366,000	6,000
ANZ commercial card facility limit	500,000	421,510
ANZ standby letter of credit or guarantee facility	414,000	214,456
ANZ electronic payaway facility	1,000,000	-
NAB bank guarantee limit	94,200	-
Westpac multi-option facility	4,000,000	785,000
Westpac standby letter of credit or guarantee facility	145,000	145,000
Westpac corporate card facility	843,850	55,586

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the Group'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.

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Consolidated - 30 June 2026	Note	<1 year	>1 and <5 years	>5 years	Total remaining contractual maturities
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Non-derivatives					
Non-interest bearing					
Trade payables	16	183,472	-	-	183,472
Interest-bearing - variable					
Borrowings	18	-	212,583	-	212,583
Lease liabilities	15	15,366	31,919	7,611	54,896
Provision and other liabilities		5,934	746	103	6,783
Total non-derivatives		**204,772**	**245,248**	**7,714**	**457,734**

Consolidated - 30 June 2025	Note	<1 year	>1 and <5 years	>5 years	Total remaining contractual maturities
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Non-derivatives					
Non-interest bearing					
Trade payables	16	144,591	-	-	144,591
Interest-bearing - variable					
Borrowings	18	-	208,111	-	208,111
Lease liabilities	15	13,215	28,707	8,461	50,383
Provision and other liabilities		303	690	-	993
Total non-derivatives		**158,109**	**237,508**	**8,461**	**404,078**

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33. Parent entity information

During the year, the Group had interests and voting rights in the following controlled entities:

		Equity holding 30 June 2026	Equity holding 30 June 2025
Entity	Country of incorporation	%	%
Aussie Fibre Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Westvic Broadband Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Over the Wire Holdings Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Over the Wire Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
OTW Corp Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Digital Sense Hosting Pty Ltd*	Australia	-	100%
Netsip Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Sanity Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Telarus Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
VPN Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Access Digital Networks Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Comlinx Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Faktortel Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Faktortel Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Zintel Communications Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Comms Code Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Conference Call Asia Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Conference Call International Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Eureka Teleconferencing Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Internex Australia Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
IVox Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Mobile Service Solutions Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Symbio Holdings Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Symbio Global Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Neural Networks Technology Services Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Ozlink Conferencing Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Symbio Holdings Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%
Symbio Networks Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%
Symbio Holdings Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
Symbio Networks Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
Symbio Networks Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Symbio Wholesale (Singapore) Pte Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
Symbio Wholesale NZ Pty Limited	New Zealand	100%	100%
Symbio Wholesale Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Tariff Expert Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Telcoinabox Operations Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
TNZI Australia Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
TNZI International Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Symbio Networks New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	100%	100%
TNZI Singapore Pte Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
Symbio Networks UK Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Symbio Networks USA LLC	USA	100%	100%
ABB Residential Services Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Energy Telco Pty Limited**	Australia	100%	-
Energy Telco (South) Pty Limited**	Australia	100%	-
Nexgen Investment Group Pty Limited**	Australia	100%	-
Business Telecom Australia Pty Limited**	Australia	100%	-
Nexgen Capital Pty Limited**	Australia	100%	-

* Digital Sense Hosting Pty Ltd was disposed during the year. Refer to note 30.

** These subsidiaries entered into Group's existing Deed of Cross Guarantee in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 with effect from 8 May 2026.

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Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Company	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Profit after income tax	30,797	18,241
Total comprehensive income	**30,797**	**18,241**

Statement of financial position

Company	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Total current assets	128,370	144,518
Total assets	1,115,796	922,908
Total current liabilities	182,794	160,808
Total liabilities	436,979	406,006
Equity		
Issued capital	622,213	477,825
Share-based payments reserve	2,042	1,157
Retained profits	54,562	37,920
Total equity	**678,817**	**516,902**

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

Refer note 34 for deed of cross guarantee between the parent entity and its subsidiaries.

Contingent liabilities

The Group had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $nil).

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The Company had capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2026. Refer note 29.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the Group, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:

- 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.

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34. Deed of Cross Guarantee

The Company, Aussie Broadband Limited, and the wholly owned Australian subsidiaries as outlined in note 33, Parent entity information, are subject to a Deed of Cross Guarantee (Deed) under which each company guarantees the debts of the other.

Under the terms of ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785, those wholly owned subsidiaries that have entered into the Deed are granted relief from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements to prepare and lodge audited Financial Reports and Directors' Reports.

The statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position of the entities party to the Deed for the year ended, and as at 30 June 2026, are set out below:

Statement of profit or loss	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Revenue	1,250,542	1,137,755
Other income	1,273	619
Interest income	3,316	5,769
Network and hardware expenses	(795,879)	(714,339)
Employee expenses	(203,968)	(200,138)
Marketing expenses	(50,582)	(53,364)
Administration and other expenses	(39,218)	(35,040)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(74,803)	(72,466)
Interest expense	(17,277)	(20,726)
Loss on disposal of businesses	(14,378)	-
Business restructure expenses	(2,263)	(2,400)
Business acquisition expenses	(1,887)	-
Business integration expenses	-	(1,743)
Business startup expenses	(1,920)	-
Profit before income tax expense	**52,956**	**43,927**
Income tax expense	(18,984)	(11,729)
Profit after income tax expense	**33,972**	**32,198**

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Statement of financial position	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	112,164	121,157
Trade and other receivables	118,418	79,795
Inventories	9,571	3,088
Financial assets	9,094	613
Prepayments	39,326	31,228
	288,573	**235,881**
Non-current assets		
Trade and other receivables	655	758
Property, plant and equipment	115,887	144,071
Intangibles	741,022	610,835
Right-of-use assets	77,314	50,380
Financial assets	28,007	7,200
	962,885	**813,244**
Total assets	**1,251,458**	**1,049,125**
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	166,210	119,930
Contract liabilities	52,618	51,549
Financial liabilities	15,141	15,759
Current tax liabilities	3,560	20,021
Employee benefits	20,652	18,704
Provisions and other liabilities	5,933	992
Other	6,458	1,674
	270,572	**228,629**
Non-current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	3,763	3,202
Financial liabilities	251,961	241,984
Deferred tax liabilities	29,485	36,505
Employee benefits	4,781	3,203
Provisions and other liabilities	845	-
	290,835	**284,894**
Total liabilities	**561,407**	**513,523**
Net assets	**690,051**	**535,602**

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35. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors' loans and interests

The Group did not extend any loans to, nor were there any transactions with, Key Management Personnel.

The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of Key Management Personnel of the Group is set out below.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Group

Key Management Personnel **('KMP')** refer to those who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. KMP are deemed to include the following:

A. The Non-Executive Directors of the Group;

B. The Group Chief Executive Officer;

C. The Group Chief Financial Officer, and

D. The Group Executive Wholesale.

Compensation

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

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Short-term employee benefits	3,137	3,720
Post-employment benefits	154	202
Long-term benefits	76	23
Share-based payments	852	812
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**4,219**	**4,757**

36. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Aussie Broadband Limited is the Parent entity.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 35 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties

There were transactions with one of the non-executive director's companies (Rural Fibre Co Pty Ltd and Interworks Operations Pty Ltd) during the year.

The terms and conditions of these transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, in similar transactions with unrelated companies on an arm's length basis. The aggregate value of transactions related to the non-executive director and companies over which they have control or significant influence are as follows:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Sales		
Broadband and other services	38	1
Hardware sales	28	122
Sale of assets	-	45
Total sales	**66**	**168**

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Advisory services		
Special technical advisory	225	100
Total expenditure	**225**	**100**

Receivable from and payable to related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Trade receivables	-	135

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025:$nil).

37. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Group:

Consolidated	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Audit services		
Audit and review of the financial statements	950	1,002
Assurance services		
Regulatory sustainability report assurance services	79	-
Total remuneration of auditors	**1,029**	**1,002**

38. Events after the reporting period

On 24 August 2026, the directors declared a final fully franked dividend of 3.6 cents per ordinary share for the year ended 30 June 2026. The record date for the final dividend will be 7 September 2026, with payment to be made on 21 September 2026. This dividend is estimated to total $11.4 million.

On 24 August 2026, the Group announced its intention to undertake an on-market share buy-back of up to 10% of its issued capital.

No other matter has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

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Consolidated entity disclosure statement

Entity name	Entity type	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest %	Australian tax resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s) in which entity is a resident for tax purposes according to the law of foreign jurisdiction
Aussie Broadband Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Aussie Fibre Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Westvic Broadband Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Over the Wire Holdings Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Over the Wire Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
OTW Corp Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Netsip Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Sanity Holdings Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Telarus Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
VPN Solutions Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Access Digital Networks Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Comlinx Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Faktortel Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Faktortel Holdings Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Zintel Communications Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Comms Code Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Conference Call Asia Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Conference Call International Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Eureka Teleconferencing Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Internex Australia Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
IVox Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Mobile Service Solutions Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Symbio Holdings Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Symbio Global Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Neural Networks Technology Services Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Ozlink Conferencing Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Symbio Holdings Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Body corporate	Singapore	100%	No	Singapore
Symbio Networks Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Body corporate	Singapore	100%	No	Singapore
Symbio Holdings Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Body corporate	Malaysia	100%	No	Malaysia
Symbio Networks Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Body corporate	Malaysia	100%	No	Malaysia
Symbio Networks Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Symbio Wholesale (Singapore) Pte Limited	Body corporate	Singapore	100%	No	Singapore
Symbio Wholesale NZ Limited	Body corporate	New Zealand	100%	No	New Zealand
Symbio Wholesale Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Tariff Expert Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Telcoinabox Operations Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
TNZI Australia Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
TNZI International Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Symbio Networks New Zealand Limited	Body corporate	New Zealand	100%	No	New Zealand
TNZI Singapore Pte Limited	Body corporate	Singapore	100%	No	Singapore
Symbio Networks UK Limited	Body corporate	United Kingdom	100%	No	United Kingdom
Symbio Networks USA LLC	Body corporate	USA	100%	No	USA
ABB Residential Services Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Energy Telco Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	
Energy Telco (South) Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes	

Nexgen Investment Group Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes
Business Telecom Australia Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes
Nexgen Capital Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Yes

Key assumptions and judgements

The disclosure in the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) regarding the tax residency of foreign-incorporated subsidiaries is based on our interpretation and current understanding of the likely outcome, having regard to the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and relevant ATO guidance. Our assessment, supported by professional advice, indicates that these foreign subsidiaries may be considered both Australian tax residents and tax residents of the foreign jurisdictions in which they are incorporated. This position is supported by section 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, which requires the tax residency of each entity included in the CEDS to be assessed and disclosed.

For an entity that is an Australian resident, "Australian resident" takes its meaning from the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

For foreign entities, recent amendments to section 295(3A)(vi) and (vii) - effective for financial years commencing on or after 1 July 2024 clarify that an entity is considered a foreign resident where it is treated as such under the tax laws of the relevant foreign jurisdiction.

The final determination of the tax residency status of these subsidiaries may differ from our current assessment. Any change in the assessed tax residency status is considered unlikely to have a material impact on the Company's Australian tax position.

The Company is committed to complying with all applicable tax laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates, and currently completes tax filings in New Zealand, United Kingdom, the United States of America, Malaysia and Singapore which is supported by its documented Transfer Pricing policy.

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Directors' declaration 30 June 2026

In the Directors' opinion:

- The attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- The attached financial statements and notes comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 to the financial statements;
- The attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- At the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Consolidated Group will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee described in note 34 to the financial statements; and
- The information disclosed in the attached 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.



Adrian Fitzpatrick
Chair
24 August 2026



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Independent auditor's report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Aussie Broadband Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of Aussie Broadband Limited (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company gives a true and fair view, including of the ***Group***'s financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- Consolidated Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026
- Consolidated Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Consolidated Statement of changes in equity, and Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- Consolidated entity disclosure statement and accompanying basis of preparation as at 30 June 2026
- Notes, including material accounting policies
- Directors' Declaration.

The ***Group*** consists of the Company and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

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

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

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

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Key Audit Matters

The ***Key Audit Matters*** we identified are:

- Revenue from contracts with customers
- Valuation of goodwill and intangible assets

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.

Revenue from contracts with customers ($1,295m)

Refer to Note 2 Material accounting policies - *Revenue recognition* and Note 5 *Revenue* to the Financial Report

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit

Revenue from contracts with customers was a key audit matter due to the:
• quantum of service revenue earned during the year.
• audit effort required given the volume of contracts with customers and transactions during the period.
We involved IT specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.
	Our procedures included:
	• obtaining an understanding of the nature of the various revenue streams and the related revenue recording processes, systems and controls.
	• assessing the appropriateness of the Group's revenue recognition accounting policies against the requirements of the applicable accounting standards.
	• with the assistance of our IT specialists, testing key controls restricting access to authorised users and preventing unauthorised changes to the relevant IT systems for financial reporting.
	• utilising advanced and rules-based data analysis to identify gross revenue transactions with higher risk characteristics to focus our further testing. Selected a sample for further testing to underlying documentation. For each item selected, we;
	  • assessed existence of an underlying arrangement with the customer;
	  • compared the amounts invoiced to the customer against the underlying arrangement and matched the corresponding receipts to third-party bank statements;
	  • assessed the timing of the revenue recognition to the underlying arrangement, considering satisfaction of performance

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	obligations and against the Group's revenue recognition policy
	• testing, on a sample basis, the over time revenue transactions recorded throughout the year. This included:
	  • assessing existence of an underlying arrangement with the customers;
	  • comparing the amounts invoiced to customers to the underlying arrangement;
	  • assessing the timing of revenue recognition for each revenue contract against the underlying arrangement and the Group's revenue recognition policy.

Valuation of indefinite-life intangibles assets ($419m)	
Refer to Note 2 *Material accounting policies - Intangible assets* and Note 14 *Intangibles* to the Financial Report	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Valuation of goodwill and intangible assets was a key audit matter due to the: • size of the balance being 33% of total assets. • inherent complexity in auditing the forward-looking assumptions, including forecast operating cash flows, growth rates and terminal value growth rates, applied in the Group's value in use (VIU) models for each Cash Generating Units (CGUs), given the significant judgement involved. In particular, for certain CGUs, the market conditions increase the risk of future fluctuations and inaccurate forecasting for these forward-looking assumptions. • inherent complexity in auditing the discount rates, including the CGU specific risks, which are subject to judgement. We involved valuation specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.	Our procedures included: • assessing the appropriateness of the VIU method applied by the Group to perform the annual test of indefinite-life intangible assets for impairment against the requirements of accounting standards. • assessing the integrity of the value in use models used, including the accuracy of the underlying calculation formulas. • comparing the cash flow forecasts and key assumptions contained in the VIU models against the latest Board approved plan. • assessing the accuracy of previous Group forecasts to inform our evaluation of forecasts incorporated in the models. • challenging the Group's significant forecast cash flow assumptions in light of current market conditions. We compared forecast growth rates and terminal growth rates to published studies of industry trends and expectations and considered differences for the Group's operations. We used our knowledge of the

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	Group, its past performance, business and customers, industry experience and understanding of the relevant economic environment. • considering the sensitivity of the models to changes in key assumptions, such as forecast growth rates and discount rates, within a reasonably possible range to identify those assumptions that may have the largest impact if they are adjusted. We did this to identify CGUs at higher risk of impairment. • working with our valuation specialists to independently develop a discount rate range using publicly available market data for comparable entities, adjusted by risk factors specific to the Group and the industry it operates in. • assessing the related disclosures included in the Financial Report using our understanding of the matters obtained from our testing and against the requirements of accounting standards.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and specified sustainability disclosures within the Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report and our respective assurance opinion/conclusion.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

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

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

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Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

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

Directors' responsibilities

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

Our responsibilities

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 90 to 106 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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

KPMG

Simon Dubois

Partner

Melbourne

24 August 2026



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ASX additional information

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd listing rules and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. This information was current as at 31 July 2026.

Distribution of shareholders and holdings

Size of holding	Number of shares	% of issued shares	Number of holders
1 to 1,000	3,103,011	0.98	7,687
1,001 to 5,000	16,637,579	5.27	6,962
5,001 to 10,000	7,793,443	2.47	1,073
10,001 to 100,000	19,513,789	6.19	834
100,001 and over	268,377,219	85.09	68
Total	**315,425,041**	**100.00**	**16,624**

Included in the above total are 710 shareholders holding a less-than-marketable parcel of 105 shares based on the closing market price on 31 July 2026 of $4.77.

The holdings of the 20 largest shareholders of fully paid ordinary shares represent 80.54% of the shares.

Substantial shareholders

The following have disclosed a substantial shareholder notice:

Name of substantial holder	Person's vote (ordinary shares)	Voting power	Date of latest notice
AGL Energy Limited	22,031,086	6.98%	15 June 2026
Macquarie Group Limited	16,062,068	5.09%	3 July 2026
Aussie Broadband Limited	29,118,240	9.23%	15 June 2026

Twenty largest shareholders of fully paid ordinary shares

The names of the 20 largest shareholders of ordinary fully paid shares and the percentage of capital each holds are as follows:

		Shares	% of total
1	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	60,448,009	19.16
2	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	54,806,341	17.38
3	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	43,788,139	13.88
4	AGL SALES PTY LIMITED	22,031,086	6.98
5	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	13,082,166	4.15
6	PANAMA TRIAL PTY LTD	10,299,742	3.27
7	INTERTUBES PTY LTD	8,246,809	2.61
8	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <AGENCY LENDING A/C>	6,191,355	1.96
9	MORE TELECOM PTY LTD	5,876,944	1.86
10	DIGITAL INTERWORKS PTY LTD	5,617,768	1.78
11	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <WRAP SERVICES A/C>	5,076,334	1.61
12	IAN WATSON HOLDING COMPANY PTY LTD	4,000,000	1.27
13	MOLO CORP PTY LTD <MILIMAIS INVESTMENTS A/C>	3,270,479	1.04
14	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <HUB24 CUSTODIAL SERV LTD>	3,192,617	1.01
15	CAMBENIC PTY LTD	1,970,698	0.62

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		Shares	% of total
16	DAVID SWAN HOLDING COMPANY PTY LTD	1,920,074	0.61
17	AVONDALE INNOVATIONS PTY LTD <THE AVONDALE FAMILY A/C>	1,214,775	0.39
18	CPU SHARE PLANS PTY LTD <ABB EST UNALLOCATED A/C>	1,210,210	0.38
19	UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	986,817	0.31
20	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <AGENCY LENDING COLLATERAL>	824,100	0.25
Total		**254,054,463**	**80.54**
Balance of register		**61,370,578**	**19.46**

Voting rights

In accordance with the Company's Constitution, voting rights for ordinary shares are as follows:

A. On a show of hands, each member has one vote.

B. On a poll, each member has:

   i. one vote for each fully paid share; and

   ii. in the case of partly paid shares, that proportion of a vote as is equal to the proportion which the amount paid up on that shareholder's shares bears to the total issue price for the shares, excluding calls paid in advance of the due date for payment for the share.

Options, ZEPOs and NED Rights

All Options, ZEPOs, and NED Rights on issue do not carry a right to vote.

Shares subject to voluntary escrow

2,938,472 shares will be released from voluntary escrow on 26 August 2026. A further 2,938,472 shares are subject to voluntary escrow until 30 June 2027.

On-market buy-back

On 24 August 2026, the Company announced its intention to undertake an on-market share buy-back of up to 10% of the Company's issued capital over 12 months.

On-market share purchases

The Company and its Employee Share Trust did not make any on-market share purchases during the period.

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Corporate directory

Aussie Broadband Limited

ACN 132 090 192

ABN 29 132 090 192

Registered office

Level 1
14-22 Grey Street
Traralgon VIC 3844
1300 880 905

Board of Directors

Adrian Fitzpatrick	Non-Executive Chair
Michael Omeros	Executive Director
Sue Klose	Non-Executive Director
Sarah Adam-Gedge	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Cheryl Cai

Investor relations

Email: investors@team.aussiebroadband.com.au

Website:
www.aussiebroadband.com.au/investor-centre/

ASX

Aussie Broadband is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd (ASX) under the issuer code: ABB.

Share registry

Computershare Investor Services

GPO Box 2975
Melbourne VIC 3001

1300 850 505 (within Australia)

+61 3 9415 4000 (outside Australia)

View or update your holding details at
www.investorcentre.com.au

Auditor

KPMG

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