

**Industria Company No. 1 Limited  
Annual Report  
30 June 2025**

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Industria Company No. 1 Limited (the "Company") and its controlled entities (the "Group") is one of five entities that together comprise the Dexu Industria REIT (DXI) stapled entity which is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange under the "DXI" code. Dexu Asset Management Limited (DXAM) is the Manager of the Company.

The registered office of the Company is Level 30, Quay Quarter Tower, 50 Bridge Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000 and its principal place of business is Level 5, 80 Collins Street (South Tower), Melbourne, VIC 3000.

# Directors' Report

The Directors of Industria Company No. 1 Limited (the "Company" or "IC1") and its controlled entities (the "Group") present their Directors' Report together with the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Dexus Asset Management Limited (DXAM) is the appointed Manager of Industria Company No.1 Limited which is one of the five entities that comprise Dexus Industria REIT (DXI). DXAM is the Responsible Entity for the other four trusts which along with Industria Company No. 1 Limited comprise DXI.

## Directors

The following persons were Directors of DXAM and IC1, a stapled entity of DXI, at all times during the year and to the date of this Directors' Report, unless otherwise stated:

Directors	Appointed
Jennifer Horrigan, BBus, GradDipMgt, GradDipAppFin, MAICD	30 April 2012
Danielle Carter, BA/BCom, GradDipAppFin, CA, GAICD	17 October 2022
Emily Smith, BCom, GAICD	19 April 2022
Jonathan Sweeney, BCom, LLB, CFA, GAICD	17 October 2022
Melanie Bourke, BCom, MBA (Exec), CA, GAICD <sup>1</sup>	17 July 2024
Brett Cameron, LLB/BA, GAICD, FGIA – Alternate Director <sup>2</sup>	17 July 2024
Deborah Coakley, BBus, GAICD <sup>3</sup>	19 August 2021

1 Appointed as Executive Director effective 17 July 2024.

2 Ceased as alternate director for Deborah Coakley on 17 July 2024, and was appointed as alternate director for Melanie Bourke on 17 July 2024.

3 Resigned from the DXAM Board effective 17 July 2024.

## Company Secretaries

The names and details of the Company Secretaries of DXAM and IC1 as at 30 June 2025 are as follows:

### **Brett Cameron LLB/BA (Science and Technology), GAICD, FGIA**

Appointed: 16 September 2021

Brett is the General Counsel and a Company Secretary of Dexus companies and is responsible for the legal function, company secretarial services and compliance and governance systems and practices across the Dexus Group.

Prior to joining Dexus, Brett was Head of Legal for Macquarie Real Estate (Asia) and has held senior legal positions at Macquarie Capital Funds in Hong Kong and Minter Ellison in Sydney and Hong Kong. Brett has over 25 years' experience as inhouse counsel and in private practice in Australia and in Asia, where he worked on real estate structuring and operations, funds management, mergers and acquisitions, private equity and corporate finance across a number of industries.

### **Scott Mahony BBus (Acc), Grad Dip (Business Administration), MBA (eCommerce), Grad Dip (Applied Corporate Governance) FGIA, FCIS**

Appointed: 14 October 2022

Scott is the Head of Governance of Dexus and is responsible for the development, implementation and oversight of Dexus's governance policies and practices and internal audit function. Prior to being appointed the Head of Governance in 2018, Scott had oversight of Dexus's risk and compliance programs.

Scott joined Dexus in October 2005 after two years with Commonwealth Bank of Australia as a Senior Compliance Manager. Prior to this, Scott worked for over 11 years for Assure Services & Technology (part of AXA Asia Pacific) where he held various management roles.

## Attendance of Directors at Board Meetings and Board Committee Meetings

The number of Directors' meetings held during the year and each Director's attendance at those meetings is set out in the table below. The Directors met 16 times during the year, of which there were eight special meetings.

	DXAM Board		Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Jennifer Horrigan	16	16	6	6
Danielle Carter	16	16	6	6
Emily Smith	16	16	6	6
Jonathan Sweeney	16	16	6	6
Melanie Bourke <sup>1</sup>	16	16	—	—
Brett Cameron - Alternate Director <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—
Deborah Coakley <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—

1 Appointed as Executive Director effective 17 July 2024.

2 Ceased as alternate director for Deborah Coakley on 17 July 2024, and was appointed as alternate director for Melanie Bourke on 17 July 2024.

3 Resigned from the DXAM Board effective 17 July 2024..

Board Sub-committee and special meetings are held at a time to enable the maximum number of Directors to attend and are generally held to consider specific items that cannot be held over to the next scheduled main meeting.

## Directors' relevant interests

The relevant interests of each Director in DXI stapled securities as at the date of this Directors' Report are shown below:

Directors	No. of securities
Jennifer Horrigan	43,260
Danielle Carter	27,500
Emily Smith	10,450
Jonathan Sweeney	29,000
Melanie Bourke <sup>1</sup>	—
Brett Cameron - Alternate Director <sup>2</sup>	—
Deborah Coakley <sup>3</sup>	—

1 Appointed as Executive Director effective 17 July 2024.

2 Ceased as alternate director for Deborah Coakley on 17 July 2024, and was appointed as alternate director for Melanie Bourke on 17 July 2024.

3 Resigned from the DXAM Board effective 17 July 2024.

## Operating and Financial Review

The results of the operations of the Group are disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Group's net profit after tax for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was \$(306,000) (2024: \$527,000).

The Group is one of five entities that form Dexus Industria REIT ("DXI"), which is managed as a group. Information on the operations and financial position of DXI and its business strategies and prospects, of which the Group forms part thereof, is set out on pages 30 to 36 of the DXI Annual Report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

## Remuneration Report

No remuneration or director fees are paid out of the assets of IC1. Further, there are no employees of IC1. The Independent Directors receive director fees from the Dexus Group. Ms Deborah Coakley (and Mr Brett Cameron as Ms Coakley's Alternate up until 17 July 2024) and Ms Melanie Bourke (and Mr Brett Cameron as Ms Bourke's Alternate effective 17 July 2024) receive remuneration as employees of Dexus Group. Please refer to the Remuneration Report which forms part of the 2025 Dexus Annual Report. The Dexus Annual Report is available on the website [www.dexus.com](http://www.dexus.com).

There are no other key management personnel for IC1. The remuneration for the Directors is set out below:

Directors	
Jennifer Horrigan	Nil paid by IC1
Danielle Carter	Nil paid by IC1
Emily Smith	Nil paid by IC1
Jonathan Sweeney	Nil paid by IC1
Melanie Bourke <sup>1</sup>	Nil paid by IC1
Brett Cameron - Alternate Director <sup>2</sup>	Nil paid by IC1
Deborah Coakley <sup>3</sup>	Nil paid by IC1

1 Appointed as Executive Director effective 17 July 2024.

2 Ceased as alternate director for Deborah Coakley on 17 July 2024, and was appointed as alternate director for Melanie Bourke on 17 July 2024.

3 Resigned from the DXAM Board effective 17 July 2024.

This report has been prepared and audited in accordance with section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

## Directors' directorships in other listed entities

The following table sets out directorships of other ASX listed entities (unless otherwise stated), not including DXAM and IC1, held by the Directors at any time in the three years immediately prior to the end of the year, and the period for which each directorship was held.

Directors	Company	Date appointed	Date resigned
Jennifer Horrigan	QV Equities Limited	26 April 2016	31 March 2023
	A2B Australia Limited	11 September 2020	11 April 2024
Danielle Carter	BWP Management Limited	1 December 2021	—
Emily Smith	—	—	—
Jonathan Sweeney	EP&T Global Limited	1 March 2021	26 March 2024
Melanie Bourke <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
Brett Cameron - Alternate Director <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Deborah Coakley <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—

1 Appointed as Executive Director effective 17 July 2024.

2 Ceased as alternate director for Deborah Coakley on 17 July 2024, and was appointed as alternate director for Melanie Bourke on 17 July 2024.

3 Resigned from the DXAM Board effective 17 July 2024.

## Principal activities

During the year, the principal activity of the Group was to own, manage and develop high quality industrial warehouses and business parks, and to invest in the operations of Jandakot airport and related infrastructure. The Group did not have any employees during the year.

## Total value of Group assets

The total value of the assets of the Group as at 30 June 2025 was \$174,866,000 (2024: \$178,917,000). Details of the basis of this valuation are outlined in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and form part of this Directors' Report.

## Likely developments and expected results of operations

In the opinion of the Directors, disclosure of any further information regarding business strategies and future developments or results of the Group, other than the information already outlined in this Directors' Report or the Consolidated Financial Statements accompanying this Directors' Report would be unreasonably prejudicial to the Group.

## Significant changes in the state of affairs

During the financial year the Group had no significant changes in its state of affairs.

## Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

In August 2025, IC1 entered into conditional option contracts with Corval and Exceed Capital to sell its Brisbane Technology Park portfolio for combined proceeds of \$105.6 million excluding transaction costs. Settlement is expected to occur in August 2025 and November 2025 with each respective purchaser, subject to conditions precedent being satisfied.

Since the end of the year, the Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in their Directors' Report or the Consolidated Financial Statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or state of the Group's affairs in future financial periods.

## Dividends

Dividends paid or payable by the Group for the year ended 30 June 2025 were 1.410 cents per share which amounted to \$4,473,000 (2024: \$2,982,000) as outlined in note 5 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Interests in the Group Shares

The movement in shares on issue in the Group during the year and the number of shares on issue as at 30 June 2025 are detailed in note 11 and form part of this Directors' Report.

The number of interests in the Group held by DXAM and its related entities at the end of the financial year is 59,068,347 securities (2024: 60,128,451 securities).

The Group did not have any options on issue as at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

## Environmental regulation

The Dexus Group Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and Dexus Group Board Sustainability Committee (the Committees) oversee the policies, procedures and

systems that have been implemented to ensure the adequacy of its environmental risk management practices. It is the opinion of this Committee that adequate systems are in place for the management of its environmental responsibilities and compliance with its various licence requirements and regulations. Further, the Committee is not aware of any material breaches of these requirements.

The Dexus Group is subject to the reporting requirements of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act). The NGER Act requires the Dexus Group to report its annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.

The Dexus Group has implemented systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data required. The Dexus Group submitted its 2024 report to the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer on 30 October 2024 and will submit its 2025 report by 31 October 2025. During the 12 month period ending 30 June 2025, the Dexus Group complied with all the relevant requirements as set out by the NGER Act.

Information regarding the Dexus Group's participation in the NGER program is available at: [www.dexus.com/our-impact/sustainability](http://www.dexus.com/our-impact/sustainability)

## Indemnification and insurance

The insurance premium for a policy of insurance indemnifying Directors, Officers and others (as defined in the relevant policy of insurance) is paid by DXAM's parent entity, Dexus Holdings Pty Limited (DXH).

Subject to specified exclusions, the liabilities insured are for costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against Directors and Officers in their capacity as Directors and Officers of DXAM, its subsidiaries or such other entities, and other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the Directors and Officers in connection with such proceedings.

KPMG, (the "Auditor"), is indemnified out of the assets of DXAM pursuant to the Dexus Specific Terms and Conditions agreed for all engagements with KPMG, to the extent that DXAM inappropriately uses or discloses a report prepared by KPMG. The Auditor is not indemnified for the provision of services where such indemnification is prohibited by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

## Auditor

### Audit

During the financial year, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) resigned as the Group's auditor. Following consent by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), KPMG was appointed as the Group's auditor in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. In accordance with section 324DAA of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Group's lead auditor must be rotated every five years unless the Board grants approval to extend the term for up to a further two years.

### Non-audit services

The Group may decide to engage the Auditor on assignments, in addition to the statutory audit engagement, where the Auditor's expertise and experience with the Group are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the Auditor for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 13.

The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services provided during

the year by the Auditor (or by another person or firm on the Auditor's behalf) is compatible with the standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The reasons for the Directors being satisfied are:

- All non-audit services have been reviewed by the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee to ensure that they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the Auditor
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*

The above Directors' statements are in accordance with the advice received from the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.

### **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 on page 7 and forms part of this Directors' Report.

### **Corporate governance**

DXI's Corporate Governance Statement is available at: [www.dexus.com/industria](http://www.dexus.com/industria).

### **Rounding of amounts and currency**

As the Group is an entity of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, the Directors have chosen to round amounts in this Directors' Report and the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated. All figures in this Directors' Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements, except where otherwise stated, are expressed in Australian dollars.

### **Directors' authorisation**

The Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors. The Consolidated Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 13 August 2025.



**Jennifer Horrigan**

Chair

13 August 2025



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

To the Directors of Industria Company No.1 Limited (the "Company") and its  
controlled entities

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Industria Company No.1 Limited (the "Company") and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 there have been:

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

A stylized, handwritten signature of the KPMG firm, rendered in blue ink.

KPMG

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'C Slapp'.

Cameron Slapp

*Partner*

Sydney

13 August 2025



## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Revenue from ordinary activities</b>			
Property revenue	2	10,889	9,521
<b>Total revenue from ordinary activities</b>		10,889	9,521
<b>Other Income</b>			
Interest revenue		7	16
Share of net profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	7(c)	1,766	3,153
<b>Total other income</b>		1,773	3,169
<b>Total income</b>		12,662	12,690
<b>Expenses</b>			
Property expenses	2	(3,001)	(2,760)
Management fee expense	15	(1,078)	(1,113)
Net fair value loss of investment properties	6	(9,790)	(9,490)
Other expenses		(201)	(246)
<b>Total expenses</b>		(14,070)	(13,609)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		(1,408)	(919)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	3(b)	1,102	1,446
<b>(Loss)/profit for the year</b>		(306)	527
Other comprehensive income for the year		—	—
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>		(306)	527
		<b>Cents</b>	<b>Cents</b>
<b>Earnings per share on profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders</b>			
Basic earnings per share	4	(0.10)	0.17
Diluted earnings per share	4	(0.10)	0.17

The above Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	12(a)	406	484
Receivables	12(b)	646	1,017
Other current assets	12(c)	624	753
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,676</b>	<b>2,254</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment properties	6	105,636	113,600
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7	50,651	51,551
Loans to related entities	8	16,903	11,512
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>173,190</b>	<b>176,663</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>174,866</b>	<b>178,917</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	12(d)	3,245	3,352
Provisions	12(e)	4,642	1,618
Current tax liabilities		740	551
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>8,627</b>	<b>5,521</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	3(c)	6,168	8,546
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>6,168</b>	<b>8,546</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>14,795</b>	<b>14,067</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>160,071</b>	<b>164,850</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed equity	11	93,278	93,278
Retained profits		66,793	71,572
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>160,071</b>	<b>164,850</b>

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Retained profits \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July 2023</b>		<b>93,278</b>	<b>74,027</b>	<b>167,305</b>
Net profit for the year		–	527	527
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		–	–	–
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>527</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>				
Dividends paid or payable	5	–	(2,982)	(2,982)
<b>Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>(2,982)</b>	<b>(2,982)</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June 2024</b>		<b>93,278</b>	<b>71,572</b>	<b>164,850</b>
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July 2024</b>		<b>93,278</b>	<b>71,572</b>	<b>164,850</b>
Net loss for the year		–	(306)	(306)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		–	–	–
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>(306)</b>	<b>(306)</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>				
Dividends paid or payable	5	–	(4,473)	(4,473)
<b>Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>(4,473)</b>	<b>(4,473)</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June 2025</b>		<b>93,278</b>	<b>66,793</b>	<b>160,071</b>

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts in the course of operations (inclusive of GST)		12,742	11,240
Payments in the course of operations (inclusive of GST)		(5,028)	(5,027)
Interest received		7	16
Income tax paid		(1,087)	(430)
Distributions received from investments accounted for using the equity method		3,037	3,033
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	14	<b>9,671</b>	8,832
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for capital expenditure on investment properties		(2,867)	(3,297)
Payments for investments accounted for using the equity method		–	(780)
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		<b>(2,867)</b>	(4,077)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from loans with related entities		10,395	11,183
Repayment of loans with related entities		(15,786)	(14,288)
Distributions paid to shareholders		(1,491)	(1,491)
<b>Net cash outflow from financing activities</b>		<b>(6,882)</b>	(4,596)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(78)</b>	159
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		484	325
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>406</b>	484

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## In this section

This section sets out the basis upon which the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared. Specific accounting policies are described in their respective Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Basis of preparation

These Consolidated Financial Statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Constitutions of the entities within the Group, the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Unless otherwise stated, the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using consistent accounting policies in line with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period. Where required, comparative information has been restated for consistency with the current year's presentation.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, with all values rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*, unless otherwise stated.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost convention, except for the following which are stated at their fair value:

- Investment properties; and
- Investment properties within equity accounted investments

DXI stapled securities are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange under the "DXI" code and comprise one unit in each of Industria Trust No. 1 (IT1), Industria Trust No. 2 (IT2), Industria Trust No. 3 (IT3) and Industria Trust No. 4 (IT4) and one share in Industria Company No. 1 Limited (IC1). These Consolidated Financial Statements represent the results of IC1 and its controlled entities. IC1 is a for-profit entity.

## Net current asset deficiency

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had a net current asset deficiency of \$6,951,000 (2024: \$3,267,000), consistent with working capital management processes applied in prior periods. This is primarily due to the provision for distribution of \$4,474,000, accrued expenditures of \$2,410,000 and tax liabilities of \$740,000.

Capital risk management is not managed at the individual entity level, but rather as part of DXI. This is done through a centralised treasury function which ensures that entities within DXI (including this Group itself) will be able to continue as a going concern.

DXI has in place both external and internal funding arrangements to support the cash flow requirements of each entity within DXI, including undrawn facilities of \$116,250,000 (2024: \$99,000,000).

In the event that the Group requires additional funding to meet current liabilities in the 12 months following the date of this financial report, DXI will make adequate funds available to the Group.

In determining the basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Directors have taken into consideration the unutilised facilities available to DXI. As such, the Group is a going concern and the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on that basis.

## Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies.

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has considered the current economic environment including the impacts of inflation and elevated interest rates and the estimates and assumptions used for the measurement of items such as:

- Investment properties; and
- Investment properties within equity accounted investments

No other key assumptions concerning the future or other estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period could have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not applied the following new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective:

### AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning 1 January 2027. The new standard will impact the presentation and disclosure in the Consolidated Financial Statements by introducing new categories and defined subtotals in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, requiring the disclosure of management-defined performance measures, and changing the grouping of information in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group is assessing the impact of this standard.

## Climate change

In June 2023, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) released new sustainability standards, IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*. In September 2024, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) released Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards, AASB S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*; and the "Treasury Laws Amendment (Financial Market Infrastructure and Other Measures) Act 2024" was passed by Parliament. Under the Act, the new reporting requirements are not expected to impact the Group on a standalone basis. The Group will continue to assess the impact of climate change on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Principles of consolidation

These Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries as at 30 June 2025.

### Controlled entities

Subsidiaries are all 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 deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

### Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations each investor has, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

#### *Joint operations*

Where assets are held directly as tenants in common, the Group's proportionate share of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are included in their respective items of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### *Joint ventures*

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under this method, the Group's share of the joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and distributions received from joint ventures are recognised as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investment.

## Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and capital assets are recognised net of any amount of Australian Goods and Services Tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Cash flows are included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities that is recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is classified as cash flows from operating activities.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Notes include information which is required to understand the Consolidated Financial Statements and is material and relevant to the operations, financial position and performance of the Group.

The Notes are organised into the following sections:

Group performance	Property portfolio assets	Capital and financial risk management	Other disclosures
1. Operating segments	6. Investment properties	8. Loans to related entities	13. Audit, taxation and transaction service fees
2. Property revenue and expenses	7. Investments accounted for using the equity method	9. Capital and financial risk management	14. Cash flow information
3. Taxation		10. Commitments and contingencies	15. Related parties
4. Earnings per share		11. Contributed equity	16. Controlled entities
5. Dividends paid and payable		12. Working capital	17. Parent entity disclosures
			18. Subsequent events

# Group performance

## In this section

This section explains the results and performance of the Group.

It provides additional information about those individual line items in the Consolidated Financial Statements that the Directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the Group, including:

- Results by operating segment
- Property revenue and expenses
- Taxation
- Earnings per share
- Dividends paid and payable

## Note 1 Operating segments

The operating segments within DXI are reviewed on a consolidated basis and are not monitored at the individual stapled entity level.

Disclosures concerning DXI's operating segments are presented in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements within the Dexu Industria REIT Annual Report.

## Note 2 Property revenue and expenses

The Group's main revenue stream is property rental revenue and is derived from holding properties as investment properties and earning rental yields over time. Rental revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term for leases with fixed rent review clauses.

Prospective tenants may be offered incentives as an inducement to enter into operating leases. The costs of incentives are recognised as a reduction of rental revenue, being incentive amortisation calculated on a straight line basis from the lease commencement date to the end of the lease term. The carrying amount of the lease incentives is reflected in the fair value of investment properties.

Within its lease arrangements, the Group provides certain services to tenants (such as utilities, cleaning, maintenance and certain parking arrangements) which are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. A portion of the consideration within the lease arrangements is therefore allocated to services revenue within property revenue.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Rental income	9,330	8,352
Outgoings and direct recoveries	825	580
Services revenue	2,119	1,648
Embedded network income <sup>1</sup>	456	452
Incentive amortisation	(1,841)	(1,511)
<b>Total property revenue</b>	<b>10,889</b>	<b>9,521</b>

1 Embedded network income represents the net of \$691,000 (2024: \$585,000) of electricity service revenue and \$235,000 (2024: \$133,000) of electricity expenses.

### Property expenses

Property expenses include:

- Rates
- Taxes
- Expected credit losses on receivables
- Other property outgoings incurred in relation to investment properties

These expenses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis. If these items are recovered from a tenant by the Group, they are recorded within Services revenue or outgoings and direct recoveries within Property revenue.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Recoverable outgoings and direct recoveries	2,458	2,070
Other non-recoverable property expenses	543	690
<b>Total property expenses</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>2,760</b>



## Note 3 Taxation

### Industria Company No.1 Limited

Income tax on the profit or loss for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the financial year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at balance date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts for taxation purposes.

The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of the deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount or assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity are recognised in other comprehensive income or equity and not in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### Industria Company No.1 Limited - tax consolidation

The Company and its controlled entities are a tax-consolidated group and are therefore taxed as a single entity. The head entity within the tax-consolidated group is IC1. The members of the tax-consolidated group are identified in note 16.

Entities within the tax-consolidated group have entered into a tax funding arrangement and a tax-sharing agreement with the head entity. Under the terms of the tax funding arrangement, Industria Company No. 1 Limited and each of the entities in the tax-consolidated group has agreed to pay/(or receive) a tax equivalent payment to/(or from) the head entity, based on the current tax liability or current tax asset of the entity. Such amounts are reflected in amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax-consolidated group.

The tax-sharing agreement entered into between members of the tax-consolidated group provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations or if an entity should leave the tax-consolidated group. The effect of the tax-sharing agreement is that each member's liability for tax payable by the tax-consolidated group is limited to the amount payable to the head entity under the tax funding agreement.

Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%) are \$4,477,000 (2024: \$2,741,000).

#### a. Income tax (expense)/benefit

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current income tax expense	(1,276)	(737)
Deferred income tax benefit	2,378	2,183
<b>Total income tax benefit</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,446</b>
<b>Deferred income tax expense included in income tax benefit comprises:</b>		
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax assets	(120)	81
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	2,498	2,102
<b>Total deferred tax benefit</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>2,183</b>

#### b. Reconciliation of income tax (expense)/benefit to net profit/(loss)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Loss before income tax</b>	<b>(1,408)</b>	<b>(919)</b>
Less: Profit attributed to entities not subject to tax	(1,766)	(3,153)
<b>Loss subject to income tax</b>	<b>(3,174)</b>	<b>(4,072)</b>
Prima facie tax (expense)/benefit at the Australian tax rate of 30%	952	1,222
Over/(under) provision from previous period	—	75
Other	150	149
<b>Income tax benefit</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,446</b>

## Note 3 Taxation (continued)

### c. Deferred tax balances

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:</b>		
Provisions and accruals	368	375
Investment properties	(6,705)	(9,203)
Other	169	282
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(6,168)</b>	<b>(8,546)</b>

## Note 4 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to shareholder by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share are adjusted from the basic earnings per share by taking into account the impact of dilutive potential shares.

	2025	2024
(Loss)/profit after tax (\$'000) attributable to shareholders of the Company	(306)	527
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (thousands)	317,270	317,270
<b>Basic and diluted earnings (cents per share)</b>	<b>(0.10)</b>	<b>0.17</b>

No dilutive shares were issued or on issue during the current year (2024: nil).

## Note 5 Dividends paid and payable

Dividends are recognised when declared.

### a. Dividends to shareholders

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
31 December	–	1,491
30 June (payable 21 August 2025)	4,473	1,491
<b>Total dividends to shareholders</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>2,982</b>

### b. Dividend rate

	2025 Cents per share	2024 Cents per share
31 December	–	0.470
30 June (payable 21 August 2025)	1.410	0.470
<b>Total dividend rate</b>	<b>1.410</b>	<b>0.940</b>

# Property portfolio assets

## In this section

The following table summarises the property portfolio assets detailed in this section.

30 June 2025	Note	Direct investments \$'000	Joint ventures \$'000	Total \$'000
Investment properties	6	105,636	–	105,636
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7	–	9,406	9,406
<b>Total</b>		<b>105,636</b>	<b>9,406</b>	<b>115,042</b>

Property portfolio assets are used to generate the Group's performance. The assets are detailed in the following notes:

- **Investment properties:** (note 6) relates to investment properties (including ground leases where relevant), both stabilised and under development.
- **Investments accounted for using the equity method:** (note 7) provides summarised financial information on the joint ventures and investments with significant influence. The Group's interests in its joint venture property portfolio assets are held through investments in trusts.

## Note 6 Investment properties

The Group's investment properties consist of properties held for long-term rental yields and/or capital appreciation and property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost including transaction costs. Investment properties are subsequently measured at fair value.

Investment properties represent industrial and business park properties held for deriving rental income and held for development for future use as investment property. For all investment properties, the current use equates to the highest and best use.

The basis of valuations of investment properties is fair value, being the estimated price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Changes in fair values are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the date of disposal and the net proceeds from disposal and is included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of disposal.

Redevelopment and refurbishment costs (other than repairs and maintenance) are capitalised to the investment property where they result in an enhancement in the future economic benefits of the property.

Leasing fees incurred and incentives provided are capitalised and amortised over the lease periods to which they relate.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Non-current</b>		
Industrial and business park properties	105,636	113,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,636</b>	<b>113,600</b>

### a. Reconciliation

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance	113,600	120,700
Additions <sup>1</sup>	2,756	2,472
Lease incentives	1,311	1,748
Amortisation of lease incentives	(2,171)	(1,834)
Rent straightlining	(70)	4
Net fair value loss of investment properties	(9,790)	(9,490)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>105,636</b>	<b>113,600</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$520,000 (2024: \$2,513,000) of maintenance capital expenditure incurred during the year.

## Note 6 Investment properties (continued)

### b. Valuation process

It is the policy of the Group to obtain independent valuations for each individual property at least once every three years by a member of the Australian Property Institute of Valuers. It has been the Group's practice in the majority of cases to have such valuations performed at least every six months. Each valuation firm and its signatory valuer are appointed on the basis that they are engaged for no more than three years except for properties under development and co-owned properties where it is deemed appropriate to extend beyond this term. Independent valuations may be undertaken more frequently where the Directors believe there is potential for a change in the fair value of the property, being 5% of the asset value.

At 30 June 2025, all investment properties were independently externally valued with the Brisbane Technology Park portfolio adjusted to reflect the net price quoted in option contracts entered into between the Group, Corval and Exceed Capital in August 2025. Refer to note 18 *Subsequent events* for further information.

The Group's policy requires investment properties, including those held within investments accounted for using the equity method, to be internally valued at least every six months at each reporting period (interim and full-year) unless they have been independently externally valued. Internal valuations are compared to the carrying value of investment properties at the reporting date. Where the Directors determine that the internal valuations present a more reliable estimate of fair value the internal valuation is adopted as book value. Internal valuations are performed by the Group's internal valuers who hold recognised relevant professional qualifications and have previous experience as property valuers from major real estate valuation firms.

An appropriate valuation methodology is utilised according to asset class. This includes the capitalisation approach (market approach) and the discounted cash flow approach (income approach). The valuation is also compared to, and supported by, direct comparison to recent market transactions. The adopted capitalisation rates and discount rates are determined based on industry expertise and knowledge and, where possible, a direct comparison to third party rates for similar assets in a comparable location. Rental revenue from current leases and assumptions about future leases, as well as any expected operational cash outflows in relation to the property, are also factored into each asset assessment of fair value.

In relation to development properties under construction for future use as investment property, where reliably measurable, fair value is determined based on the market value of the property on the assumption it had already been completed at the valuation date (using the methodology as outlined above) less costs still required to complete the project, including an appropriate adjustment for industry benchmarked profit and development risk.

### c. Sustainability valuation considerations

The Group engages independent valuation firms to assist in determining fair value of the investment property assets at each reporting period. As qualified valuers, they are required to follow the current International Valuation Standards (IVS), the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Red Book Global Standards and the Australian Property Institute (API) Valuation and Property Standards, and accordingly their valuations consider sustainability factors, including environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts where relevant, and the implications such factors could have on property values in the short, medium and longer term.

The Group's independent valuation firms note in their valuation reports that sustainability features are considered as part of the valuation approach and that sustainability features have been influencing value for some time.

Where the independent valuation firms give consideration to the impacts of sustainability, they are incorporating their understanding of how market participants consider the impact of sustainability on market valuations, noting that valuers should reflect markets and not lead them.

### d. Fair value measurement, valuation techniques and inputs

The following table represents the level of the fair value hierarchy and the associated unobservable inputs utilised in the fair value measurement for each class of investment property, including investment property held within investments accounted for using the equity method. Refer to note 7 *Investments accounted for using the equity method* for details.

Class of property	Fair value hierarchy	Inputs used to measure fair value	Range of unobservable inputs	
			2025	2024
Industrial and business parks	Level 3	Adopted capitalisation rate	N/A	7.00% - 8.00%
		Adopted discount rate	N/A	7.50% - 8.25%
		Adopted terminal yield	N/A	7.25% - 8.25%
		Net market rental (per sqm p.a.)	N/A	\$321 - \$495
Land held for development	Level 3	Sales price per sqm	\$250 - \$266	\$250 - \$265

## Note 6 Investment properties (continued)

### d. Fair value measurement, valuation techniques and inputs (continued)

#### Critical accounting estimates: inputs used to measure fair value of investment properties including those held within investments accounted for using the equity method

Judgement is required in determining the following significant unobservable inputs:

- **Adopted capitalisation rate:** The rate at which net market rental revenue is capitalised to determine the value of a property. The rate is determined with regard to market evidence and the prior external valuation.
- **Adopted discount rate:** The rate of return used to convert cash flows, payable or receivable in the future, into present value. For industrial and business parks, it reflects the opportunity cost of capital, that is, the rate of return the cash can earn if put to other uses having similar risk. The rate is determined with regard to market evidence and the prior external valuation.
- **Adopted terminal yield:** The capitalisation rate used to convert the future net market rental revenue into an indication of the anticipated value of the property at the end of the holding period when carrying out a discounted cash flow calculation. The rate is determined with regard to market evidence and the prior external valuation.
- **Net market rental (per sqm):** The net market rent is the estimated amount for which a property should lease between a lessor and a lessee on appropriate lease terms in an arm's length transaction.
- **Sales price per sqm:** The market evidence is compared with the subject land to determine a value on a rate per square metre basis whilst considering the location, nature and condition of each property.

### e. Impact of the current economic environment on the fair value of investment properties

The elevated levels of economic uncertainty, coupled with a lack of recent comparable transactions in the market, has created heightened levels of judgment when deriving the fair value of the Group's investment property portfolio.

Whilst the fair values of investment property can be relied upon at the date of valuation, a higher level of valuation uncertainty than normal is assumed. A sensitivity analysis has been included in note 6(f), showing indicative movements in investment property valuations should certain significant unobservable inputs differ by reasonably possible amounts from those assumed in the valuations.

### f. Sensitivity information

Significant movement in any one of the valuation inputs listed in the table above may result in a change in the fair value of the Group's investment properties, including the Group's share of investment properties within investments accounted for using the equity method as shown below.

The estimated impact of a change in certain significant unobservable inputs would result in a change in the fair value as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
A decrease of 25 basis points in the adopted capitalisation rate	–	3,963
An increase of 25 basis points in the adopted capitalisation rate	–	(3,704)
A decrease of 25 basis points in the adopted discount rate	–	3,769
An increase of 25 basis points in the adopted discount rate	–	(3,534)
A decrease of 5% in the net market rental (per sqm)	–	(5,680)
An increase of 5% in the net market rental (per sqm)	–	5,680

Generally, a change in the assumption made for the adopted capitalisation rate is often accompanied by a directionally similar change in the adopted terminal yield. The adopted capitalisation rate forms part of the capitalisation approach while the adopted terminal yield forms part of the discounted cash flow approach.

Under the capitalisation approach, the net market rental has a strong interrelationship with the adopted capitalisation rate as the fair value of the investment property is derived by capitalising, in perpetuity, the total net market rent receivable. An increase (softening) in the adopted capitalisation rate may offset the impact to fair value of an increase in the net market rent. A decrease (tightening) in the adopted capitalisation rate may also offset the impact to fair value of a decrease in the net market rent. Directionally opposite changes in the net market rent and the adopted capitalisation rate would increase the impact to fair value.

The discounted cash flow is primarily made up of the discounted cash flow of net income over the cash flow period and the discounted terminal value (which is largely based upon market rents grown at forecast market rental growth rates capitalised at an adopted terminal yield). An increase (softening) in the adopted discount rate may offset the impact to fair value of a decrease (tightening) in the adopted terminal yield. A decrease (tightening) in the discount rate may offset the impact to fair value of an increase (softening) in the adopted terminal yield. Directionally similar changes in the adopted discount rate and the adopted terminal yield would increase the impact to fair value.

A decrease (softening) in the forecast rental growth rate may result in a negative impact on the discounted cash flow approach value while a strengthening may have a positive impact on the value under the same approach.

Investment property asset held for development is a non-income producing development valued using a direct comparison approach. There is a directly proportional impact between adopted sales price per sqm and fair value.

## Note 7 Investments accounted for using the equity method

### a. Interest in joint ventures and associates

The following investments are accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The entity was formed in Australia and its principal activity is airport operations and related infrastructure within Perth, WA.

Name of entity	Ownership interest		Balance	
	2025 %	2024 %	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Jandakot Airport Holdings Trust (JAHT) <sup>1</sup>	68.0	68.0	50,651	51,551
<b>Total assets – investments accounted for using the equity method<sup>2</sup></b>			<b>50,651</b>	<b>51,551</b>

1 Like other airports around Australia, firefighting foams containing per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) have historically been used at Jandakot Airport. Jandakot Airport continues to investigate, manage and monitor PFAS.

2 The Group's share of investment properties in the investments accounted for using the equity method was \$9,406,000 (2024: \$9,403,000). The investment is accounted for using the equity method as a result of contractual arrangements requiring unanimous decisions on all relevant matters.

### b. Impairment assessment on Investments accounted for using the equity method

At each reporting date, management assess whether there is any indication of impairment to the carrying value of Investments accounted for using the equity method, which in certain instances may include notional goodwill recognised on acquisition. As a result, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount.

The main risk to the value of the investments accounted for using the equity method is the fair value of the underlying investment properties. Note 6 gives further explanation of the approach taken to measure the fair value of investment properties. Any fair value movements are recorded within share of net profit of investments accounted for using the equity method in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. During the year, there were no impairment losses recorded (2024: nil).

### c. Summarised financial information for individually material equity accounted investments

The following table provides summarised financial information for the joint ventures and associates and equity accounted investments which, in the opinion of the Directors, are material to the Group. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the relevant joint ventures and associates and not IC1' share of those amounts.

	Jandakot Airport Holdings Trust (JAHT)		Total	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	234	264	234	264
Investments accounted for using the equity method	74,492	76,341	74,492	76,341
Provisions	(579)	(1,123)	(579)	(1,123)
Other current liabilities	(215)	(226)	(215)	(226)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>73,932</b>	<b>75,256</b>	<b>73,932</b>	<b>75,256</b>
<b>Reconciliation to carrying amounts:</b>				
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	75,811	75,365	75,811	75,365
Additions	–	1,147	–	1,147
Profit/(loss) for the year	2,597	4,637	2,597	4,637
Distributions received/receivable	(3,922)	(5,338)	(3,922)	(5,338)
<b>Closing balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>74,486</b>	<b>75,811</b>	<b>74,486</b>	<b>75,811</b>
<b>Group's share in \$'000</b>	<b>50,274</b>	<b>51,174</b>	<b>50,274</b>	<b>51,174</b>
Notional goodwill	377	377	377	377
<b>Group's carrying amount</b>	<b>50,651</b>	<b>51,551</b>	<b>50,651</b>	<b>51,551</b>
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>				
Interest revenue	21	23	21	23
Share of net profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	3,292	5,385	3,292	5,385
Other expenses	(716)	(771)	(716)	(771)
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the year</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>4,637</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>4,637</b>

# Capital and financial risk management and working capital

## In this section

DXI's overall risk management program focuses on reducing volatility from impacts of movements in financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of DXI.

Note 9 *Capital and financial risk management* outlines how DXI manages its exposure to a variety of financial risks (interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk) and details the various derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group.

The Board determines the appropriate capital structure of DXI, how much is borrowed from financial institutions and capital markets (debt), and how much is raised from shareholders (equity) in order to finance DXI's activities both now and in the future. This capital structure is detailed in the following notes:

- **Debt:** *Commitments and contingencies* in note 10
- **Equity:** *Contributed equity* in note 11

Note 12 provides a breakdown of the working capital balances held in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

## Note 8 Loans to related entities

Loans to related entities comprise of intercompany receivables which are non-interest bearing and represent amounts owing to the Group by related entities including Industria Finance Trust, a subsidiary of Industria Trust No. 3, which acts as the financier to DXI. These balances are repayable within 18 months of them being called by the relevant entities in accordance with the governing intercompany loan agreement.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Non-current</b>		
Amounts owing from related entities	16,903	11,512
<b>Total non-current loans to related entities</b>	<b>16,903</b>	<b>11,512</b>

## Note 9 Capital and financial risk management

Capital and financial risk management is carried out through a centralised treasury function which is governed by a Board approved Treasury Policy. The Dexus Group has an established governance structure which consists of the Executive Committee and Capital Markets Committee.

The Executive Committee is responsible for supporting DXI in achieving its goals and objectives, including the prudent financial and risk management of DXI. The Dexus appointed Capital Markets Committee has been established to advise the Executive Committee and the Board.

The Capital Markets Committee is a management committee that is accountable to the Board. It convenes no less than two times per year and conducts a review of financial risk management exposures including liquidity, funding strategies and hedging. It is also responsible for the development of financial risk management policies and funding strategies for recommendation to the Board, and the approval of treasury transactions within delegated limits and powers.

### a. Capital risk management

DXI manages its capital to ensure its entities within the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to owners through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of DXI consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to shareholders. DXI continuously monitors its capital structure and it is managed in consideration of the following factors:

- The cost of capital and the financial risks associated with each class of capital
- Gearing levels and other debt covenants
- Potential impacts on net tangible assets and shareholder' equity
- Other market factors

DXAM is the Responsible Entity for IT1, IT2, IT3, IT4 which are the management investment schemes that are stapled, together with IC1, to form DXI. DXAM has been issued with an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL). The licence is subject to certain capital requirements including the requirement to maintain liquidity above specified limits. DXAM must also prepare rolling cash projections over at least the next 12 months to demonstrate it will have access to sufficient financial resources to meet its liabilities that are expected to be payable over that period. Cash projections and assumptions are approved, at least quarterly, by the Board of DXAM.

## Note 9 Capital and financial risk management (continued)

### b. Financial risk management

The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of DXI.

#### i. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is associated with ensuring that there are sufficient funds available to meet the Group's financial commitments as and when they fall due and planning for any unforeseen events which may curtail cash flows. DXI identifies and manages liquidity risk centrally on behalf of the five entities which together comprise DXI.

An analysis of the contractual maturities of the Group's financial liabilities is shown in the table below. The amounts in the table represent undiscounted cash flows.

	Within one year \$'000	Between one and two years \$'000	Between two and five years \$'000	After five years \$'000	Total contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amounts \$'000
<b>2025</b>						
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Payables	3,245	—	—	—	3,245	3,245
Provisions	4,642	—	—	—	4,642	4,642
Tax liabilities	740	—	—	—	740	740
<b>2024</b>						
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Payables	3,352	—	—	—	3,352	3,352
Provisions	1,618	—	—	—	1,618	1,618
Tax liabilities	551	—	—	—	551	551

#### ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not fulfil its obligations under the terms of a financial instrument, and will cause financial loss to DXI. The Group has exposure to credit risk on all financial assets included in the Group's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

DXI manages credit risk centrally on behalf of the five entities which together comprise DXI.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on cash balances and on derivative financial instruments with financial institutions. DXI has a policy that sets limits as to the amount of credit exposure to each financial institution. New derivatives and cash transactions are limited to financial institutions that meet minimum credit rating criteria in accordance with DXI's policy requirements.

Financial instrument transactions are spread among a number of approved financial institutions within specified credit limits to minimise DXI's exposure to any one counterparty. As a result, there is no significant concentration of credit risk for financial instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2025 is the carrying amounts of financial assets recognised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

DXI is exposed to credit risk on trade receivable balances. DXI has a policy to continuously assess and monitor the credit quality of trade debtors on an ongoing basis. Given the historical profile and exposure of the trade receivables, it has been determined that no significant concentrations of credit risk exists for receivables balances. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2025 is the carrying amounts of the trade receivables recognised on the Group's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

#### iii. Fair value

The Group uses the following methods in the determination and disclosure of the fair value of assets and liabilities:

**Level 1:** the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.

**Level 2:** the fair value is determined using 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:** the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable data.

All investment properties, including those held within investments accounted for using the equity method were appropriately measured at Level 3 for the periods presented in this report.

During the year, there were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 fair value measurements.

Since cash, receivables and payables are short-term in nature, their fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts.



## Note 9 Capital and financial risk management (continued)

### c. Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a type of financial instrument typically used to manage risk. A derivative's value changes over time in response to an underlying benchmark, such as interest rates, exchange rates, or asset values, and is entered into for a fixed period. A hedge is where a derivative is used to manage an underlying exposure.

Written policies and limits are approved by the Board of Directors of DXAM, in relation to the use of financial instruments to manage financial risks. DXAM regularly reviews DXI's exposures and updates its treasury policies and procedures. DXI does not trade in interest rate related derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

DXI uses derivative contracts as part of its financial and business strategy. Interest rate derivative contracts are used to manage the risk of movements in variable interest rates on DXI's Australian dollar denominated borrowings.

Derivatives are measured at fair value with any changes in fair value recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Industria Trust No. 3 (IT3) is one of the five entities which comprise DXI. IT3 is the financier of DXI and enters into hedging arrangements with external parties including derivative financial instruments on behalf of DXI. IC1 has an agreement with IT3 to settle cashflows attributable to the external interest rate swaps to the extent IC1 has borrowings from IT3.

## Note 10 Commitments and contingencies

### a. Commitments

#### Capital commitments

The following amounts represent capital expenditure as well as committed fitout or cash incentives contracted at the end of each reporting period but not recognised as liabilities payable:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Investment properties	22	44
Investments accounted for using the equity method	—	167
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>211</b>

#### Lease receivable commitments

The future minimum lease payments receivable by the Group are:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Within one year	8,036	7,583
Later than one year but not later than five years	18,687	20,356
Later than five years	2,790	3,719
<b>Total lease receivable commitments</b>	<b>29,513</b>	<b>31,658</b>

### b. Contingencies

Outgoings are excluded from contingencies as they are expensed when incurred.

The Directors of the Company are not aware of any other contingent liabilities in relation to the Group, other than those disclosed in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which should be brought to the attention of shareholders as at the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Note 11 Contributed equity

	2025 No. of shares	2024 No. of shares
At the beginning of the year	317,269,911	317,269,912
Buy-back of contributed equity	—	(1)
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>317,269,911</b>	<b>317,269,911</b>

During the 12 months to 30 June 2025, nil DXI stapled securities were acquired and cancelled (2024: 1 DXI stapled security was acquired and cancelled) representing 0.00% of DXI stapled security on issue (2024: 0.00%).

Each stapled security ranks equally with all other stapled securities for the purposes of distributions and on termination of the Group.

Each stapled security entitles the holder to vote in accordance with the provisions of the Constitutions and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

## Note 12 Working capital

### a. Cash and cash equivalents

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

### b. Receivables

Rental income is brought to account on an accrual basis. Dividends and distributions are recognised when declared and, if not received at the end of the reporting period, reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as a receivable.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are required to be settled within 30 days and are assessed on an ongoing basis for impairment. Receivables which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly.

A provision for expected credit losses is recognised for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The provision for expected credit losses is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The calculation of expected credit losses relating to rent and other receivables requires judgement to assess the future uncertainty of tenants' ability to pay their debts. Expected credit losses have been estimated using a provision matrix that has been developed with reference to the Group's historical credit loss experience, general economic conditions and forecasts, assumptions around rent relief that may be provided to tenants and tenant risk factors such as size, industry exposure and the Group's understanding of the ability of tenants to pay their debts. Accordingly, expected credit losses include both the part of the rent receivable that is likely to be waived and any additional amount relating to credit risk associated with the financial condition of the tenant.

In relation to distributions receivable, an assessment has been performed taking into consideration the ability of the Trusts in which the Group holds an equity accounted interest to cash settle their distributions.

For any provisions for expected credit losses, the corresponding expense has been recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income within property expenses.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Rent receivable <sup>1</sup>	310	281
Less: provision for expected credit losses	(59)	(28)
<b>Total rent receivables</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>253</b>
Distributions receivable	395	764
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>764</b>
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1,017</b>

1 Rent receivable includes outgoings recoveries.

The provision for expected credit losses for rent receivables (which includes outgoings recoveries) as at 30 June 2025 was determined as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Days outstanding</b>		
0-30 days	59	25
31-60 days	—	3
<b>Total provision for expected credit losses</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>28</b>

The provision for expected credit losses for rent receivables as at the reporting date reconciles to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>69</b>
Bad debt written off	(1)	(18)
Provision recognised / (reversed) in profit or loss during the year	32	(23)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>28</b>

## Note 12 Working capital (continued)

### c. Other assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Prepayments	3	4
Security deposits received from tenants	453	622
Other <sup>1</sup>	168	127
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>753</b>

1 Other current assets includes \$168,000 (2024: \$127,000) of land tax. Refer to note 13(e) for details.

### d. Payables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Accruals and other creditors	2,410	2,190
Prepaid income	328	482
Security deposits received from tenants	453	622
GST payable	54	58
<b>Total current payables</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>3,352</b>

### e. Provisions

A provision is recognised when an obligation exists as a result of a past event, and it is probable that a future outflow of cash or other benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

In accordance with the Company's Constitution, the Company distributes its distributable income to shareholders by cash or reinvestment. Dividends are provided for when they are approved by the Board of Directors and declared.

A provision for land tax has been recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB Interpretation 21 *Levies* which requires a provision to be recognised for land tax obligations on properties owned in Queensland and South Australia that are due during the following period.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Provision for distribution	4,474	1,491
Provision for land tax	168	127
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>1,618</b>

## Other disclosures

### In this section

This section includes other information that must be disclosed to comply with the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Act 2001* or the Corporations Regulations.

### Note 13 Audit, taxation and transaction service fees

During the year, the Auditor and its related practices earned the following remuneration:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>Audit and review services</b>		
Auditors of the Group - KPMG (2024: PwC)		
Financial Statement audit and review services	24,500	40,970
<b>Audit and review fees paid to KPMG (2024: PwC)</b>	<b>24,500</b>	40,970
<b>Assurance services</b>		
Auditors of the Group - KPMG (2024: PwC)		
Outgoings audit	23,562	15,288
<b>Assurance fees paid to KPMG (2024: PwC)</b>	<b>23,562</b>	15,288
<b>Total audit, review and assurance fees paid to KPMG (2024: PwC)</b>	<b>48,062</b>	56,258
<b>Other services</b>		
Auditors of the Group - KPMG (2024: PwC)		
Taxation services	–	6,273
<b>Other services fees paid to KPMG (2024: PwC)</b>	<b>–</b>	6,273
<b>Total audit, review, assurance and other services fees paid to KPMG (2024: PwC)</b>	<b>48,062</b>	62,531

### Note 14 Cash flow information

#### a. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) for the year to net cash flows from operating activities.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Net (loss)/profit for the year</b>	<b>(306)</b>	527
<i>Add/(less) non-cash items:</i>		
Straight line lease revenue recognition	70	(4)
Amortisation of incentives	2,171	1,834
Net fair value (gain)/loss of investment properties	9,790	9,490
Share of net (profit)/loss of investments accounted for using the equity method	(1,766)	(3,153)
Distributions received from investments accounted for using the equity method	3,037	3,033
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(3,325)	(2,895)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>9,671</b>	8,832

## Note 14 Cash flow information (continued)

### b. Net debt reconciliation

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>(11,512)</b>	(8,407)
<i>Changes from financing cash flows</i>		
Proceeds from loans with related entities	10,395	11,183
Repayment of loans with related entities	(15,786)	(14,288)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(16,903)</b>	(11,512)

## Note 15 Related parties

### Transactions with key management personnel

The Group does not employ personnel in its own right. However, it has appointed DXAM as the Manager to manage the activities of the Company and its controlled entities. DXAM is also the Responsible Entity for the other four trusts which along with Industria Company No. 1 Limited comprise Dexus Industria REIT. As such there are no staff costs (including fees paid to directors of Industria Company No.1 Limited) included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### Transactions with the related body corporate

The Manager of Industria Company No. 1 Limited is DXAM. Dexus PG Limited (DXPG) (ACN 109 846 068), the immediate parent entity of DXAM, and its controlled entities are wholly owned subsidiaries of Dexus. Accordingly, transactions with entities related to DXPG are disclosed below:

	2025		2024	
	Paid \$'000	Payable \$'000	Paid \$'000	Payable \$'000
Management fees <sup>1</sup>	810	268	841	272
Property management and leasing fees <sup>2</sup>	330	220	209	236
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>488</b>	1,050	508

1 DXAM is entitled to a base management fee of 0.55% per annum of the Gross Asset Value of DXI Group (reducing to 0.50% p.a. of Gross Asset Value in excess of \$750m and 0.45% p.a. of Gross Asset Value in excess of \$1,500m). Management fees are allocated to the entities comprising DXI on a fair and reasonable basis and in accordance with each entity's Constitution.

2 DXAM is party to a property management agreement with Dexus Property Services Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dexus. Under this agreement Dexus Property Services Pty Limited is entitled to charge a fee of up to 2% of gross property income unless otherwise agreed.

3 DXI has investments in entities that are managed by subsidiaries wholly owned by Dexus. These investments also pay fees to Dexus that are not included within this note disclosure.

### Transactions with the Responsible Entity and related body corporate

The below table shows the number of DXI securities held by related parties (including other managed investment schemes for which DXAM is the Responsible Entity or Investment Manager) and the distributions paid, or payable:

	2025		2024	
	Number of securities	Distributions \$	Number of securities	Distributions \$
Dexus Diversified Fund	11,382,460	1,866,723	11,382,460	1,866,723
APD Trust	44,261,005	7,258,805	44,261,005	7,258,805
Dexus AREIT Fund	3,220,165	726,307	4,287,769	663,792
Dexus Property for Income Fund	—	—	—	40,328
Dexus Property for Income Fund No.2	—	—	—	11,400
CFS Dexus AREIT Fund	94,507	18,615	94,507	34,654
Jennifer Horrigan	43,260	7,094	43,260	6,832
Danielle Carter	27,500	4,203	20,000	2,949
Emily Smith	10,450	1,714	10,450	1,714
Jonathan Sweeney	29,000	4,756	29,000	4,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,068,347</b>	<b>9,888,217</b>	60,128,451	9,891,527

As at 30 June 2025, 18.62% (30 June 2024: 18.95%) of DXI's stapled securities were held by related parties.

## Note 16 Controlled entities

	Country of incorporation	Percentage owned % 2025	2024
<b>Parent entity</b>			
Industria Company No.1 Limited <sup>1</sup>	Australia		
<b>Controlled entities of Industria Company No.1 Limited</b>			
APN DF1 SPV1 (Qld) Pty Limited <sup>1</sup>	Australia	100%	100%
APN DF1 SPV2 (Qld) Pty Limited <sup>1</sup>	Australia	100%	100%
APN DF1 SPV3 (Qld) Pty Limited <sup>1</sup>	Australia	100%	100%
McKechnie Drive Pty Limited <sup>1</sup>	Australia	100%	100%
BTP Central Pty Limited <sup>1</sup>	Australia	100%	100%

<sup>1</sup> Entity forms part of the tax-consolidated group.

## Note 17 Parent entity disclosures

The financial information for the parent entity of Industria Company No. 1 has been prepared on the same basis as the Consolidated Financial Statements except as set out below.

Interests held by the parent entity in controlled entities are measured at fair value through profit and loss to reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

### a. Summary financial information

The individual Financial Statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total current assets	1,008	1,396
Total non-current assets	161,317	165,621
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>162,325</b>	<b>167,017</b>
Total current liabilities	(7,199)	(4,306)
Total non-current liabilities	(4,122)	(6,499)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(11,321)</b>	<b>(10,805)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>151,004</b>	<b>156,212</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed equity	93,278	93,278
Retained profits	57,726	62,934
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>151,004</b>	<b>156,212</b>
Net (loss)/profit for the year	(734)	1,916
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>	<b>(734)</b>	<b>1,916</b>

### c. Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

At 30 June 2025, the parent entity had not provided guarantees (2024: nil).

### d. Contingent liabilities

At 30 June 2025, the parent entity had no contingent liabilities (2024: nil).

### e. Capital commitments

The following amounts represent capital expenditure as well as committed fitout or cash incentives of the parent entity on investment properties contracted at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities payable:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Investment accounted for using the equity method	—	167
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>167</b>

### f. Going concern

The parent entity is a going concern. The parent entity recorded a net current asset deficiency of \$6,191,000 as at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$2,910,000). DXI has a centralised treasury function which provides access to undrawn facilities of \$116,250,000 (2024: \$99,000,000) and sufficient working capital and cash flows in order to fund its debts as and when they become due and payable.

## **Note 18 Subsequent events**

In August 2025, IC1 entered into conditional option contracts with Corval and Exceed Capital to sell its Brisbane Technology Park portfolio for combined proceeds of \$105.6 million excluding transaction costs. Settlement is expected to occur in August 2025 and November 2025 with each respective purchaser, subject to conditions precedent being satisfied.

Since the end of the year, the Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in the Consolidated Financial Statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or state of the Group's affairs in future financial periods.

# Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

As at 30 June 2025

Name of entity	Type of entity	Trustee, partner or participant in JV	% of share capital	Country of incorporation	Australian resident or foreign resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s) of foreign residents
Industria Company No. 1 Limited	Body Corporate	-	n/a	Australia	Australian	Not applicable
APN DF1 SPV1 (Qld) Pty Limited	Body Corporate	-	100%	Australia	Australian	Not applicable
APN DF1 SPV2 (Qld) Pty Limited	Body Corporate	-	100%	Australia	Australian	Not applicable
APN DF1 SPV3 (Qld) Pty Limited	Body Corporate	-	100%	Australia	Australian	Not applicable
McKechnie Drive Pty Limited	Body Corporate	-	100%	Australia	Australian	Not applicable
BTP Central Pty Limited	Body Corporate	-	100%	Australia	Australian	Not applicable



# Directors' Declaration

The Directors of Industria Company No. 1 Limited and its controlled entities declare that the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes set out on pages 8 to 30:

- i. Comply with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- ii. Give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows, for the year ended on that date.

In the Directors' opinion:

- a. The Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- b. There are reasonable grounds to believe that Industria Company No. 1 Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- c. The Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement on page 31 is true and correct.

The Consolidated Financial Statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Fund Manager, who performs the Chief Executive Officer function, and the General Manager – Funds Finance, who performs the Chief Financial Officer function, required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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



**Jennifer Horrigan**

Chair

13 August 2025



# Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Industria Company No.1 Limited

## Report on the audit of the Financial Report

### Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of Industria Company No.1 Limited (the Company Financial Report).

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

The **Financial Report** of the Company comprises:

- Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025
- Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended
- Consolidated entity disclosure statement as at 30 June 2025
- Notes, including material accounting policies
- Directors' Declaration.

The Stapled Group consists of Industria Trust No.1 and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year and Industria Company No.1 Limited (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 Company in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

## Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Industria Company No.1 Limited's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors of Industria Company No.1 Limited 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 our related assurance opinion.

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 of Industria Company No.1 Limited are responsible for:

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

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

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

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at:

[https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/apzlw0y/ar3\\_2024.pdf](https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/apzlw0y/ar3_2024.pdf). This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.



## Report on the Remuneration Report

### Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Industria Company No.1 Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, complies with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

### Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of the Industria Company No.1 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 page 3 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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

KPMG

Cameron Slapp

*Partner*

Sydney

13 August 2025