ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2025

LCM

LITIGATION CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED
ACN 608 667 509

LITIGATION CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chairman's Statement

Dear Shareholder,

In reviewing the past financial year I acknowledge the significant challenges LCM has encountered. FY25 has been the most difficult year in the company's history marked by an unprecedented number of case losses that have adversely affected our financial performance and cash flows. Despite these setbacks, our team has demonstrated resilience, taking decisive actions to stabilise the business amid near-term pressures from elevated debt levels. We remain committed to our long-term vision while prioritising financial stability.

To address these challenges we have right-sized operations, significantly reducing operating expenses through disciplined cost management. This included difficult decisions such as reducing headcount, carefully evaluating our overheads, and streamlining processes to enhance efficiency without compromising our core capabilities. New commitments were scaled back as we focused on high-quality opportunities and capital preservation, ensuring resources are allocated to deliver maximum value. Additionally, we conducted a thorough review of our fair value accounting, introduced two years ago, and adopted a more conservative approach in light of recent disappointing results.

The financial strain from case losses and reduced cash realisations increased our reliance on our debt facility. As a result, the Board has made the prudent decision to not pay a dividend, redirecting our focus to strengthening the balance sheet. These measures, though challenging, are critical to securing LCM's financial position and laying the groundwork for future stability. The binary nature of our investments means that in light of our increased indebtedness there is a risk that in certain circumstances, further case losses could lead to a breach of LCM's debt covenants. As a result, we are reporting a material uncertainty in relation to our going concern status (further detail on page 39). The management team have been proactively engaging with the lender over the last few months. The lender has indicated that its current intention, which is subject to ongoing review and may be reconsidered in light of future developments or change in LCM's circumstances, is to continue to support LCM for the next 12 months as we advance the strategic review announced on 15 September 2025.

Looking ahead we are now focused on completing the strategic review, evaluating all options to realise value for shareholders. These options will be benchmarked against a lean run-off model, which would involve further reductions in operating expenses and a shift to managing our existing portfolio of assets through to conclusion. Under this model, proceeds from successful case investments would be prioritised to reduce debt, with the long-term goal of delivering value for shareholders. We are committed to executing this review with rigour and transparency, keeping you informed as we shape the company's path forward.

This year also marked the departure of Gerhard Seebacher from the Board after over four years of service as a Non-Executive Director. Gerhard brought valuable expertise in financial services and fund management, contributing to our strategic discussions and governance. On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank Gerhard for his guidance during his tenure, and we wish him well in his future endeavours.

I am deeply grateful to our team for their unwavering commitment during this challenging period. I also extend my thanks to our shareholders for your continued support and trust, which are vital to our ongoing efforts.

We will keep you informed of our progress in the year ahead.

Jonathan Moulds
Non-Executive Chairman

CEO Report

This year has been the most challenging in LCM's history. Despite our established long-term track record of successful outcomes and consistent returns on invested capital, an unprecedented number of adverse case results have negatively impacted our performance over the past 12 months. We recorded 6 wins against 6 losses in FY25, with a further 3 cases losing at trial during the period and now being under appeal. Disappointingly, several of the adverse outcomes were for cases where we had invested significant shareholder capital. While these results are reflective of the inherent binary risk in our asset class, they have fallen well short of our expectations and historical benchmarks.

Post-year-end, we announced the termination of our investment in the Gladstone class action in Australia, which was initiated in 2018. In our view, the expert evidence was insufficient to support the case theory and we therefore took the difficult decision to terminate rather than incur significant further trial-related costs. The settlement includes payment of costs, fully covered by After-the-Event Insurance, and we are pursuing potential recoveries through a costs assessment and a negligence claim against the initial solicitors.

While these setbacks have tested our resilience, they have also provided valuable insights. We are committed to applying the lessons learned to strengthen our operations, refine our strategy, and reposition LCM for long-term recovery.

Lessons Learned

As LCM has grown, expanded internationally, and transitioned into a funds management business, my role as CEO has evolved to meet the demands of this transformation. Previously centred on managing legal investments through daily engagement with solicitors, barristers, and independent experts, my focus has shifted toward driving strategic expansion. This has involved working closely with investment bankers, financial intermediaries, and capital providers to position LCM for long-term success in the funds management space.

This strategic shift has been instrumental in enabling LCM's transition to a funds management model, where we have raised significant private capital to fuel growth. To support this evolution, we strengthened our team by recruiting highly skilled legal professionals from leading law firms and litigation funders to oversee day-to-day investment management. While their expertise has been invaluable, I recognise that our approach to investment management may not have fully sustained the proactive and tenacious rigor that defined LCM's earlier success.

In recent years, our investment management strategy may have, at times, aligned more closely with the industry's standard lawyer-led approach. Unlike many of our single-case peers, LCM's historical strength has been our hands-on, active investment management, which has driven superior outcomes. Reflecting on this, I see an opportunity to reinvigorate our unique approach to ensure we return to delivering attractive multiples on invested capital.

In my view, without genuinely active investment management, it is very difficult to deliver attractive returns in this asset class—despite it having appealing characteristics, such as being uncorrelated to broader economic cycles and offering the potential for significant returns when good investments are selected and managed appropriately.

LCM's historic success was built on our unique approach to active investment management, particularly due to our origins in the Australian market, where funders can contribute to case strategy. I am now entirely focussed on returning to the area where I believe I can add the most value: the hands-on rigour of active investment management.

I have already initiated actions on the existing portfolio to proactively realign it. I am doing so, working alongside two key colleagues with whom I have collaborated for over a decade and with whom I built our previously industry-leading track record.

This review of the portfolio and of recent losses has led to a number of conclusions and subsequent actions including:

- **Decisive Action on Underperforming Investments**: In good faith, we have attempted to salvage challenged investments by injecting additional resources such as enhancing legal teams. In hindsight, this has at times led to escalating commitments, especially in larger legacy positions, leading to suboptimal capital allocation. Going forward, we will emphasize rapid evaluations and timely exits where warranted to preserve capital.
- **Managing Concentration Risk**: This challenge is interconnected with delayed action on underperformers, allowing certain positions to become disproportionately large. We are dedicated to mitigating future risks through balanced investment sizing, fostering optimal risk-adjusted returns.

- **Enhanced Scrutiny of Expert Evidence**: A recurring factor in recent losses has been insufficient critical evaluation of expert reports, as case lawyers often lack the quantitative expertise to challenge them effectively. To counter this, we are instituting a more rigorous due diligence process, including engagement of independent quantitative specialists and integration of advanced analytical tools early in case assessments. This will ensure evidence is thoroughly vetted, minimizing the impact of flawed damages assumptions.

Strategic Review

In the second half of FY25, following our series of losses and the resulting higher leverage position, we intensified efforts to explore strategic options. We have proactively engaged with a diverse range of counterparties to assess potential transactions, including capital raises, strategic partnerships, and asset sales. These discussions have generated some promising leads.

To advance these opportunities in a structured manner, we appointed Luminis Partners as our independent financial advisor. The strategic review is now well progressed, with advanced discussions underway with a number of counterparties.

Furthermore, our dialogue with our lender has been constructive. Considering the recent adverse case results that LCM has experienced, we have been in discussions with the lender for a period of time. Based on these discussions, we understand that the lender's current intention is to continue to support LCM for the next 12 months as the management team completes the strategic review. The lender's intention is subject to ongoing review and may be reconsidered in light of future developments or changes in LCM's circumstances.

As well as considering external opportunities, we are also repositioning the business organically to put us on a sustainable footing. This encompasses a transition to a run-off model with a concentrated effort to manage our existing investments to realise value for shareholders. Consistent with this plan, we have taken significant action on our cost base, reducing our operating expenses by half, and with the scope for further meaningful reductions as we reposition our investment management approach.

Dubai

It was reported in May 2025 by one publication that Dubai prosecutors were formally probing London-listed Litigation Capital Management (LCM) of corruption offences, alongside its CEO Patrick Moloney. This included money laundering. It was subsequently reported by the same publication that Dubai prosecutors had formally accused London-listed Litigation Capital Management (LCM) of such corruption offences. LCM made it clear immediately it had never been contacted about such a case, and was not aware of any such investigation or formal allegations. Rumours of the probe had evidently been circulating in certain areas of the disputes sector by late 2024 the publication reported.

While LCM has been fully exonerated in this matter, the process has clearly negatively impacted the company, affecting multiple key business areas and restricting strategic opportunities that were advanced at the time including the anticipated first close of Fund III. In our view, it cannot be disputed that this was entirely avoidable if LCM had been approached at an early state of any investigation, rather than finding out about this process from a press leak. Such approach would have made it clear to the relevant UAE authorities that LCM had absolutely no case to answer as has now formally been confirmed, and the investigation was entirely ill conceived and potentially malicious. Due process was not followed and the financial impact has been significant.

We are actively reviewing our legal options to ensure the company can be compensated to the full extent possible.

Looking Forward

Through the actions we are taking, we are dedicated to restoring profitability and delivering value to shareholders. I extend my sincere appreciation to our dedicated team and loyal investors for their support during this trying time.

Finance Review

Income Statement (A$'m) - LCM Only	FY25	FY24
Concluded investments - Proceeds on LCM capital	36.6	31.3
Concluded investments - Performance fees on 3P capital	13.1	12.7
Concluded investments - LCM capital invested ("Cost")	(27.5)	(21.0)
Net realised gains from concluded investments	**22.2**	**23.0**
Litigation service revenue / (loss)	(5.5)	9.2
Fair value movement:		
Fair value removal for concluded investments	(49.0)	(33.0)
Fair value write-down on case losses under appeal	(44.5)	-
Net fair value movement on pre-hearing/trial ongoing investments and FX	(6.6)	45.4
Net fair value movement	**(100.1)**	**12.5**
Other income	1.4	-
Total income / (loss)	**(82.0)**	**44.7**
Operating expenses	(18.0)	(19.0)
FX gains/losses	5.7	0.5
Operating profit	**(94.4)**	**26.3**
Finance costs	(7.3)	(10.2)
Profit before tax	**(101.7)**	**16.1**
Tax	28.8	(3.3)
Net income	**(72.9)**	**12.7**
Basic EPS (cents)	(70.83)	12.01
Diluted EPS (cents)	(70.83)	11.33

Investments that realised in the period generated a 1.8x multiple of invested capital (MOIC) for LCM. Those realisations included six wins and six losses, with the positive performance primarily driven by the arbitration win for funded party, Green-X Metals Limited, against the State of Poland, contributing A$26.1 million of net realised gains, and an arbitration claim against Tanzania contributing A$12.0 million of net realised gains. Those successful cases were offset by losses, the detail being set out in the table below.

Three cases with total LCM invested capital of A$45.1 million lost at trial and are either under appeal or seeking permission to appeal.

Realised Wins	Invested capital	Proceeds (incl perf fee)	MOIC
Australia Insolvency	1.0	1.9	1.9
Treaty Arbitration	1.5	13.5	9.0
US Insolvency	0.2	0.3	1.5
Treaty Arbitration	4.5	30.6	6.8
UK Litigation	0.2	0.4	2.0
Australia Insolvency	0.2	0.9	4.5
Total realised gains	**7.6**	**47.6**	**6.3**
Realised Losses			
UK litigation	6.7	0.0	0.0
UK Class Action	1.0	0.0	0.0
US IP	4.5	0.0	0.0
Competition	1.9	0.0	0.0
Competition	1.7	0.0	0.0
Commercial Arbitration	2.6	0.0	0.0
Total realised losses	**18.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Partial Realisations	**1.7**	**2.2**	
Total	**27.5**	**49.7**	**1.8**

Losses under appeal	**Invested capital**	**Proceeds (incl perf fee)**	**MOIC**
Aus class action	26.1	0.9	0.0
Aus class action	13.7	-	0.0
UK commercial arbitration	5.3	-	0.0
Total losses under appeal	**45.1**	**0.9**	**0.0**

Note: Above figures are on an LCM only basis

The Litigation service revenue / (cost) line in the above P&L captures the results for the small number of cases that are held at contract cost under AASB 15 (as opposed to fair value accounting under AASB 9). One of the cases that is accounted for under AASB 15 lost at trial during the period and is being appealed. We are now taking the approach of holding such cases within a range of 50-60% of cost (see further detail below) as opposed to the prior approach of holding such losses under appeal at cost. That is the reason for the litigation service loss in the period (writedown of asset value to below cost). The prior period included a successful resolution of one of the cases held under AASB 15 which produced the positive revenue figure.

The net fair value movement in the period was negative at A$100.1m (FY24: positive A$12.5 million) and this is broken down into three components described below.

The first component is the fair value removal for investments that concluded in the period. As investments conclude we remove the fair value held against them (via this line) and replace that value with the actual result realised (in Net realised gains section of the P&L). Therefore, this line item will likely be negative each time we report, reflecting the removal of the fair value uplift on cases that concluded in the period.

Thus, all of the investments that realised in the period were held at a cumulative fair value of A$76.6 million (FY24: A$54.7 million) prior to realisation, being the cumulative fair value uplift of those investments (A$49.0 million; FY24 A$30.9 million) plus the capital invested into them (A$27.5 million; FY24 A$23.8 million). That fair value prior to realisation was equal to a multiple of cash invested of 2.8x.

The proportion of losses in the period being much higher than LCM's long-term average is a key reason why the realised MOIC (1.8x) on concluded cases is lower than their fair value MOIC prior to realisation (2.8x).

The second component of the fair value movement relates to two cases that lost at trial during the period and are being appealed. Our previous approach to accounting for cases that lost and are under appeal was to hold such investments at cost until the outcome of the appeal. In light of the series of losses that LCM has experienced in the last 12 months we have adopted a more conservative approach to valuing cases under appeal. Going forward, we will hold such cases at a value of between 50% and 60% of cost until the outcome of the appeal. This reflects that while the investment that was made to finance the first trial is still recoverable in the event of a successful appeal, the value of that asset today should be impaired to reflect the negative setback associated with the trial loss.

The total writedown on the two cases that lost and are under appeal was A$44.5 million, comprising A$29.0 million to remove the fair value uplift on those cases prior to appeal and a further A$15.6 million to move their valuations below cost to within the 50-60% of cost range.

The third component of the fair value movement, being the remaining fair value movements on ongoing case investments was a loss in the period of A$6.6 million (FY24: a gain of A$43.3 million). This loss has emerged as a result of a review of the fair value model that has been conducted in light of the recent disappointing case results. Two years after fair value accounting was first introduced and after the recent run of adverse case outcomes, the Board deemed it prudent for the Chief Financial Officer to reassess the fair value model, incorporating recent experience and his insights gained after more than 12 months in the role.

The review of the fair value assumptions highlighted a number of areas requiring enhancement. Expected profit assumptions have been lowered for a number of group claims (such as class actions) reflecting recent industry experience; duration assumptions have been modestly lengthened also reflecting recent experience; and the risk adjustment factors within the model have been adjusted to slow the rate of fair value recognition as a case passes through the different stages of proceedings as we aim to ensure that incremental fair value is only recognised when there has been clear and demonstrable evidence of meaningful case progress.

The changes that have been made to the fair value assumptions result in lower fair values at the end of the period and what will be a more conservative rate of fair value recognition going forward. After these assumption changes, ongoing cases (excluding the three cases that are accounted for at historical cost) are valued at 1.3x cash invested at the end of the period.

It is important to note that valuing LCM's investments is a subjective and difficult exercise due to the binary nature of the investments and we expect that enhancements to the fair value model will be a continuous process as LCM and the wider industry gains more case experience. The binary outcome nature of LCM's single case investments means that actual realised outcomes can differ significantly to the fair value those investments are held at prior to conclusion.

The above factors have led LCM to report a total loss in the period of A$82.0 million (FY24: A$44.7 million total income).

Operating expenses declined to A$18.0 million from A$19.0 million in the prior period. Management started taking action to reduce the cost base in the latter part of the second half and following further actions taken post period end we have significantly reduced the cost base to an annual rate of around half the equivalent rate from 12 months ago and this reduction will come through visibly in FY26.

Foreign exchange gains of A$5.7 million (FY24: gain of A$0.5 million) arose primarily as a result of the weakening of the USD in the second half with approximately half of LCM's outstanding debt denominated in USD.

This all resulted in an operating loss for the year of A$94.4 million (FY24: operating profit of A$26.3 million). After debt interest costs of A$7.3 million, which were down on the prior year (A$10.2 million) primarily due to the lower interest rate on the debt facility that was negotiated with the facility's extension in December of 2024, we are reporting a loss before tax of A$101.7 million (FY24: A$16.1 million). After tax this loss reduces to A$72.9 million (FY24: profit after tax of A$12.7 million). In light of this result, the Board has cancelled the dividend (FY24: 1.25p).

Balance Sheet (A$'m) - LCM Only	**FY25**	**FY24**
Cash	8.9	53.0
Debtors	30.6	15.0
Investments at fair value	124.8	202.9
Investments held at cost	48.0	42.1
Other assets	1.7	1.5
Total assets	**214.0**	**314.4**
Borrowings	(77.7)	(61.9)
Tax payable	(0.0)	(0.9)
Deferred tax liability	(15.3)	(43.6)
Other creditors	(6.6)	(20.0)
Total liabilities	**(99.6)**	**(125.5)**
Net assets	**114.4**	**188.9**
NAV per share (pence) - Basic	53.2	94.4
NAV per share (pence) - Diluted	50.3	89.0

As of 30 June 2025, LCM was actively invested in 53 ongoing cases (FY24: 58) with a total balance sheet value of A$172.8 million (FY24: A$245.0 million). This valuation includes A$48.0 million related to three investments (FY24: A$42.1 million) that are accounted for under AASB 15 for historic accounting reasons, and A$124.8 million (FY24: A$202.9 million) for 50 investments (FY24: 55) that are held at fair value (AASB 9).

As previously noted, at the period end our case investments are held at an aggregate value of 1.3x the cumulative LCM cash invested into those cases (FY24: 2.4x) excluding the three cases accounted under AASB 15.

Cash at the period end was A$8.9 million, down significantly on the prior year (FY24: A$53.0 million) due to the ongoing cash outflows associated with case funding, operating expenses and interest payments not being offset by meaningful cash realisations as a result of the disproportionate number of losses in the period. When offset against borrowings of A$77.7 million (FY24: A$61.9 million) the net debt position at the end of the period increased to A$68.9 million (FY24: A$8.9 million).

Debtors have increased in the period, primarily attributable to the Green-X Metals case against Poland, which has been booked as a realised investment despite ongoing set-aside proceedings, as we view the likelihood of both awards (Green-X has secured both an Energy Charter Treaty award and a Australia-Poland Bilateral Investment Treaty award) being set aside as being very low. This view is supported by historical statistics that show set-aside proceedings typically succeed only in the single digit percentages of cases. As Poland has to win two set-aside proceedings to avoid payment that would imply a probability of the award being overturned via the set-aside proceedings of less than 1%. Furthermore, Donald Tusk, the prime minister of Poland, made a public statement in October 2024 following the awards saying that he believed that Poland will ultimately have to pay Green-X Metals Ltd as a consequence of the lost arbitration. So, as we believe the main risk from here is enforcement / collection risk rather than litigation risk, this asset is now recorded as a debtor rather than an investment at fair value.

From the prior period, all but A$1.8 million of the debtor balances at the end of FY24 (A$15.0 million) were collected in FY25.

Beyond borrowings, deferred tax of A$15.3 million is the next largest liability on the balance sheet. A$4.0 million of this relates to deferred tax on the fair value of our investments, with the balance due to historic case funding on ongoing cases that has already been recognised as an expense within our tax accounting.

As a result of the large loss in the period, net assets declined to A$114.4 million (FY24: A$188.9 million). Net assets per share at the end of the period was 50.3 pence on a fully diluted basis (FY24: 89.0 pence).

Cash Flow Statement (A$'m) - LCM Only	**FY25**	**FY24**
Opening cash balance	53.0	83.0
Cash generated from concluded investments	33.6	56.7
Cash invested into ongoing cases (case funding)	(59.8)	(39.7)
Operating expenses	(16.0)	(17.0)
Net finance costs paid	(6.5)	(9.0)
Dividend and share buyback	(8.0)	(10.4)
Debt drawdown/repayments	12.2	(8.1)
Other	0.4	(2.5)
Closing cash balance	**8.9**	**53.0**
Net debt	**68.9**	**8.9**

During the period, cash generated from concluded investments in the period amounted to A$33.6 million (FY24: A$56.7 million), inclusive of A$6.4 million in performance fees (FY24: A$12.7 million). This included A$13.2m of debtors from the prior period end that were collected in the period.

The cash invested in case funding in the period totalled A$59.8m million (FY24: A$39.7 million), spread across 69 investments, of which 53 remained ongoing at the period end.

Operating expenses were lower than the prior period at A$16.0 million (FY24: A$17.0 million). The difference between this figure and the amount shown in the P&L primarily relates to share based payments, and reimbursements of operating expenses (in relation to fund management) which are disclosed as other income in the P&L.

Net finance costs paid declined to A$6.5 million (FY24: A$9.0 million) driven by the lower interest rate on the new debt facility. The difference between this figure and the amount shown in the P&L is interest accrued.

Tax paid was A$0.6 million (FY23: A$2.8 million) relating to UK tax paid on successful case conclusions in the prior financial year.

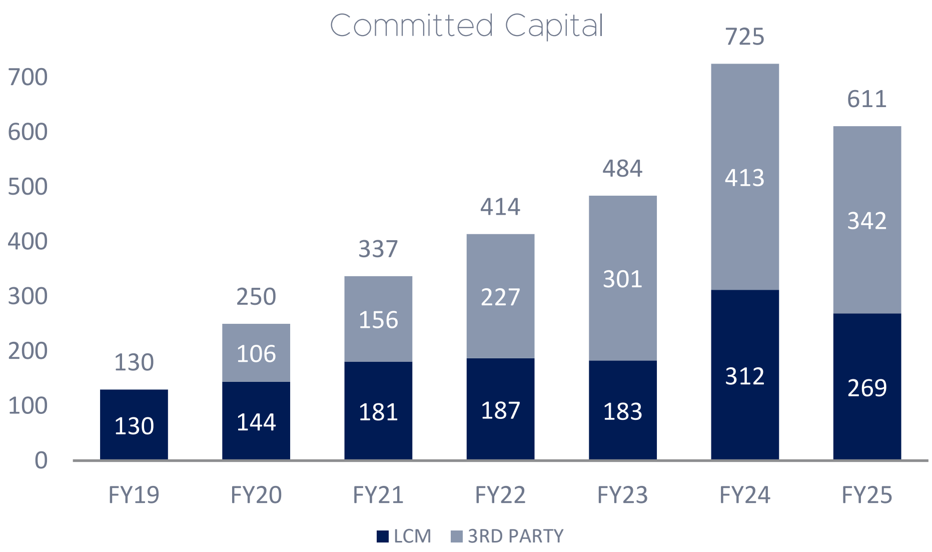
As a result of the lower cash coming into the business from successful case resolutions we drew down A$12.2 million from the debt facility (FY24: A$8.1 million repayment) to meet case funding, operating expenses and interest payments.

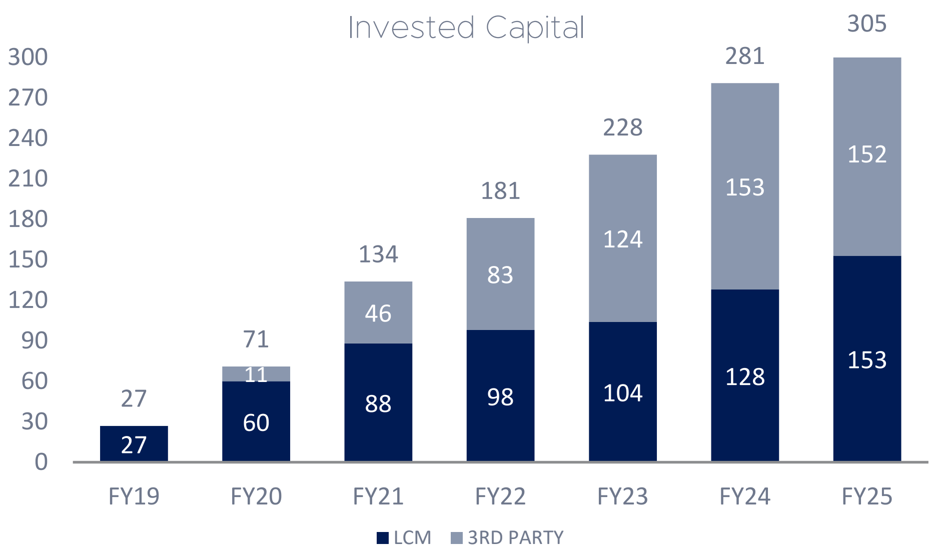
At the end of the financial period, we held A$8.9 million in cash (FY24: A$53.0 million) and had a net debt position of A$68.9 million (FY23: A$8.9 million).

New Commitments section

New commitments declined during the period to A$79.2 million (FY24: A$279.0 million), as our focus shifted to reducing balance sheet strain following the increase in leverage during the period.

Committed and Invested Capital





As of the end of the period, LCM was actively invested in 53 ongoing case investments. Among these, 11 were fully funded by our balance sheet (of which 3 cases comprise the majority of that invested capital) while 42 were co-funded through our asset management model, where LCM typically funds 25% of the investment cost.

Committed capital, which represents LCM share of total commitments across all active cases net of conclusions and terminations decreased to A$269.3 million at the period end (FY24: A$311.9 million). Of this amount, A$157.5 million gross has been deployed to date.

Asset Management

Since 2020, we have been transitioning our business model to that of an asset manager with cases funded typically 25% from our own balance sheet and 75% from third party funds. To date we have raised USD441 million in external funds across two funds: Fund I (USD150 million) and Fund II (USD291 million).

Fund I has invested in 23 case investments (net of 3 terminations) and was fully committed and 85% deployed at the end of the period. Twelve of these investments (9 wins and 3 losses) have fully concluded generating gross proceeds of US$121.3 million on LP invested capital of US$54.9 million. After accounting for performance fees of US$28.9 million paid to LCM, LP investors have achieved a 1.7 Net MOIC and a net IRR of 30.4% on realisations to date.

Fund II has invested into 37 cases (net of 13 terminations) and recently closed to new investments. The fund closed to new business at around 65% committed and was approaching US$50 million deployed as at 30 June 2025. Five investments have concluded to date (2 wins and 3 losses) generating an aggregate MOIC of 0.2x.

Post Period End

On 15 September 2025 we announced that LCM had terminated its investment in the Australian class action against Gladstone Ports Corporation in relation to alleged losses suffered by commercial fishermen from the large scale contamination of Gladstone harbour and surrounding waters from a toxic dredge spill in 2011-12. The investment was held on LCM's balance sheet at an amount of A$30.8 million, being equal to the cash invested into the case.

The review of this investment has identified two avenues for potential recovery of a material part of LCM's capital invested. Firstly, we believe that the firm of solicitors, who initially acted for the claimants in this claim, overcharged for legal services supplied to the claimants and we have commenced a costs assessment seeking reimbursement of a portion of the legal costs paid by LCM. Secondly, we are investigating a claim against those same solicitors for breach of contract and negligence in association with the legal services provided for the claim.

Post period end, LCM is awaiting the outcome of a trial in relation to a separate investment in UK commercial litigation, co-funded alongside Fund I, into which LCM has invested A$20.6 million of its own capital. The judgment is expected in early October.

Furthermore, having previously sought permission to appeal the commercial arbitration loss that was announced on 1 April 2025, LCM expects to hear if permission has been granted in the near term and will update the market accordingly.

Going Concern - Material Uncertainty

Given the number of adverse case outcomes in recent months, which have impacted cash inflows and increased indebtedness, the Directors have considered a range of scenarios, including plausible downside scenarios, and note that in certain circumstances, further case losses could lead to a breach of LCM's debt covenants.

LCM's lender has granted a debt covenant waiver through to 30 December 2025 and as part of this arrangement the interest rate on the loan increases by 2.00% per annum during the waiver period, and a one-time waiver fee equal to 1.50% of the principal amount outstanding will be payable.

While LCM's lender has been responsive in providing near-term covenant waivers to date, any further amendments, should they be required, will be subject to negotiation. This assessment is linked to a robust evaluation of the principal risks facing LCM and the potential impact of these risks being realised.

After considering LCM's forecasts, stress testing and available mitigating actions, and having regard to the inherent risks associated with the binary nature of LCM's investment model, the Directors have concluded that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on LCM's ability to continue as a going concern.

The material uncertainty relates to LCM's ability to comply with its debt covenants in the event of certain adverse case outcomes. The Directors have a reasonable expectation, based on current discussions, that LCM will continue to receive the necessary support from its lender to allow it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, whilst noting the material uncertainty above.

Key Performance Indicators

	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Funds under management (US$m)	340	441	441	339
Track record (MOIC)	2.6x	2.8x	2.9x	2.0x
New commitments (A$m)	104	176	279	84
Committed capital	414	484	724	611
Invested capital (in period)	66	95	102	109
Cumulative invested capital (in ongoing cases)	184	227	281	301

Our Business at a Glance

About LCM

Litigation Capital Management (LCM) is an alternative asset manager specialising in disputes financing solutions internationally. Through our two business models, direct balance sheet and funds management, we create value through our three primary investment strategies.

These include single-case, portfolios and acquisition of insolvency claims. LCM has an unparalleled track record, driven by effective project selection, active project management and robust risk management. Headquartered in Sydney, with offices in London and Singapore, LCM listed on AIM in December 2018, trading under the ticker LIT.

Our strategic objectives

Balanced portfolio

Maintain diversity of cases across industry type, sector and jurisdiction and maintain a healthy split between single cases and portfolios both by value and volume.

Disciplined underwriting

Consistent and disciplined due diligence and risk management.

Sustainable long-term growth through strategic innovation and evolution

Strong and innovative origination of investment opportunities and continually evolving by responding to market trends and demands within the disputes finance market.

Our values

Transparency

We will always act transparently in the best interests of clients, shareholders and staff.

Discipline

Our investment approach demonstrates the highest levels of ongoing governance and procedural oversight to achieve optimal portfolio outcomes.

Integrity

We choose to operate to a standard that exceeds regulatory obligations placed upon industry participants in the countries we operate.

Opportunity

We are an employer that empowers staff to succeed at every level.

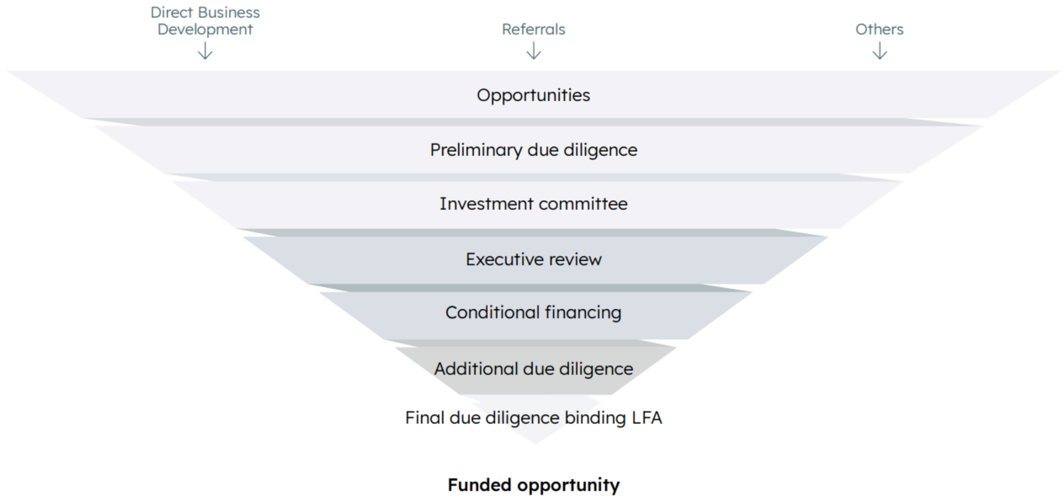
Innovation

We continually drive market evolution through flexible, innovative and competitive client solutions.

Investment selection criteria

- Clear legal principles
- Written Evidence
- Recoverability
- Proportionality
- Experienced legal team

Investment selection process



Opportunities
Opportunities come from reactive sources such as solicitors, barristers, insolvency practitioners, experts and brokers as well as proactive sources through business development, leveraging firm wide relationships, participation in key industry events or sectoral focus.

Preliminary due diligence
Investment Manager considers applications for financing against LCM's five key pillars and considers the prospects of successful recovery, budget for the litigation project and relevant documents.

Peer review
Review by a committee of Investment Managers. Preparation of a formal litigation project analysis document. Recommendation may be made to progress a litigation project to Investment Committee, or suggestions made as to further enquiries that need to be made in relation to it.

Executive Review and Investment Committee
Review by CEO, the Investment Manager reviewing the project and two additional Investment Managers. May require independent opinion from King's Counsel/Senior Counsel (KC/SC). Investment Committee considers the project against LCM's five criteria, as well as relevant investment restrictions and projects fit for diversification of risk at portfolio level. May approve entry into conditional financing agreement and any due diligence required to confirm that all funding criteria are met.

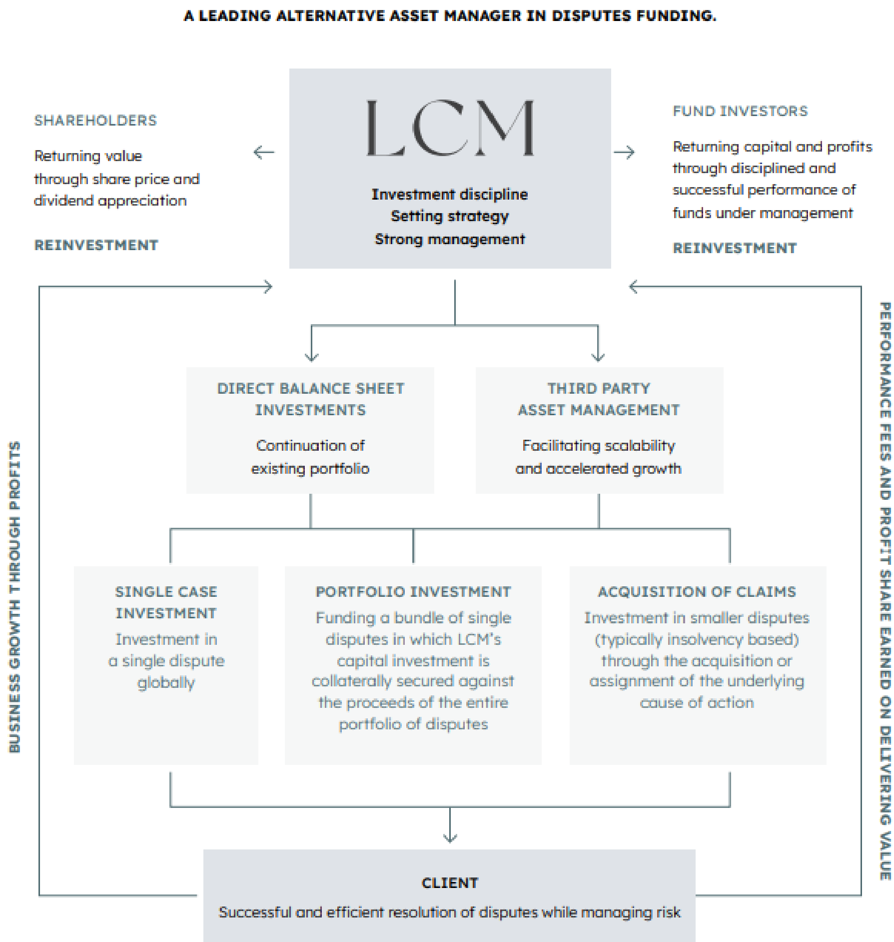
Conditional financing
Common conditions may include:

- Independent KC/SC opinion that the litigation project has good prospects
- Independent opinion on quantum formulation
- Further investigation of defendant's asset position
- Detailed budget and solicitors' retainer and/or deed of priorities
- Proceedings to commence or claim prepared to be filed

Additional due diligence
LCM meets costs of further due diligence but, if it elects to proceed to unconditional financing, these costs are recoverable from the outcome of the project.

Unconditional financing
The project is again considered by the Investment Committee, which may approve entry into unconditional financing agreement, which will result in LCM being required to pay all costs and on some occasions being required to provide an indemnity and/or security for any adverse cost order that may be made against LCM's client(s) in respect of the litigation project. LCM reserves the contractual right to terminate the financing arrangement at any time in the instance of a deterioration in prospects or a change to the economic viability of the claim.

Our Business Model



Who we serve

We are an alternate asset manager specialising in disputes financing. That involves the provision of financing and risk management services to claimants in disputes globally. Our financing products are widely used from claimants that rely upon our capital as a means to justice through to large corporates who use our capital as a corporate finance product through choice.

People

Our people are our business and the key to long-term sustainability. The size of our business enables us to remain highly engaged with our employees. We aim to provide a culture and environment to support and facilitate performance and have aligned employee incentives with those of our shareholders.

How we engage

We have long standing and deep relationships with referral sources, insolvency practitioners and law firms. Our proven track record ensures we continue to attract recurring business through our strong network and realise new opportunities.

We create value

By providing our customers with financing solutions to pursue matters which would otherwise be costly, therefore taking on their risk and preserving their capital to pursue their own business opportunities. On successful completion of litigation cases we recover our investment and earn revenue through share of proceeds, performance and management fees.

Market expertise

We have extensive experience in complex disputes financing with a proven track record. We are industry pioneers in financing portfolio transactions and continue to explore and develop strategies which allow us to grow and penetrate new markets.

Our investment selection capability has enabled us to deliver attractive returns. This positions us well amongst our industry peers and provides us with a gateway to new opportunities as we expand on our existing network.

Direct investments

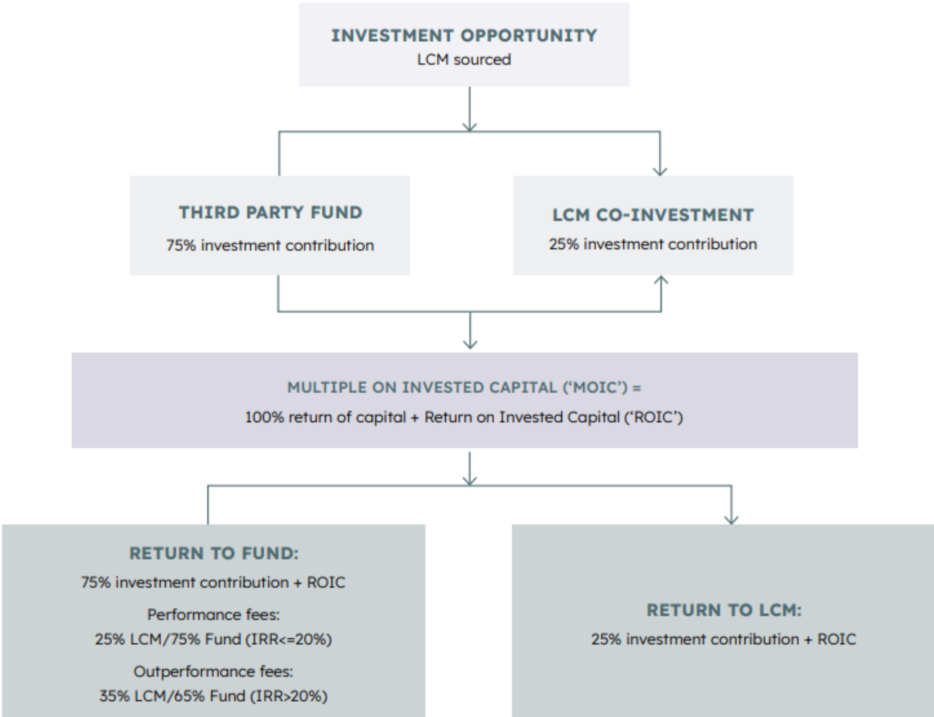
These investments are made directly by LCM through its balance sheet. These investments comprise:

- investments made by LCM where 100% of the capital commitment is made from balance sheet capital; and
- direct investment where LCM co-funds together with third party funds under management (see further detail below under Asset Management Business).

Upon maturity LCM receives 100% of the profits derived from the direct investment and in respect of co-funded investments a percentage of profits referable to the co-funding contribution.

Asset management business

Our second and larger fund has enhanced our position as an alternative asset management business specialising in disputes financing. All qualifying investment opportunities generated by LCM are offered to the Fund and to LCM's balance sheet on a co-funding basis. The investment is generally structured as 75% to the Fund and 25% to LCM as a direct investment, applicable for both Fund I and II. In line with our strategic objectives, this provides both LCM and our underlying Investors with a valuable opportunity to diversify significantly the disputes into which investments are made as well as allowing access to a greater part of the disputes funding market through increased capital backing. The fee structure was supported by investors in the Fund as providing a genuine alignment between LCM's balance sheet direct investments and Fund investments.



Risk Management and Internal Controls

Risk management
Understanding the risks our business faces is fundamental to our long term viability. We aim to continually and proactively monitor developments in the industry ahead of time to ensure we have in place the appropriate processes to manage them. We continue to monitor all risks associated with our business and portfolio of disputes, including the changing landscape in each jurisdiction we operate in. We continue to enhance our approach to risk management each year. Our ability to identify, assess, manage and monitor risk is of crucial importance. We continually acquire new skills over time which further develops our investment approach, enabling us to continue to make effective investment decisions which translate to returns, allowing us to reinvest and grow. The controls we have aim to manage and mitigate risk but does not eliminate risk entirely nor does it provide an absolute assurance against loss.

Risk management framework
The Board retains ultimate responsibility of risk management and sets the Group's risk appetite. The Board delegates responsibilities to the Risk & Audit Committee and day to day oversight to the Executive Management team. The Executive Management team led by the Group CEO, monitor and manage the risks appropriate for the business within the boundaries set by the Board. The Board also recognises that effective risk management requires commitment of people throughout the business and encourages a culture of open communication. The Board continues to develop and implement a comprehensive conduct framework which focuses on mitigating the risk of poor performance or other conduct risks.

Our risk management process involves applying our rigorous investment selection criteria to each and every investment not only at the outset but continuously throughout the life of each investment. This process has developed over our history and demonstrates a clear understanding of what is likely to constitute a successful and profitable dispute project.

Across all core legal claim sectors we operate in; commercial claims, class actions, insolvency, arbitration and corporate portfolios, LCM's investment managers consider applications for financing against our five key criteria:

(1) **proportionality** – there must be proportionality between the size of the claim and the funding commitment. Many applications for funding are instantly dismissed on the basis that it would not be commercially viable for LCM to fund them;

(2) **clear legal principles** – the claim must be based on clear legal principles and not any novel or uncertain points of law;

(3) **written evidence** – the claim should be supported by clear evidence that is documentary in nature, not oral;

(4) **recoverability** – there must be a clear line to recovery for the claim and it must be demonstrated that the defendant or respondent has the capacity to meet a judgment or award of the size that will be sought; and

(5) **experienced legal team** – there must be a highly competent and experienced legal team in place with the relevant expertise to pursue the claim.

As a result of following these criteria, LCM only provides funding to a small proportion of applicants received. This process forces restraint when making investments and mitigates the risk of financial loss and the temptation of an unnecessary acceleration of growth.

Our portfolio of investments are overseen by our investment managers who are responsible for ensuring that each disputes project continues to meet the five key criteria and is expected to achieve the funder's return at the likely completion date.

Financial reporting processes
We maintain policies and procedures to facilitate accurate and timely record keeping which provides a true and fair view of our business performance. We review these policies and procedures on an ongoing basis to ensure they remain appropriate as the business grows and evolves. Our Internal control and risk management framework ensures the integrity of our business and the quality of the information we produce. Finance members in our Sydney and London offices provide an additional layer of oversight across various finance functions and provide frequent reporting to help assess the businesses actual performance against anticipated performance. Finance work closely alongside the investment management teams to provide them with timely and relevant information with respect to their existing investments as well as their pipeline enabling the team to participate in the review of the portfolios performance on an ongoing basis.

LCM has robust controls around payments that incorporate both internal and external systems and ensure accurate and timely maintenance of records. We have further enhanced our financial systems platform over the years to provide efficiencies and allow for scalability. These controls provide reasonable assurance that payments have been approved through the correct authorisation channels and we continue to look at ways to strengthen our existing controls to deal with the increasing threats of cyber security. Our internal policies and procedures also ensure that transactions are recorded in the necessary manner to enable compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

LCM maintains its AML/KYC function through an online global onboarding and monitoring software system which streamlines our already robust function and allows us to better manage our global requirements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The table following outlines the principal risks and uncertainties facing LCM together with mitigation measures which are intended to provide a reasonable but not definite level of protection. This is not a complete list of all the risks as matters or events not currently known to the Board or management could emerge.

Risk	Mitigation
Strategic risk	
Effects of competition	
The effects of competition could reduce margins if competition drives a reduction in pricing.	During the past year, we have seen some compression in the market as a number of previously prominent litigation funders have gone out of business. This has had the effect of reducing competition for new business. The global addressable market for disputes financing is large and remains underpenetrated.
Ability to raise external capital	
Litigation finance is a capital intensive business and failure to raise external capital could put a strain on LCM's balance sheet and may also result in LCM failing to capitalise on profitable growth opportunities.	LCM has access to capital via the proceeds from the resolution of successful matters and via its credit facility. Furthermore, from 2020 onwards, LCM has raised significant private capital via its two funds and that capital is used to finance matters, typically in a 75:25 ratio, which reduces the amount of balance sheet strain for LCM. Management has maintained an active dialogue with capital providers of different forms over the course of the last year to ensure that options for external capital raising are being explored.
Deployment of capital	
Failure to invest capital in a timely manner can have an adverse effect on the performance of our portfolio and the returns to our underlying investors. It could also be detrimental to our ability to raise further capital.	We monitor all investments on a regular basis and track the rates of capital deployment against budgeted expectations to ensure that the capital being invested into cases, which fluctuates over the life of a single case investment rather than being in a straight line, is in line with our expectations and within approved budgets.

Strategic risk (continued)

Investment risks

LCM's investments are of a binary outcome in nature which means that an unsuccessful investment can result in a full loss of the capital invested. Furthermore, due to the differing timelines of the case proceedings that LCM is funding, there may be periods when a significant portion of LCM's outstanding invested capital is concentrated in a small number of single case investments. In the event that a high proportion of those investments are unsuccessful that could lead to a significantly adverse impact on the company's capital and liquidity position.

Failure to originate investment opportunities and invest capital selectively and successfully may cause adverse financial losses.

LCM invests in disputes funding but does not control how a claim in which it has invested is managed and, in particular, is not the client of the law firm representing the owner of the claim that is the subject of the relevant dispute. Therefore, there can be no assurance that a dispute will be managed in a way that is most beneficial to the interests of the Group.

LCM maintains a robust and disciplined investment selection process. LCM provides funding to only a small proportion of the applications it receives.

LCM's investment process includes peer review by our team of highly experienced investment managers as well as external expert advice to ensure strict adherence to our investment criteria.

LCM's investments are continuously monitored on an ongoing basis by a team of dedicated investment managers to ensure that LCM is kept up to date with the individual case proceedings and can track its investments from commencement to completion.

LCM is contractually able to cease funding to any dispute should it determine that the legal merits of a claim is no longer satisfactory or the claim is no longer economically viable.

We maintain a balanced portfolio of investments by jurisdiction, industry sector and capital commitment.

Operational risk

Loss of key personnel

Our employees are fundamental to our success. Failure to attract and retain highly skilled and experienced investment managers could have a negative impact on the success of our investments. Additionally, the loss of staff could cause disruptions to our ability to deliver to our strategic objectives.

Executives remain focused on achieving high levels of staff satisfaction and regularly consider succession planning. Staff are encouraged to take relevant training or professional development throughout the year. We continue to invest in our workforce and look to hire talent that can contribute to the success of our business.

We have a robust recruitment process in place and offer competitive remuneration alongside long-term incentive schemes which we monitor and develop to remain competitive. We continuously carry out peer reviews and appraise the due diligence and underwriting techniques as well as investment monitoring.

In addition, LCM monitors the performance of all staff including investment managers to ensure the highest level of performance, integrity and diligence.

Operational risk (continued)

Loss of key customer relationships

The risk of financial loss as a result of losing key relationships. This could have an adverse effect on our ability to generate new business through our long standing relationships with law firms and insolvency practitioners.	We continue to develop and cultivate relationships with existing clients and we place great value on their importance to LCM. We also continuously seek to develop new alliances. We serve clients fairly and always maintain a transparent relationship. Equally, the skill and experience of service providers and in particular, law firms providing legal services is fundamental to our successful performance and delivering on our objectives. LCM continues to monitor service provider risk through its investment managers and through its due diligence and underwriting policies. Additionally, we have observed that during times of market instability people tend to rely greater on existing relationships.

Disruption to systems

Disruptions to our systems could impact our ability to operate. It could also result in a reduced level of service to our clients. An attack on our system could jeopardise the security of the firms and/or client data which in turn could cause reputational damage.	LCM operates on a cloud based system providing flexibility and operational resilience. Our business continuity and disaster recovery plan has been proven to deliver a stable platform for all staff globally, in light of the challenges faced over recent years and the shift towards providing flexibility to work from home. We monitor our continuity and disaster recovery plan to ensure it operates effectively and in line with our requirements. We have continued to invest in and upgrade our information technology systems to ensure that we continue to work efficiently with risk of minimal disruption or loss of data.

Cybercrime, fraud or security breaches

This risk of failure to protect our Information Technology systems and confidential information related to our clients and litigation matters, which could lead to a breach in our data protection obligations or cause loss of data or financial loss.	We continue to monitor and assess our compliance with requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) for privacy issues. Our servers are held externally with a major global cloud-based vendor to better align with our global expansion and comply with requirements of the GDPR for privacy issues. We continue to upgrade our defences for cyber security as the threat of cybercrime continues to challenge businesses globally. We adhere to all AML (Anti Money Laundering) and KYC (Know Your Customer) checks required and continue to monitor these with real time data and feedback on customers and investors.

Operational risk (continued)

Regulatory risk

Regulatory risk arises as a result of both the regulations specific to the jurisdictions in which we operate and the laws in those jurisdiction.

Additionally, each country in which we operate may look to further regulating the industry in which we operate, which could lead to disruption of our business operations and have adverse impact on the potential to generate profits.

In many jurisdictions, with the exception of Singapore and Hong Kong, litigation financing is almost entirely unregulated or regulation is light touch. In Singapore and Hong Kong, there is a light regulatory regime which is monitored for continued compliance.

The previous regulation in Australia requiring funders to hold an Australian Financial Services Licence and class actions to be registered as managed investment schemes has been wholly reversed by the current federal government. Management continue to monitor the changing regulatory landscape to ensure it remains in a position to operate without hindrance.

The UK Supreme Court Ruling in relation to Damage Based Awards will have some impact on the industry. We continue to monitor the evolving landscape in the UK market to ensure we are aware of risks before they emerge and develop appropriate mitigating factors.

Management actively monitor changes in the law in various jurisdictions on an application by application basis and if there are legal issues which arise particular to a jurisdiction, external advice is obtained.

Adverse court rulings risk

Adverse court rulings risk arises when changes in laws impacts the value of existing investments or the ability to source future investments.

In addition to the risk of increased regulation described under “Regulatory risk” above, there is a risk that court rulings may have an adverse impact on the business of the Group and the industry in which it operates. Any changes in laws resulting from such court rulings could reduce or limit opportunities for the Group to make investments or could reduce the value of the Group’s current investment portfolio under its management in such jurisdictions.

If the Group’s business is subject to other court rulings (either in the UK or in any other jurisdiction in which it operates) which have a negative impact on its business, this could have a material adverse impact on the Group’s ability to generate profits.

Management continuously monitor court judgments, particularly in the areas of law that concern or intersect with our investments.

Financial risks

Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company has a lack of sufficient resources, readily realisable assets or access to capital at commercially viable terms to continue to make investments or meet its current obligations. This could have an adverse effect on the value of investment assets.

Finance closely monitor liquidity and cashflow to ensure the Company continues to operate within the risk appetite set by the Board.

The Finance function actively monitor and manage working capital to enable the Company to meets its obligations as they fall due.

The Company utilises its credit facility to supplement the balance sheet. Finance closely manages all financial covenant and reporting requirements with respect to the facility.

Additionally, LCM has significant control over its investments including the contractual right to cease funding where the prospects of the claim have changed or the economic viability of the investment has deteriorated.

Financial risks (continued)

FX risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that LCM will sustain losses due to adverse movements in currency exchange rates which may arise from transactions and investments denominated in foreign exchange currencies.	Finance monitors the currency risk associated with the timing for both the budget deployment for litigation projects and the expected return of those costs and our contractual return. Additionally, consequent to entering into a credit facility, Finance regularly reviews its overall FX exposure and assesses any hedging requirements needed to mitigate FX risk. In the last twelve months, LCM has drawn from its debt facility in both GBP and AUD (prior approach was to solely draw in USD) to better align the foreign exchange exposures of its assets (which are primarily in GBP and AUD) and its liabilities. We keep a proportion of our cash in the currencies in which we expect the majority of these expenses to occur, to best manage the impact of foreign exchange risk caused by exchange rate movements. LCM does not hedge the expected return from litigation projects given the tenor of this exposure.

Credit risk

Exposure to financial losses to LCM as a result of a client's inability or unwillingness to pay LCM its contractual entitlement.	As part of the initial stages of LCM's investment process Investment managers ensure there is clear line to recovery for the claim and it must be demonstrated that the defendant has the capacity to meet a judgment of the size that will be brought. This is a detailed analysis which may involve obtaining an asset tracing report or considering the detailed terms of an insurance policy. In addition, all of LCM's litigation funding contracts require that any recovery on the investment be paid into a solicitors trust account or escrow account. The funded client is not entitled to be paid any part of this recovery until LCM has been paid the amount it is owed on its investment. The solicitors directly contract with LCM to distribute the funds in accordance with these terms.

Adverse costs

In certain jurisdictions in which LCM operates, it provides an indemnity as against an adverse costs result. That means that LCM underwrites the risk of an unsuccessful litigant being ordered to pay the successful litigant's legal costs.	On most occasions, in those jurisdictions where that service is offered, the risk is laid off through after the event insurance. This is an insurance policy taken out in the name of LCM which covers it for this adverse cost risk. In some circumstances LCM may be exposed to residual adverse cost risk if the insurance policy acquired is insufficient to cover all of any adverse costs award. Where there is no risk of a costs order being made for which LCM would be liable to pay, LCM expressly disclaims any liability for adverse costs in its litigation funding contract.

Leverage

Leverage risk is the risk that the Company's indebtedness may increase resulting in a risk that debt covenants are breached. LCM's financial model is such that it only receives cash into the business following a successful case resolution and if there is a prolonged period without meaningfully positive case resolutions, then indebtedness could increase as LCM makes payments to meet case funding, interest expense and operating expense requirements.	Finance closely manages all financial covenant and reporting requirements with respect to the facility. Finance runs several internal models to consider the different scenarios that could arise as a result of differing win/loss combinations on cases to understand the implications from a covenant compliance perspective of such scenarios. LCM maintains a proactive dialogue with its lender. LCM maintains a proactive dialogue with a number of external capital providers of differing form to consider what capital options (e.g. sale of assets) could be possible if required in order to delever the balance sheet. LCM maintains proactive relationships with its shareholder base and other potential equity investors and works with its NOMAD to understand how it could raise equity in the future if required in order to delever the balance sheet.

Financial risks (continued)

Valuation risk

LCM's investments are primarily valued using fair value accounting. However, due to the binary nature of those investments there is a significant risk that the final outcome of those investments varies significantly to the fair value of the investment held prior to resolution. We face the risk of errors arising from processes around the valuation of our portfolio of investments.	LCM's CFO has conducted a review of the fair value approach and methodology with the yearend financials to reflect recent case experience and position the fair value approach more conservatively. However, the risk of the final outcome on a particular investment varying widely against the fair value held prior to realisation cannot be fully mitigated due to the wide array of outcomes that can occur due to the binary nature of the investments. We have developed an established framework, whereby key inputs into the fair valuation process go through various stages of review and are challenged and assessed as appropriate by the CEO, CFO and Head of Investments. Regular monitoring of the progress of the investment is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the CEO alongside Investment Managers. Where a significant change in expectations has been identified, it is reviewed and verified by the CEO. The Group operates within a system of internal controls that provides oversight of business processes.

Duration risk

Increased time taken for realisation of returns on investments could affect the financial resources available to the Group which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects	The timing of resolutions will depend on a variety of factors including the emergence of new facts or circumstances that were not known at the time of agreeing to fund the investment, the anticipated costs to further progress the matter (i.e. to final determination or by way of appeal) and/or whether there have been any changes in law arising subsequent to the date of agreeing to finance an investment. Furthermore, the settlement or resolution of investments (including the timing of revenue recognition) can also be affected to a significant degree by factors outside the Group's control such as delays in the court system, backlog of cases caused by, for example, the Covid-19 pandemic and any other events. While the Group monitors its investments, there can be no assurance as to the time for completion of any particular investment and accordingly when the Group will receive a return on its investment (if the relevant claim is successful).

Directors' Report

The Directors of Litigation Capital Management Limited (**LCM**) present their report together with the annual financial report of the consolidated entity consisting of LCM and its subsidiaries (collectively **LCM Group** or the **Group**) for the period ended 30 June 2025 and the auditors' report thereon.

1. Directors

The Directors of LCM since the end of the financial period are set out below:

Name and independence status	Experience and special responsibilities
Jonathan Moulds **Independent Non-Executive Chairman**	Extensive experience in financial services. **Term of office** **Joined the Board December 2018** **Committee membership** **ARC, Nom, Rem**
Dr David King **Independent** Non-Executive Director	Extensive experience in the natural resources industry, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. **Term of office** **Joined the Board October 2015** **Committee membership** ARC (Chair), Nom, Rem
Patrick Moloney **Executive Director**	Extensive experience in the litigation finance industry. **Term of office** **Joined the Board 2003** **Committee membership** n/a
David Collins **Executive Director**	Extensive senior management experience in financial services. **Term of office** **Joined the Board** November **2024** **Committee membership** n/a

Former Directors Gerhard Seebacher and Mary Gangemi resigned on 15 January 2025 and 5 September 2024, respectively.

2. Company Secretary

Anna Sandham was appointed Company Secretary of LCM in September 2016. Anna is an experienced company secretary and governance professional with over 20 years' experience in various large and small, public and private, listed and unlisted companies. Anna has previously worked for companies including AMP Financial Services, Westpac Banking Corporation, BT Financial Group and NRMA Limited. Anna holds a Bachelor of Economics (University of Sydney), Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance (Governance Institute of Australia) and is a Chartered Secretary.

3. Officers who were previously partners of the audit firm

There were no officers of the Group during the financial year which were previously partners of the current audit firm, BDO Audit Pty Ltd.

4. Meetings of Directors

During the 2025 financial year, 4 Board meetings were held (not counting circular resolutions passed outside regular meetings). The following table sets out the number of Board and Committee meetings each Director attended and the number they were eligible to attend.

Meetings Attended / Meetings Eligible to Attend				
Director	**Board**	**Audit & Risk Committee**	**Remuneration**	**Nominations**
David King[1]	4/4	2/2	1/1	-
Patrick Moloney	4/4	*	*	*
Jonathan Moulds[2]	4/4	1/1	2/2	-
David Collins[3]	2/2	*	*	*
Gerhard Seebacher[4]	2/2	1/1	1/1	-
Mary Gangemi[5]	0/1	*	*	*

* Not a member of the committee

1 Appointed to the Remuneration Committee effective on 17 December 2024
2 Appointed to the Audit & Risk Committee effective on 17 December 2024
3 Appointed 26 November 2024
4 Resigned as a member of each of the Remuneration, Audit & Risk and Nominations Committees effective 17 December 2024. Resigned as a Director on 15 January 2025
5 Resigned 5 September 2024

5. Principal Activities

LCM is a global provider of legal finance which operates two business models. The first is direct investments made from LCM's permanent balance sheet capital and the second is fund and/or asset management. Under those two business models, LCM currently pursues three investment strategies: single-case funding, corporate portfolio funding and Acquisitions of claims. LCM generates its revenue from both its direct investments and also performance fees through asset management.

LCM has a strong track record, driven by effective project selection, active project management and robust risk management. Currently headquartered in Sydney, with offices in London, Singapore, Brisbane and Melbourne, LCM listed on AIM in December 2018, trading under the ticker LIT.

6. Operating and financial review

Overview of the LCM Group

LCM is a company limited by shares and was incorporated on 9 October 2015. LCM was admitted to trade on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange on 19 December 2018 under the ticker LIT. LCM was formerly listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) between 13 December 2016 and 21 December 2018.

Its registered office and principal place of business is Level 12, The Chifley Tower, 2 Chifley Square, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.

Operations

LCM operates its business through a series of wholly owned subsidiaries. The principal activity of those subsidiaries is the provision of litigation finance and risk management associated with individual and portfolios of litigation projects.

Information on the Group's operations are disclosed in the CEO Report.

Review of financial performance

The statutory loss for the Group after providing for income tax amounted to $72,913,000 (30 June 2024: profit of $12,715,000).

Further commentary on the financial results are disclosed in the Finance Review by the chief financial officer.

Change in state of affairs

On 2 December 2024, the Group refinanced its credit facility with funds and accounts managed by Northleaf Capital Partners (Canada) Ltd. ("Northleaf Capital Partners") for an initial amount of US$75,000,000 (AUD $114,136,000) with the potential to increase by a further US$75,000,000 (AUD $228,272,000 in total). The Facility carries interest at the relevant bank rate plus 5.25%, has a four-year term, and is secured against the Group's assets. As at 30 June 2025, US$23,922,000 (AUD $36,406,000) was drawn under the initial facility.
On 8 November 2024, the Group completed its share buyback programme, which commenced on 5 October 2023. A total of 4,919,035 shares were repurchased and subsequently cancelled.

7. Dividends

During the financial year, the Company paid a final dividend of 1.25 pence per ordinary share, totalling $2,680,000, in respect of the year ended 30 June 2024.

No dividends have been declared or paid in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

8. Matters subsequent to the end of the financial period

On 18 September 2025, the Group announced the termination of its investment in the class action brought on behalf of commercial fishermen against Gladstone Ports Corporation. The settlement, which is subject to Court approval in October 2025, provides for a full release of claims and a payment of a portion of Gladstone Ports Corporation's costs, which will be covered by After the Event Insurance.

The investment was carried at A$30.8 million, equal to the cash invested, and will now be written off. The Group is pursuing potential avenues for recovery, including a costs assessment and possible claims against the former solicitors involved in the matter.

9. Likely developments and expected results

Information on the Group's likely developments are disclosed in the CEO Report.

10. Environmental regulation

The consolidated entity is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

11. Directors' interests in shares and options

The relevant interests of each director in the shares and rights or options over shares issued by LCM at the date of this report is as follows:

Director[1]	Ordinary shares[1]	Unlisted partly paid shares[2]	Loan Plan Shares[3] & Loans	Long Term Executive Plan[3]	Deferred Bonus Share Plan[3]
Dr. David King	1,951,484	-	-	-	-
Patrick Moloney	4,312,353	1,433,022	5,843,487	3,303,796	290,090
Jonathan Moulds	5,250,000	-	-	-	-
David Collins	-	-	-	-	-
Gerhard Seebacher	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Gangemi	-	-	119,900	1,266,455	283,110

1 Directors, including associated parties, interests held directly and indirectly
2 Unlisted partly paid shares in the Group were issued at a price of $0.17 per share, wholly unpaid and will convert to a share upon payment to the Group of $0.17 per share.
3 Plans exercisable at various prices and subject to vesting conditions

12. Share Options

Loan Funded Share Plan ('LSP')
During the year the Group granted nil (2024: nil) shares under the LSP. As at the date of this report there were 6,642,872 LSP's outstanding subject to various vesting and performance conditions.

There were 6,642,872 LSP's vested and exercisable as at 30 June 2025 (2024: 7,501,608).

Deferred Bonus Share Plan ('DBSP')
During the year the Group granted 532,235 (2024: 771,911) options under the DBSP. As at the date of this report there were 1,515,034 DBSP's outstanding subject to various vesting and performance conditions.

There were 634,868 options vested (2024: 377,564) and 666,547 exercised as at 30 June 2025 (2024: 255,257).

Executive Long Term Incentive Plan ('LTIP')
During the year the Group granted nil (2024: nil) options under the LTIP. As at the date of this report there were 5,671,516 LTIP's outstanding subject to various vesting and performance conditions.

There were nil LTIP's vested and exercisable as at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

Further details on each Plan is provided in note 28 to the financial statements.

13. Indemnity and insurance of officers and auditors

Indemnification

Under the LCM Constitution, to the maximum extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001 ('the Act'), LCM must indemnify each person who is or has been an Officer against any liability incurred as an Officer and may pay a premium for a contract insuring an Officer against that liability. During the financial period, LCM has paid premiums in respect of contracts insuring the directors and officers of LCM against any liability of this nature.

LCM has not, during or since the end of the financial period, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of LCM or any related entity against a liability as such by an officer or auditor except to the extent permitted by law.

Insurance premiums

In accordance with normal commercial practices, under the terms of the insurance contracts, the nature of liabilities insured against and the amount of the premiums paid are confidential.

14. 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 23 to the financial statements.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial period, 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 Act.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Act 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 the 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 Group, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

15. Proceedings on behalf of LCM Group

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or 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 any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

16. Lead Auditor's independence declaration

The Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Act is included in LCM's financial statements.

17. Auditor

BDO Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Act.

18. Rounding of amounts

LCM is of a kind referred to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

19. Corporate Governance

The corporate governance statement and the application of the QCA Guidelines can be found here: https://www.lcmfinance.com/shareholders/corporate-governance/

20. Remuneration report

The Remuneration Report forms part of this Directors' Report and is set out on the following pages.

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

On behalf of the Directors

Mr Jonathan Moulds
Chairman
1 October 2025

Remuneration report

The Directors present this Remuneration Report (Report) for Litigation Capital Management Limited (LCM and together with its controlled entities, the LCM Group) for the 12 months ended 30 June 2025, of which certain tables have been audited [1] (as noted below), and outlines key aspects of our remuneration framework. It contains the following sections:

(1) Remuneration framework

(2) Remuneration details

(3) Service agreement

(4) Remuneration table (audited)

(5) Directors' interests (audited)

(6) Other disclosures

1 Audited where referenced in this report means that the relevant tables have been extracted directly from the audited 2024 financial statements and notes

Remuneration framework

Overview of remuneration framework

The Board recognises that the performance of LCM depends on the quality and motivation of its people. The objective of LCM's remuneration policy is to attract, motivate and retain the best available management and employees to operate and manage LCM.

Non-Executive Director remuneration is designed in a way that supports the retention of their independence.

Employee remuneration and incentive policies and practice are performance-based and aligned with LCM Group's vision, values and overall business objectives, with five guiding principles in mind:

- alignment of employee pay with shareholder interests and wealth outcomes;
- alignment of employee pay with fund interests and wealth outcomes;
- motivation of employee behaviour to execute LCM's strategy through an appropriate mix of fixed and variable pay elements;
- delivery of a competitive remuneration framework that assists with attracting and retaining high calibre Non-Executive and employee talent to ensure business success; and
- provision of a simple and transparent framework that is clear to participants and external stakeholders.

Role of the Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee ensures that the remuneration of Directors and senior employees is consistent with market practice and sufficient to ensure that the LCM Group can attract, develop and retain the best individuals and is designed to:

- attract, develop and retain Board and executive talent;
- create a high-performance culture by driving and rewarding employees for achieving the Group's strategy and business objectives; and
- link incentives to the creation of shareholder and fund value.

The Remuneration Committee shall meet formally at such frequency as circumstances demands for the purposes referred to above.

Principal terms of the share plans

In prior years, the committee decided it was appropriate to move away from the legacy Loan Share Plan (LSP) and Company Share Option Plan (CSOP) to the current Deferred Bonus Share Plan (DBSP) and Executive Long Term Incentive Plan ('LTIP'), in line with other listed peers. This ensures LCM remain competitive in retaining and attracting new talent. The principal terms of the current Share Plans, determined by the Remuneration Committee, are set out below.

Eligibility

Deferred Share Bonus Plan (DSBP)
Awards may be made to Directors and employees of the Group and its subsidiaries, at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee.

Executive Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)
Awards may be made only to Senior Executives of the Group and its subsidiaries, at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee.

Timing

Awards will normally only be granted after the end of a closed period (typically following the announcement of the Group's results for any period). In exceptional circumstances, awards may be granted at other times provided that no awards may be granted during a closed period.

Performance conditions

The Group attaches considerable importance to the role of appropriate performance-based incentives to drive sustainable long-term growth and align Directors' and employees' interests with the interests of shareholders and Fund investors. Accordingly, awards to Directors and senior management will ordinarily be subject to the achievement of performance conditions set by the Remuneration Committee at the date of grant.

Plan limits

In any 10 year period, not more than 10% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Group may be issued or be issuable under the Share Plans.

These limits do not include awards which have lapsed, which are satisfied by shares purchased in the market, or include shares which are used to pay dividend equivalents.

As disclosed in the AIM Admission Document, shares granted under the existing Australian Loan Share Plan prior to listing on AIM will not form part of the limits for the Share Plans nor the shares granted under the Joint Share Ownership Plan post Admission.

Satisfaction of awards

Options will be subject to the satisfaction of performance conditions. The Executive LTIP plan for senior executives are awarded with vesting conditions linked to fund performance over a three to five year period.

Holding period

Awards may be granted on the basis that some or all of the shares in respect of which the award vests will be held for a further period post-vesting. Awards granted under the Executive LTIP plan have a holding period up to the fifth anniversary of grant.

Malus and clawback

The Remuneration Committee will have the ability to reduce the number of shares subject to an unvested award (including to zero) in certain circumstances or impose additional conditions on the awards and/or require that the participant has to either return some or all of the shares acquired under the award or make a cash payment to the Company in respect of any shares delivered.

The circumstances which may lead to a clawback are where the award is determined to have been granted or vested on the basis of materially inaccurate information or where the Remuneration Committee determines that the participant has committed a material breach of their contract of employment which would include, without limitation: where the participant has contributed to a material loss or reputational damage to the Group; the participant has materially breached any compromise agreement entered into in relation to their cessation of employment; or, where applicable, the participant has materially breached any of their fiduciary duties.

Leaving employment

If a participant leaves employment, unvested awards will normally lapse. If the participant leaves for one of the following reasons: disability, ill-health, injury, redundancy, or in other circumstances if the Remuneration Committee allows, their award will normally continue in effect and vest on the original vesting date or, if applicable, will be released at the end of the holding period.

Takeovers, reorganisations, etc.
Awards will generally vest early on a takeover, or other change of control event, or on a voluntary winding up of the Group.

The applicable rules of the Share Plans may also contain provisions to allow for awards to be made to participants based in jurisdictions outside of Australia and the UK and to allow for the Remuneration Committee to agree special terms to allow for awards to be granted in those jurisdictions in order to comply with local practice or to avoid adverse tax, legal or regulatory consequences.

Any shares issued following the vesting of awards will rank equally with shares of the same class in issue on the date of allotment except in respect of rights arising by reference to a prior record date.

Remuneration details

Remuneration payable to Non-Executive Directors
Non-Executive Directors enter into service agreements through a letter of appointment which are not subject to a fixed term. Non-Executive Directors receive a fee for their contribution as Directors.

Fees payable to Non-Executive Directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, Directors. Directors' fees are reviewed regularly by the Board.

LCM's Constitution provides that LCM may remunerate each Director as the Directors decide, provided that the total amount paid to Non-Executive Directors' may not exceed:

(i) the amount fixed by LCM in general meeting for that purpose; or

(ii) if no amount has been fixed by LCM in general meeting for that purpose, A$700,000 per annum.

An amount has been fixed by LCM in the Annual General Meeting of 21 November 2019 for the aggregate fee pool limit to be A$700,000 per annum.

The objective of LCM's remuneration policies with regard to Non-Executive Directors is to ensure the Group is able to attract and retain Non-Executive Directors with the skills and experience to ensure the Board is able to discharge its oversight and governance responsibilities in an effective and diligent manner and supports the retention of their independence.

LCM do not pay bonus payments or lump sum retirement benefits to Non-Executive Directors.

Details of fees paid during the financial year to each Non-Executive Director are detailed below.

Remuneration Details for Employees
Employees of LCM are contracted under an employment agreement which incorporates a probation period generally of six months, a salary as well as an ability after 12 months of service for the employee to be eligible for a performance award discretionary bonus and participate in an incentive scheme (Eligible Employees).

Each Eligible Employee will be entitled to participate in the LCM incentive scheme, the rules of which may be subject to change by LCM at any time.

The award of an incentive will be discretionary and will be determined based on:

(1) the financial performance of LCM as a whole;

(2) the performance review of the Eligible Employee in each full financial year the Eligible Employee is employed by LCM; and

(3) the financial performance of any fund managed by LCM.

The performance review of each Eligible Employee will be undertaken at the end of each financial year and during that performance review each Eligible Employee will be assessed in accordance with the Eligible Employee's Role Description (the Performance Conditions).

The maximum amount of the incentive able to be earned by an Eligible Employee in any year is as follows:
(1) a cash payment of up to 35% of the base salary of the Eligible Employee (Cash Incentive); and

(2) an invitation to participate in the Share Plan up to a value of 65% of the base salary of the Eligible Employee.

During periods of exceptional performance and at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee and Board, Eligible Employees can earn an additional award under the Share Plan.

Service agreement

All Executive Directors have contracts of employment. Remuneration and other terms of employment are formalised in that agreement, including components of remuneration and base salary to which they are entitled, eligibility for incentives and other benefits including superannuation and pensions.

Key terms of Patrick Moloney's employment agreement is as follows:

- term of five years (commencing December 2018) with an automatic extension for a further five years unless notice is given at least one year before the expiry of the initial term that the agreement will not be extended;
- a fixed salary per annum plus superannuation and is entitled to six weeks paid annual leave per year, details of which are set out in the remuneration tables below; and
- LCM can terminate the agreement at any time without cause by making payment of the total remuneration and benefits for the unexpired period of the term, unless the remaining term is less than 12 months, in which case the agreement may be terminated by 12 months' notice in writing or payment in lieu of notice.

On appointment, all Non-Executive Directors enter into an agreement which outlines obligations and minimum terms and conditions.

Remuneration table

Remuneration table for year ended 30 June 2025 (audited)

The table below provides remuneration for KMPs for the 12 months ended 30 June 2025 and comparatives for the year ended 30 June 2024 (audited).

	Cash salaries and fees $		Bonus $		Benefits $	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
Non–Executive Directors						
Dr David King	**115,594**	111,458	**–**	–	-	-
Jonathan Moulds	**230,576**	214,255	**–**	–	-	-
Gerhard Seebacher[1]	**70,492**	127,377	**–**	–	-	-
	416,661	453,091	**–**	–	-	-
Executive directors & other executives						
Patrick Moloney	**1,209,885**	1,316,062	**117,295**	183,783	**156,954**	114,754
David Collins[2]	**698,580**	22,921	**-**	-	**188**	-
Mary Gangemi[3]	**262,547**	552,818	**-**	163,814	**-**	-
	2,171,012	1,891,800	**117,295**	347,597	**157,143**	114,754
Total	**2,587,673**	2,344,891	**117,295**	347,597	**157,143**	114,754

Fully paid ordinary shares & unlisted partly paid shares

The table below provides the number of fully paid ordinary shares and unlisted partly paid shares in the company held by each Non-Executive Director and Executive KMP during the period ended 30 June 2025 and the previous period ended 30 June 2024:

Name of the Director	Description of shares	30 June 2025 Number	30 June 2024 Number
Jonathan Moulds	Fully paid ordinary shares	**5,250,000**	5,250,000
Dr David King	Fully paid ordinary shares	**1,951,484**	1,951,484
Patrick Moloney	Fully paid ordinary shares	**4,312,353**	4,219,813
Patrick Moloney	Unlisted partly paid shares[1]	**1,433,022**	1,433,022
David Collins	N/A	**-**	**-**
Mary Gangemi	Fully paid ordinary shares	**-**	64,348
Gerhard Seebacher	N/A	**-**	-

1 Unlisted partly paid shares in the Company were issued at a price of $0.17 per share, wholly unpaid and will convert to a share upon payment to the Company of $0.17 per share. Further details provided in note 15 to the financial statements

No changes took place in the interest of the Directors between 30 June 2025 and 1 October 2025.

Accrued leave $		Superannuation /pension $		Long service leave $		Share–based payments $		Total $	
2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
–	–	**13,293**	12,302	**–**	–	**–**	–	**128,887**	123,760
–	–	**-**	-	**–**	–	**–**	–	**230,576**	214,255
–	–	**-**	-	**–**	–	**–**	–	**70,492**	127,377
–	–	**13,293**	12,302	**–**	–	**–**	–	**429,954**	465,393
56,298	36,864	**13,393**	-	**12,291**	28,975	**402,653**	199,145	**1,968,768**	1,879,583
-	-	**1,994**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**700,762**	22,921
-	-	**26,255**	55,282	**-**	-	**-**	209,438	**288,802**	981,352
56,298	36,864	**41,641**	55,282	**12,291**	28,975	**402,653**	408,583	**2,958,332**	2,883,856
56,298	36,864	**54,934**	67,587	**12,291**	28,975	**402,653**	408,583	**3,388,286**	3,349,249

1 Resigned as Director 15 January 2025

2 Appointed as Director 29 November 2024

3 Resigned as Director 5 September 2024. The amounts disclosed for Ms Gangemi in 2025 represent payments made in connection with her cessation of employment, including notice period entitlements, and are classified as termination benefits.

Share options

The table below provides the number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held by each Non-Executive Director and Executive KMP during the financial year:

Name of the Director	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Patrick Moloney	19/11/2018	25/11/2028	$0.47	1,595,058	–	–	–	1,595,058
Patrick Moloney	04/12/2017	04/12/2027	$0.60	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000
Patrick Moloney	04/12/2017	04/12/2027	$0.60	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000
Patrick Moloney	01/11/2019	01/11/2029	£0.7394	777,600	–	–	–	777,600
Patrick Moloney	13/10/2020	13/10/2030	£0.6655	291,597	–	–	–	291,597
Patrick Moloney	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	279,232	–	–	–	279,232
Patrick Moloney[1]	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	900,000	–	–	–	900,000
Mary Gangemi[2]	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	93,585	–	–	–	93,585
Mary Gangemi[2]	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.14	26,315	–	–	–	26,315
Patrick Moloney	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	169,276	–	(112,850)	–	56,426
Patrick Moloney	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	3,303,796	–	–	–	3,303,796
Mary Gangemi[2]	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	134,217	–	–	–	134,217
Mary Gangemi[2]	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	1,266,455	–	–	–	1,266,455
Patrick Moloney	04/10/2023	04/10/2033	–	167,043	–	(55,681)	–	111,362
Mary Gangemi[2]	04/10/2023	04/10/2033	–	148,893	–	–	–	148,893
Patrick Moloney	04/10/2024	04/10/2034	–	–	122,302	–	–	122,302
				11,153,067	122,302	(168,531)	-	11,106,838

1. On 27 October 2021 Patrick Moloney, Chief Executive Officer of the Company exercised 900,000 options (the "Executive Options") at an exercise price of A$1.00. The Company has agreed to issue and allot in total 900,000 new Ordinary Shares ("Ordinary Shares") in the capital of the Company to Patrick Moloney which were granted under the Loan Share Plan for the sole purpose to fund the Aggregate Exercise Price of the 900,000 unlisted options.

2. Resigned as Director 5 September 2024

Share Dealing Code

The Share Dealing Code adopted by the Company from admission to AIM applies to any person discharging management responsibility, which will apply to all the Directors, any closely associated persons and applicable employees (as each is defined in the Code). The Share Dealing Code sets out their responsibilities under the AIM Rules, FSMA and MAR and other relevant legislation. The Share Dealing Code addresses the share dealing restrictions as required by the AIM Rules and where applicable MAR. The Share Dealing Code's purpose is to ensure that Directors and other relevant persons do not abuse, or place themselves under suspicion of abusing, inside information that they may have or be thought to have, especially in periods leading up to an announcement of results. The Share Dealing Code sets out a notification procedure which is required to be followed prior to any dealing in the company's securities.

Anti-bribery and corruption policy

The Directors have zero tolerance towards bribery and corruption and the Board has adopted an anti-bribery and corruption policy. The policy applies to all personnel of the Group including Directors, officers and employees. The policy prohibits both 'active bribery' (such as offering or promising to a third party benefits such gifts, donations or awards) and 'passive bribery' (such as requesting, soliciting or agreeing to receive a bribe from a third party).

As part of implementing the policy, the Company has a system for recording hospitality and gifts (both received and made to others) and sets out in detail guidelines for providing and accepting hospitality. The policy condemns tax evasion, whether it involves evading UK taxes or foreign taxes and expressly prohibits the Group's employees, consultants and agents from facilitating tax evasion by any third party.

Tel: +61 2 9251 4100
Fax: +61 2 9240 9821
www.bdo.com.au

Parkline Place
Level 25, 252 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY GEOFF ROONEY TO THE DIRECTORS OF LITIGATION CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

As lead auditor of Litigation Capital Management Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

This declaration is in respect of Litigation Capital Management Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

G Rooney

Geoff Rooney
Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd
Sydney, 1 October 2025

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Consolidated 2025 $'000	Consolidated 2024 $'000
Income			
Net realised gain on investments	5	43,643	61,778
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	5	(206,767)	25,149
Movement in financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities	5	90,133	(48,382)
Litigation service revenue	5	-	12,443
Litigation service expense	5	(5,468)	(3,236)
Total income/(loss)		(78,459)	47,752
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	6	(12,061)	(11,471)
Depreciation expense	6	(93)	(145)
Corporate expenses	6	(4,841)	(5,171)
Fund administration expense	6	(1,965)	(3,400)
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	6	3,027	(1,432)
Total operating expenses		(15,933)	(21,619)
Operating profit/(loss)		**(94,392)**	**26,133**
Finance costs	6	(7,295)	(10,083)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		**(101,687)**	**16,050**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	7	(28,774)	(3,335)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense		**(72,913)**	**12,715**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss:			
Movement in foreign currency translation reserve		5,128	2,013
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(67,785)**	**14,728**
Profit/(loss) for the period is attributable to:			
Owners of Litigation Capital Management Limited		(72,913)	12,715
		(72,913)	**12,715**
Total comprehensive income for the period is attributable to:			
Owners of Litigation Capital Management Limited		(67,785)	14,728
		(67,785)	**14,728**
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	8	(70.83)	12.01
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	8	(70.83)	11.33

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position
For the period ended 30 June 2025

		Consolidated	
		2025	**2024**
	Note	**$'000**	**$'000**
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	18,447	68,113
Trade receivables	10	1,786	10,986
Due from resolution of financial assets	11	88,201	3,980
Contract costs	12	47,988	42,072
Investments	13,21	287,735	465,213
Property, plant and equipment		135	157
Intangible assets		439	305
Other assets		827	977
Total assets		**445,558**	**591,803**
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	10,508	30,376
Tax payable/(refund)		(6)	883
Employee benefits		1,115	1,112
Borrowings	15	77,747	61,917
Financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities	16	226,538	264,950
Deferred tax liability	7	15,286	43,624
Total liabilities		**331,188**	**402,862**
Net assets		**114,370**	**188,941**
Equity			
Issued capital	17	60,634	69,674
Treasury shares	17	-	(5,396)
Reserves		8,838	4,171
Retained earnings		44,899	120,492
Parent interest		114,370	188,941
Total equity		**114,370**	**188,941**

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the period ended 30 June 2025

Consolidated	Issued capital $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Share based payments reserve $'000	Foreign currency translation $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2023	69,674	-	112,753	2,440	(1,398)	183,469
Profit after income tax expense for the period	-	-	12,715	-	-	12,715
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	2,013	2,013
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**12,715**	**-**	**2,013**	**14,728**
Equity Transactions:						
Share-based payments (note 28)	316	-	-	800	-	1,116
Dividends paid (note 19)	-	-	(4,976)	-	-	(4,976)
Treasury shares acquired (note 17)	-	(5,396)	-	-	-	(5,396)
	316	(5,396)	(4,976)	800	-	(9,256)
Balance at 30 June 2024	**69,990**	**(5,396)**	**120,492**	**3,240**	**615**	**188,941**

Consolidated	Issued capital $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Share based payments reserve $'000	Foreign currency translation $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2024	69,990	(5,396)	120,492	3,240	615	188,941
Loss after income tax expense for the period	-	-	(72,913)	-	-	(72,913)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	5,128	5,128
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(72,913)**	**-**	**5,128**	**(67,785)**
Equity Transactions:						
Share-based payments (note 28)	1,359	-	-	(146)	-	1,213
Dividends paid (note 19)	-	-	(2,680)	-	-	(2,680)
Treasury shares acquired (note 17)	-	(4,458)	-	-	-	(4,458)
Cancellation of treasury shares (note 17)	(9,854)	9,854	-	-	-	-
LSPs exercised and purchased by EBT (note 17)	(860)	-	-	-	-	(860)
	(9,356)	-	(2,680)	(146)	-	(6,786)
Balance at 30 June 2025	**60,634**	**-**	**44,899**	**3,094**	**5,744**	**114,370**

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the period ended 30 June 2025

		Consolidated	
		2025	2024
	Note	$'000	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from litigation contracts		64,702	116,636
Payments for litigation contracts		(128,166)	(78,265)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(16,411)	(16,337)
Income tax paid		(580)	(2,830)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**(80,454)**	**19,203**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(6)	(31)
Payments for intangibles		(200)	(9)
Refund/(payment) of security deposits		(2)	8
Net cash used in investing activities		**(207)**	**(31)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments for treasury shares	17	(5,318)	(5,396)
Dividends paid	19	(2,680)	(4,976)
Proceeds from borrowings	15	25,039	-
Repayments of borrowings	15	(12,864)	(8,139)
Payments of finance costs		(6,467)	(8,960)
Payments of placement fees related to third-party interests		(1,033)	(2,206)
Contributions from third-party interests in consolidated entities	16	67,106	30,505
Distributions to third-party interests in consolidated entities	16	(33,959)	(56,407)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**29,824**	**(55,578)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(50,838)	(36,405)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		68,113	104,457
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,171	61
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9	**18,447**	**68,113**

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Litigation Capital Management Limited (the 'Company') as a Group consisting of Litigation Capital Management Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year (referred to as the 'Group'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Litigation Capital Management Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Litigation Capital Management Limited was admitted onto the Alternative Investment Market ('AIM') on 19 December 2018.

Litigation Capital Management Limited is a for profit publicly listed company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 12, The Chifley Tower
2 Chifley Square
Sydney NSW 2000

A description of the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 1 October 2025. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Basis of preparation
The Financial Report:

- is a general purpose financial report;
- has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth);
- is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Group’s functional and presentation currency, with all values rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases to the nearest dollar, in accordance with ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191 unless otherwise indicated;
- includes foreign currency transactions that are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the Financial Report;
- has been prepared on a going concern basis using a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- presents assets and liabilities on the face of the Balance Sheets in decreasing order of liquidity;
- where required, presents restated comparative information for consistency with the current year’s presentation in the Financial Report; and
- contains accounting policies that have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Litigation Capital Management Limited ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Litigation Capital Management Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'Group'.

The Group includes fund investment vehicles over which the Group has the right to direct the relevant activities of the fund under contractual arrangements and has exposure to variable returns from the fund investment vehicles. See note 4.

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.

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. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Note 2. Material accounting policies

Accounting standards and interpretations
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective
The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group’s financial statements that the Group reasonably expects will have an impact on its disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date, are disclosed below.

Note 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
- IFRS S1, General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information
- IFRS S2 Climate-related disclosures

The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective. The Group has not listed other standards and interpretations which are issued but not yet effective, as they are not expected to impact the Group.

Going concern
Litigation Capital Management Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries (“LCM”) and the Group’s fund structures (“Fund”) have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Given the number of adverse case outcomes in recent months, which have impacted cash inflows and increased indebtedness, the Directors have considered a range of scenarios, including plausible downside scenarios, and note that in certain circumstances, further case losses could lead to a breach of LCM’s debt covenants.

While LCM’s lender has been responsive in providing near-term covenant waivers to date, any further amendments, should they be required, will be subject to negotiation. This assessment is linked to a robust evaluation of the principal risks facing LCM and the potential impact of these risks being realised.

After considering LCM’s forecasts, stress testing and available mitigating actions, and having regard to the inherent risks associated with the binary nature of LCM’s investment model, the Directors have concluded that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on LCM’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The material uncertainty relates to LCM’s ability to comply with its debt covenants in the event of certain adverse case outcomes. The Directors have a reasonable expectation, based on current discussions, that LCM will continue to receive the necessary support from its lender to allow it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, whilst noting the material uncertainty above.

However, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on LCM’s ability to continue as a going concern, and therefore the entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if LCM does not continue as a going concern.

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

Foreign currency translation
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Litigation Capital Management Limited's functional and presentation currency.

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

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

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

Fair value measurement
The Group measures its financial instruments such as litigation funding agreements and financial liabilities related to third-party interests at fair value at each balance sheet date.

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Note 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the 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:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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 re-assessing 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.
The Group’s Executive Leadership Committee determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement, including the litigation funding agreements. The Committee is comprised of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Head of Investments or equivalent.

The level of involvement of external valuers or specialist valuation experts is determined annually by the Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company’s Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the Committee analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group’s accounting policies. For this analysis, the Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the following notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions Note 21
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy Note 21
- Financial instruments Note 20

Litigation service
Revenue is recognised at the amount the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for its services. For each customer contract, the Group identifies the performance obligations, determines the transaction price (including any variable consideration), and recognises revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Variable consideration reflects the uncertainty of outcomes in awards, settlements or other contingent events. It is estimated using either the “expected value” or “most likely amount” method and recognised only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Until the uncertainty is resolved, amounts received that are subject to this constraint are recorded as refund liabilities.

The performance of a litigation service contract by the Group entails the management and progression of the litigation project during which costs are incurred by the Group over the life of the litigation project. As consideration for providing litigation management services and financing of litigation projects, the Group receives either a percentage of the gross proceeds of any award or settlement of the litigation, or a multiple of capital deployed, and is reimbursed for all invested capital.

Revenue, which includes amounts in excess of costs incurred and the reimbursement for all invested capital, is not recognised as revenue until the successful completion of the litigation project ie, complete satisfaction of the performance obligation, which is generally at the point in time when a judgment has been awarded or on an agreed settlement between the parties to the litigation, and therefore when the outcome is considered highly probable. On this basis, revenue is not recognised over time and instead recognised at the point in time when the Group satisfies the performance obligation. Costs include only external costs of funding the litigation, such as solicitors' fees, counsels' fees and experts' fees.

The terms and duration of each settlement or judgment varies by litigation project. Payment terms are not defined by the Group's litigation contracts however upon successful completion of a litigation project, being the satisfaction of the single performance obligation, funds are generally paid into trust within 28 days. The funds will remain in trust until the distribution amounts have been determined and agreed by the relevant parties, after which payment will be received by the Group.

Note 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

Litigation Capital Management Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the head entity.

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

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. Trade receivables generally do not have a specifically defined time frame for settlement, additionally, when the receivable is due from part of the portfolio of litigation projects, the settlement of the receivable is generally made upon an additional resolution of another litigation project within the portfolio which also may not be within a specifically defined time frame.

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

Due from resolution of investments
Amounts due from the settlement of financial assets relate to the realisation of litigation funding assets that have been successfully concluded and where there is no longer any litigation risk remaining and represent the expected cash flow to be received by the Group. The settlement terms and timing of realisations vary by litigation funding asset. The majority of settlement balances are received shortly after the period end in which the litigation funding asset has concluded, and all settlement balances are generally expected to be received within 12 months after completion.

Contract costs
Contract costs are recognised as an asset when the Group incurs costs in fulfilling a contract and when all the following are met: (i) the costs relate directly to the contract; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used to satisfy future performance obligations; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered. Contract costs are financial assets for impairment purposes. The Group’s revenue recognition policy for litigation service revenue provides further information.

Note 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Investments
Investments are financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss and are fair valued using an income approach. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category includes the Group's litigation funding assets. The litigation funding assets are primarily derecognised when the underlying litigation resolves and transfers to Due from resolution of financial assets.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or when the asset, along with the associated risks and rewards of ownership, are substantially transferred to another entity.

Financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities
Non-controlling interests where the Group does not own 100% of a consolidated entity are recorded as financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities. Financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities are initially recognised at the fair value. Gains or losses on liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as 'Movement in financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities'. They are subsequently measured at fair value using an income approach. Amounts included in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the net asset value of the third-parties' interests. These amounts have been elected to be measured at fair value to reduce the accounting mismatch between the related financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation to settle through cash flows has expired or been transferred.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

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.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are stated at amortised cost.

Net finance costs
Net finance costs comprise interest income from the investment of excess funds in short-term, highly liquid investments, and interest expense and borrowing costs related to the borrowing of funds.

Employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. 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.

Superannuation expense
Contributions to superannuation are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Share-based payments
Equity-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is determined using either the Monte Carlo or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the Group receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

Note 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

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.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting 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.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award may be treated as if they were a modification, depending on the specific circumstances of the award.

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.

Treasury shares
Where Group purchase shares in the listed Company, the consideration paid is deducted from issued capital and the shares are treated as treasury shares until they are subsequently sold, reissued or cancelled. Where such shares are sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

Dividends
Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Litigation Capital Management 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 is calculated by adjusting the denominator used in the determination of basic earnings per share to include the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding and the effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as share options and performance rights.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various 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. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Key judgements

Consolidation of entities in which the Group holds less than 100% of interests
The Group has assessed the entities in which it has an interest to determine whether or not control exists and the entity is, therefore, consolidated into the Group (refer note 4). Where the Group does not own 100% of interests, the Group makes judgements to determine whether to consolidate the entity in question by applying the factors set forth in AASB 10, including but not limited to the Group's equity and economic ownership interest, the economic structures in use in the entity, the level of control the Group has over the entity through the entity's structure or any relevant contractual agreements, and the rights of other investors.

Significant estimates and assumptions

Net gains/(losses) on financial assets & liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
The Group carries its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss. A valuation methodology based on an income approach.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

The fair values of these financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, and as a result a fair value methodology is utilised. The measurement valuation technique includes a discounted cash flow (DCF) model based on the Group's estimated, risk adjusted future cash flows. The adopted discount rate reflects the funding cost of deploying capital, and is intended to capture the time value of money and market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

The fair value framework incorporates assumptions, including the discount rate, the timing and amount of expected cash inflows and additional funding, and a risk-adjustment factor reflecting the inherent uncertainty in the cash flows due to litigation risk, which is dependent on observable case progression and milestones.

The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as case progress, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the litigation funding agreements, financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities and sensitivity analyses are provided in note 21.

The Group refined its valuation methodology during the period. While the overall framework remains conceptually robust and consistent with industry practice, experience since implementation highlighted opportunities to enhance the setting of key assumptions so that valuations more accurately reflect the Group’s risk profile. In particular, refinements were made to:

- Forecast returns: recalibrated to ensure they remain supportable in the context of historical outcomes and available market benchmarks;
- Expected duration: revised to be anchored to objective case milestones and extended to reflect observed delays in resolution; and
- Risk adjustment factors: updated so that recognition of value is more closely aligned to substantive external events rather than procedural steps.

These refinements result in a more conservative recognition profile and are intended to strengthen the robustness and consistency of the Group’s fair value determinations. The Group has established a process for reviewing fair value assumptions on an annual basis, with the results of that review submitted to the Audit & Risk Committee in advance of the publication of annual results.

Note 4. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into two operating segments comprising the operations of Litigation Capital Management Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries ("LCM") and the Group's fund structures ("Fund").

LCM
The LCM column includes the 25% co-investment in the Funds, Balance Sheet investments (ie, 100% investment by LCM) and corporate operations.

Fund I & II
This comprises LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund and LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II and their entities as disclosed in note 27. AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements requires the Group to consolidate fund investment vehicles over which it has exposure to variable returns from the fund investment vehicles. As a result, third party interests in relation to the Funds have been consolidated in the financial statements. The Fund column includes the 75% co-investment in the litigation funding assets and costs of administering the funds.

The following tables reflect the impact of consolidating the results of the Funds with the results for LCM to arrive at the totals reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of cash flows.

Note 4. Segment information (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025			2024		
	LCM	**Fund**	**Consolidated**	**LCM**	**Fund**	**Consolidated**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Income						
Net realised gain on investments	22,187	21,456	43,643	23,033	38,744	61,778
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	(100,103)	(106,664)	(206,767)	12,477	12,671	25,149
Movement in financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities	-	90,133	90,133	-	(48,382)	(48,382)
Litigation service revenue	-	-	-	12,443	-	12,443
Litigation service expense	(5,468)	-	(5,468)	(3,236)	-	(3,236)
Other income	1,356	(1,356)	-	-	-	-
Total income/(loss)	(82,028)	3,569	(78,459)	44,718	3,033	47,752
Expenses						
Employee benefits expense	(12,061)	-	(12,061)	(11,471)	-	(11,471)
Depreciation expense	(93)	-	(93)	(145)	-	(145)
Corporate expenses	(4,841)	-	(4,841)	(5,171)	-	(5,171)
Fund administration expense	(1,033)	(932)	(1,965)	(2,180)	(1,220)	(3,400)
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	5,663	(2,636)	3,027	537	(1,968)	(1,432)
Total operating expenses	(12,365)	(3,569)	(15,933)	(18,430)	(3,189)	(21,619)
Operating profit/(loss)	**(94,392)**	**-**	**(94,392)**	**26,288**	**(155)**	**26,133**
Finance costs	(7,295)	-	(7,295)	(10,238)	155	(10,083)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	**(101,687)**		**(101,687)**	**16,050**	**-**	**16,050**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	28,774	-	28,774	(3,335)	-	(3,335)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	**(72,913)**	**-**	**(72,913)**	**12,715**	**-**	**12,715**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	5,128	-	5,128	2,013	-	2,013
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(67,785)**	**-**	**(67,785)**	**14,728**	**-**	**14,728**

Note 4. Segment information (continued)

Consolidated statement of financial position

	2025			2024		
	LCM	**Fund**	**Consolidated**	**LCM**	**Fund**	**Consolidated**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8,865	9,582	18,447	53,024	15,089	68,113
Trade & other receivables	1,786	-	1,786	10,986	-	10,986
Due from resolution of financial assets	28,824	59,377	88,201	3,980	-	3,980
Contract costs	47,988	-	47,988	42,072	-	42,072
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	124,839	162,896	287,735	202,913	262,300	465,213
Property, plant and equipment	135	-	135	157	-	157
Intangible assets	439	-	439	305	-	305
Other assets	1,174	(347)	827	999	(22)	977
Total assets	**214,050**	**231,508**	**445,558**	**314,436**	**277,367**	**591,803**
Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	5,538	4,970	10,508	17,959	12,417	30,376
Tax payable	(6)	-	(6)	883	-	883
Employee Benefits	1,115	-	1,115	1,112	-	1,112
Borrowings	77,747	-	77,747	61,917	-	61,917
Third-party interests in consolidated entities	-	226,538	226,538	-	264,950	264,950
Deferred tax liability	15,286	-	15,286	43,624	-	43,624
Total liabilities	**99,680**	**231,508**	**331,188**	**125,494**	**277,367**	**402,862**
Net assets	**114,370**	**-**	**114,370**	**188,941**	**-**	**188,941**

A financial liability at fair value through the income statement is recognised in the parent entity in relation to the transactions entered into with certain Fund structures to support the financing of LFAs. These arrangements fail the derecognition principles in IFRS 9 and represents the net share of the overall LFA at fair value apportioned to the Funds.

Note 4. Segment information (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	2025			2024		
	LCM	**Fund**	**Consolidated**	**LCM**	**Fund**	**Consolidated**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash flows from operating activities						
Proceeds from litigation contracts	33,566	31,136	64,702	56,771	59,864	116,636
Payments for litigation contracts	(59,762)	(68,404)	(128,166)	(39,693)	(38,572)	(78,265)
Payments to suppliers and employees	(14,928)	(1,482)	(16,411)	(14,765)	(1,572)	(16,337)
Income tax paid	(580)	-	(580)	(2,830)	-	(2,830)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**(41,704)**	**(38,750)**	**(80,454)**	**(517)**	**19,720**	**19,203**
						-
Cash flows from investing activities						-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(6)	-	(6)	(31)	-	(31)
Payments for intangibles	(200)	-	(200)	(9)	-	(9)
Refund/(payment) of security deposits	(2)	-	(2)	8	-	8
Net cash used in investing activities	**(207)**	**-**	**(207)**	**(31)**	**-**	**(31)**
Cash flows from financing activities						
Payments for treasury shares	(5,318)	-	(5,318)	(5,396)	-	(5,396)
Dividends paid	(2,680)	-	(2,680)	(4,976)	-	(4,976)
Proceeds from borrowings	25,039	-	25,039	-	-	-
Repayments of borrowings	(12,864)	-	(12,864)	(8,139)	-	(8,139)
Payments of finance costs	(6,467)	-	(6,467)	(8,960)	-	(8,960)
Payments of placement fees related to third-party interests	(1,033)	-	(1,033)	(2,206)	-	(2,206)
Contributions from third-party interests in consolidated entities	-	67,106	67,106	-	30,505	30,505
Distributions to third-party interests in consolidated entities	-	(33,959)	(33,959)	-	(56,407)	(56,407)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**(3,323)**	**33,146**	**29,824**	**(29,677)**	**(25,901)**	**(55,578)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(45,234)	(5,604)	(50,838)	(30,224)	(6,181)	(36,405)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	53,024	15,089	68,113	82,973	21,484	104,457
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,075	97	1,171	275	(214)	61
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**8,865**	**9,582**	**18,447**	**53,024**	**15,089**	**68,113**

Note 5. Income

	2025			2024		
	LCM	Fund	Consolidated	LCM	Fund	Consolidated
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Net realised gain on investments						
Recoveries on resolved investments	49,672	94,105	143,777	44,027	58,359	102,386
Capital invested on resolved investments	(27,485)	(72,649)	(100,134)	(20,994)	(19,615)	(40,609)
	22,187	**21,456**	**43,643**	**23,033**	**38,744**	**61,778**
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on investments						
Fair value removal on concluded investments	(49,020)	(44,997)	(94,017)	(32,962)	(16,644)	(49,605)
Fair value write down on case losses under appeal	(44,536)	(41,773)	(86,309)	-	-	-
Fair value movement on pre-hearing/trial ongoing investments[1]	(6,824)	(21,292)	(28,115)	44,562	30,206	74,768
Foreign exchange movement on fair value	276	1,398	1,674	877	(891)	(14)
	(100,103)	(106,664)	(206,766)	12,477	12,671	25,149
Total gain/(loss) on investments	**(77,915)**	**(85,208)**	**(163,124)**	**35,511**	**51,416**	**86,925**
Movement in financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities	-	90,133	90,133	-	(48,382)	(48,382)
Net gain from contract costs	-	-	-	9,207	-	9,207
Other income	1,356	(1,356)	-	-	-	-
Total income/(loss)	**(76,560)**	**3,569**	**(72,991)**	**44,718**	**3,033**	**47,752**

1 Refer note 3 for refinements made to the valuation methodology during the period

Effective from 1 July 2024, management has revised the presentation of income to provide greater transparency over the composition of realised and unrealised gains and losses. The revised disclosure provides greater transparency by disaggregating movements between LCM and the Fund, and by separately identifying recoveries and capital invested on resolved investments, fair value write-offs, fair value movements on ongoing investments, and foreign exchange movements. As a result, the comparative note disclosure for the year ended 30 June 2024 has been restated to reallocate amounts between line items. Importantly, the total income recognised for the prior period remains unchanged.

Realised gains relate to amounts where litigation risk has concluded and amounts are expected to be received by LCM. Unrealised gains or losses relate to the fair value movement of assets and liabilities associated with litigation contracts. The gain and loss related to third party interests in consolidated entities represents realised and unrealised gains and losses that relate to third party funded proportions from LCM controlled entities.

Note 5. Income (continued)

Litigation service

	Consolidated	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Litigation service revenue	-	12,443
Litigation service expense	(5,468)	(3,236)
	(5,468)	9,207
Major service lines		
Revenue attributable to LCM	-	12,443
Attributable to third party interests	-	-
	-	12,443
Geographical regions		
Australia	-	12,443
	-	12,443

Litigation service revenue relates to an individual litigation asset which resolved during the period and had a contract duration of more than 4 years.

Note 6. Profit/(loss) before tax

	Consolidated	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries & wages	9,021	8,513
Non-Executive directors' fees	420	457
Superannuation and pension	292	311
Share based payments expense	1,117	1,116
Other employee benefits & costs	1,210	1,074
	12,061	11,471
Depreciation		
Plant and equipment	28	84
Intangible assets	65	60
	93	145
Corporate expenses		
Corporate & secretary expenses	435	322
General & Administrative Expenses	208	228
Insurance	337	419
Marketing & Advertising	68	345
Occupancy Costs	902	906
Other expenses	183	284
Professional fees	1,534	2,012
Travel & entertainment expenses	1,174	656
	4,841	5,171

Note 6. Profit/(loss) before tax (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Fund administration expense		
General administration expenses	932	1,220
Placement fees	1,033	2,180
	1,965	3,400
Foreign currency gains/(losses)		
Realised foreign exchange loss	1,053	2,934
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(4,080)	(1,502)
	(3,027)	1,432
Finance costs		
Net interest on borrowings	6,750	9,017
Net finance costs of third-party interests	-	(155)
Other finance costs	545	1,221
	7,295	10,083

Note 7. Income tax expense

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	**(101,687)**	16,050
At the Group's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%)	(30,506)	4,815
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Foreign tax rate adjustments	3,863	(2,385)
Share-based payments	52	335
Other assessable income	181	139
Other non-deductible expenses	(2,092)	215
Adjustment in respect of income and deferred tax of previous years	(272)	217
Income tax expense / (benefit)	**(28,774)**	3,335

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Current tax	(437)	(4,030)
Deferred tax	(28,337)	7,365
Income tax expense / (benefit)	**(28,774)**	3,335

Note 7. Income tax expense (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax asset/(liability)		
Deferred tax asset/(liability) comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Tax losses	643	-
Interest deductions denied	2,623	-
Employee benefits	333	302
Accrued expenses	80	172
Expenditure deductible for income tax over time	1,356	1,706
Share based payments	788	464
Deductible funding on contract costs and financial assets	(17,102)	(16,634)
Fair value adjustments to financial assets	(4,008)	(29,634)
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(15,286)**	(43,624)

Movements:		
Opening balance	(43,624)	(36,259)
Charged to profit or loss	28,337	(7,365)
Closing balance	**(15,286)**	(43,624)

Note 8. Earnings/(loss) per share

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Profit/(loss) after income tax	(72,913)	12,715
Profit/(loss) after income tax attributable to the owners of Litigation Capital Management Limited	**(72,913)**	12,715

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share[1]	102,942,667	105,849,093
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Amounts uncalled on partly paid shares	-	1,301,770
Options over ordinary shares	-	5,103,344
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**102,942,667**	112,254,207

[1] Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year, excludes treasury shares held

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	(70.83)	12.01
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	(70.83)	11.33

Dilutive potential shares which are contingently issuable are only included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share where the conditions are met. As at 30 June 2025, there were 6,107,174 shares calculated for inclusion in diluted earnings per share, however these were not included due to their anti-dilutive effect.

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Cash at Bank	8,865	22,963
Investment securities held for liquidity purposes	-	30,061
Cash of third-party interests in consolidated entities	9,582	15,089
	18,447	**68,113**

Cash of third-party interests in consolidated entities is restricted as it is held within the fund investment vehicles on behalf of the third-party investors in these vehicles. The cash is restricted to use cashflows in the litigation funding assets made on their behalf and costs of administering the fund.

Note 10. Trade receivables

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Due from litigation service	1,786	10,986
	1,786	**10,986**

As at 30 June 2025, trade receivables are expected to be settled within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

Allowance for expected credit losses
The Group has recognised a loss of $nil (2024: $nil) in profit or loss in respect of the expected credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Note 11. Due from resolution of investments

	2025			2024		
	LCM	Fund	Consolidated	LCM	Fund	Consolidated
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At start of period	3,980	-	3,980	11,873	-	11,873
Recoveries on resolved investments (note 5)	49,672	94,105	143,777	44,027	58,359	102,386
Reimbursement of deployed capital	901	-	901	527	1,460	1,987
Proceeds from litigation funding assets	(23,686)	(31,136)	(54,821)	(52,480)	(60,303)	(112,782)
Foreign exchange gain	(2,043)	(3,592)	(5,635)	32	483	516
Balance as at end of period	**28,824**	**59,377**	**88,201**	**3,980**	**-**	**3,980**

Effective from 1 July 2024, management has revised the presentation of amounts due from resolution of investments to provide greater transparency over the drivers of movements. The revised disclosure provides greater transparency by disaggregating movements between LCM and the Fund, and by separately identifying recoveries on resolved investments, proceeds from litigation funding assets, and foreign exchange effects. As a result, the comparative note disclosure for the year ended 30 June 2024 has been restated to reallocate amounts between line items. Importantly, the overall balance of amounts due from resolution of financial assets at the end of the prior period remains unchanged.

As at 30 June 2025, amounts due from resolution of financial assets are expected to be settled within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

Note 12. Contract costs - litigation contracts

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Contract costs - litigation contracts	47,988	42,072

There are a small number of legacy investments which are still being recorded under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers due to the timing the contracts were entered into. These are expected to resolve in the short to medium term.

Reconciliation of litigation contract costs
Reconciliation of the contract costs at the beginning and end of the current period and previous financial year are set out below:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Balance at 1 July	42,072	37,277
Additions during the period	11,384	8,030
Realisations of contract assets	(5,468)	(3,236)
Balance as at end of period	**47,988**	**42,072**

Additions during the year relate to matters that progressed to trial, which required significant investment in their final stages.

The Group has recognised impairment losses of $5,468 (2024: $nil) in profit or loss on contract costs for the period ended 30 June 2025.

Note 13. Investments

	2025			2024		
	LCM $'000	Fund $'000	Consolidated $'000	LCM $'000	Fund $'000	Consolidated $'000
At start of period	202,913	262,300	465,213	165,768	225,642	391,410
Deployments	35,969	60,165	96,134	43,393	47,523	90,916
Capital realised during the period (note 5)	(27,485)	(72,649)	(100,134)	(20,994)	(19,615)	(40,609)
Fair value removal on concluded investments (note 5)	(49,020)	(44,997)	(94,017)	(32,962)	(16,644)	(49,605)
Fair value write down on case losses under appeal (note 5)	(44,536)	(41,773)	(86,309)	-	-	-
Fair value movement on pre-hearing/trial ongoing investments (note 5)	(6,824)	(21,292)	(28,115)	44,562	30,206	74,768
Foreign exchange movements	13,820	21,142	34,962	3,146	(4,813)	(1,667)
Balance as at end of period	**124,839**	**162,896**	**287,735**	**202,913**	**262,300**	**465,213**

Effective from 1 July 2024, management has revised the presentation of litigation funding assets, which are now disclosed under the heading Investments (previously titled Litigation Funding Assets at fair value through profit or loss). The revised disclosure provides greater transparency by disaggregating movements between LCM and the Fund, and by separately identifying capital realised, fair value write-offs on resolved and ongoing investments, and foreign exchange effects. As a result, the comparative note disclosure for the year ended 30 June 2024 has been restated to reallocate amounts between line items. Importantly, the overall balance of these assets at the end of the prior period remains unchanged.

Investments are financial instruments that relate to the provision of capital in connection with legal finance. The Group fund through both direct investments as well as using third party capital via a fund management model. The table above sets forth the changes in litigation funding assets at the beginning and end of the relevant reporting periods.

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Trade payables	10,227	29,789
Other payables	281	587
	10,508	**30,376**

Refer to note 20 for further information on financial instruments, including the Group's exposure to liquidity risk.

Note 15. Borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Borrowings	77,747	61,917
	77,747	**61,917**

Reconciliation of borrowings of LCM:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Balance 1 July	61,917	68,976
Proceeds from borrowings	25,039	-
Repayment of borrowings	(12,864)	(8,139)
Payments for borrowing costs	(487)	(819)
Net accrued interest	5	648
Amortisation	611	1,221
Other non-cash items	1,522	-
Balance as at end of period	2,005	29
	77,747	**61,917**

On 2 December 2024, LCM refinanced its credit facility with Northleaf Capital Partners for an initial amount of US$75,000,000, AUD equivalent of $114,136,000[1] (the "Facility"), with a potential to upsize by a further US$75,000,000 (total US$150,000,000, AUD equivalent $228,272,000).

Interest is calculated by reference to the applicable currency benchmark, being the US Federal Funds Rate for USD drawings, the Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate (BBSY) for AUD drawings, and SONIA for GBP drawings (with fallback to the Bank of England base rate), together with a 5.25% margin.

The Facility has an overall term of four years and is secured against LCM's assets. As at 30 June 2025, LCM's outstanding utilisation amounted to US$23,922,000 on the initial credit facility, an AUD equivalent of $36,406,000[1].

LCM agreed to various debt covenants including a minimum effective net tangible worth, borrowings as a percentage of effective net tangible worth, minimum liquidity, a minimum consolidated EBIT and a minimum multiple of invested capital on concluded contract assets over a specified period. There have been no defaults or breaches related to the Facility during the period ended 30 June 2025. Should LCM not satisfy any of these covenants, the outstanding balance of the Facility may become due and payable.

LCM incurred costs in relation to arranging the Facility of $792,000 which were reflected transactions costs and will be amortised over the 4 year term of the borrowings. As at 30 June 2025, $685,000 of these loan arrangement fees remained outstanding.

1 Converted at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date

Note 16. Financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Balance 1 July	264,950	243,990
Proceeds - capital contributions from Limited Partners	67,106	30,505
Payments - distributions to Limited Partners	(33,959)	(56,407)
Movement on financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities (note 5)	(90,133)	48,382
Non-cash movements in third-party assets and liabilities	9,705	2,766
Foreign exchange movements	8,869	(4,288)
Balance as at end of period	**226,538**	**264,950**

Note 17. Equity – issued capital

	2025 Shares	2024 Shares	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Ordinary shares - fully paid	102,690,913	104,118,534	61,494	69,990
Ordinary shares - under loan share plan	11,590,384	12,331,148	(860)	-
	114,281,297	**116,449,682**	**60,634**	**69,990**

	2025		2024	
Movements in ordinary share capital	**Shares**	**$'000**	**Shares**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 July	104,118,534	69,990	106,613,927	69,674
Options exercised	740,764	1,359	255,257	316
Share Buy-Back Programme (treasury shares)	(2,168,385)	-	(2,750,650)	-
Treasury shares cancelled	-	(9,854)	-	-
Balance at period end	**102,690,913**	**61,494**	**104,118,534**	**69,990**

The Group's share buyback programme which commenced on 5 October 2023, completed on 8 November 2024.

Movements in ordinary shares issued under loan share plan ('LSP') and held by Employee Benefit Trust:

	2025		2024	
	Shares	**$'000**	**Shares**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 July	12,331,148	-	12,586,405	-
Options exercised	(666,547)	-	(255,257)	-
LSPs exercised	(858,736)	-	-	-
LSPs purchased by EBT	784,519	(860)	-	-
Balance at period end	**11,590,384**	**(860)**	**12,331,148**	**-**

Reconciliation of ordinary shares issued under LSP:

	2025	2024
Total shares allocated under existing LSP arrangements with underlying LSP shares (note 28)	6,642,872	7,501,608
Less shares allocated under existing LSP arrangements without underlying LSP shares (note 28)	(221,467)	(221,467)
Shares held by LCM Employee Benefit Trust for future allocation under employee share and option plans	5,168,979	5,051,007
	11,590,384	**12,331,148**

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.

Note 17. Equity – issued capital (continued)

Ordinary shares - under loan share plan ('LSP')
The Company has an equity scheme pursuant to which certain employees may access a LSP. The acquisition of shares under this LSP is fully funded by the Company through the granting of a limited recourse loan. The shares under LSP are restricted until the loan is repaid. The underlying options within the LSP have been accounted for as a share-based payment. Refer to note 28 for further details. When the loans are settled the shares are reclassified as fully paid ordinary shares and the equity will increase by the amount of the loan repaid.

Ordinary shares - held by Employee Benefit Trust
The Employee Benefit Trust ('EBT') holds performance related shareholdings awarded to former executive which did not vest. The Trust holds 5,168,979 shares which remain unallocated as at 30 June 2025 (2024: 5,051,007).

Ordinary shares - partly paid
As at 30 June 2025, there are currently 1,433,022 partly paid shares issued at an issue price of $0.17 per share. No amount has been paid up and the shares will become fully paid upon payment to the Company of $0.17 per share. As per the terms of issue, the partly paid shares have no maturity date and the amount is payable at the option of the holder.

Partly paid shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The partly paid shares do not carry the right to participate in new issues of securities. Partly paid shareholders are entitled to receive notice of any meetings of shareholders. The partly paid shareholders are entitled to vote in the same proportion as the amounts paid on the partly paid shares bears to the total amount paid and payable.

Treasury shares
As at 30 June 2025, there were nil treasury shares (2024: 2,750,650) which has resulted in nil being deducted from equity (2024: $5,396,000). Treasury shares comprised shares bought back from shareholders which were held by Canaccord on behalf of LCM and classified as treasury shares. All treasury shares were cancelled in November 2024.

Capital risk management
The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity as recognised in the statement of financial position.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2024 Annual Report.

Note 18. Equity – reserves

Movements in reserves
Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	**Share based payments reserve $'000**	**Foreign currency translation $'000**	**Total reserves $'000**
Balance at 1 July 2023	2,440	(1,398)	1,042
Movements in reserves during the period	800	2,013	2,813
Balance at 30 June 2024	3,240	615	3,855
Movements in reserves during the period	(146)	5,128	4,983
Balance at 30 June 2025	**3,094**	**5,743**	**8,838**

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.

Foreign currency translation reserve
This reserve is used to record differences on the translation of the assets and liabilities of foreign operations.

Note 19. Equity - dividends

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Ordinary dividend paid (2025: 1.25 cents, 2024: 2.25 cents)	2,680	4,976

Franking credits
The franking credits available to the Group as at 30 June 2025 are $5,000 (2024: $338,000).

Note 20. Financial instruments

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. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the Group and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the Group's operating units. Finance reports to the Board on a monthly basis.

Financial instruments of the Group is comprised of litigation funding assets classified as financial assets at FVTPL and financial liabilities at FVTPL related to third party interests with the remaining financial instruments held at amortised cost.

Market risk
Foreign currency risk
The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	2025	2025	2024	2024
Consolidated	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
US dollars	123,298	(41,950)	168,570	(68,550)
Pound Sterling	9,359	(20,150)	2,751	(437)
Singapore Dollars	469	-	24	(20)
Other	60	(72)	7	(4)
	133,186	**(62,172)**	**171,352**	**(69,012)**

The Group had net assets denominated in foreign currencies of $71,014,000 (assets of $133,186,000 less liabilities of $62,172,000) as at 30 June 2025 (2024: net assets $102,340,000). Based on this exposure, had the Australian dollars weakened or strengthened by 10% against these foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax for the year would have increased and decreased respectively by $7,101,000 (2024: $10,234,000). The percentage change is the expected overall volatility of the significant currencies, which is based on management's assessment of reasonable possible fluctuations taking into consideration movements over the last 12 months. The actual realised foreign exchange loss for the year ended 30 June 2025 was $1,053,000 (2024: loss of 2,934,000). The movement in the foreign currency translation reserve for the year ended 30 June 2025 was a gain of $5,128,000 (2024: gain $2,013,000).

Foreign exchange risk arises mainly from litigation funding assets and borrowings which are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency in which they are measured. The risk is monitored using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting. The Group’s contract cost assets are not hedged as those currency positions are considered to be long term in nature.

Interest rate risk
The Group is exposed to changes in market interest rates primarily through:

- Cash holdings with a floating interest rate; and
- A US$75,000,000 million (AUD equivalent of $114,136,000[1]) variable rate debt facility, which includes fixed capitalised borrowing costs as at 30 June 2025.

As disclosed in Note 15, LCM refinanced its credit facility with Northleaf Capital Partners on 2 December 2024. The four-year facility bears interest at the relevant rate plus 5.25% and replaced the Group’s previous fixed-rate borrowings, creating new exposure to variable interest rate risk.

Note 20. Financial instruments (continued)

At 30 June 2025, the Group's financial instruments subject to variable interest rate risk were:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Cash & cash equivalents	18,447	68,113
Borrowings	(77,747)	-
Net exposure	**(59,300)**	68,113

The Group monitors interest rate exposures across all currencies, considering expected market movements, cash requirements, refinancing options and the mix of fixed and variable rate borrowings.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date.

At 30 June 2025, if interest rates had moved with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows:

	Post tax profit		Equity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
100bps higher interest rates	(415)	477	(415)	477
100bps lower interest rates	415	(477)	415	(477)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that on becoming contractually entitled to a settlement or award a defendant will default on its contractual obligation to pay resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group assesses the defendants in the matters funded by the Group prior to entering into any agreement to provide funding and continues this assessment during the course of funding. Whenever possible the Group ensures that security for settlements sums is provided, or the settlements funds are placed into solicitors' trust accounts. However, the Group's continual monitoring of the defendants' financial capacity mitigates this risk.

The maximum credit risk exposure represented by cash, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, due from resolution of financial assets and contract costs is specified in the consolidated statements of financial position. The exposure for financial assets held at amortised cost is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, which includes cash, cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The Group does not hold any collateral. For financial assets measured at fair value, credit risk is incorporated into the valuation techniques applied (refer note 21).

To mitigate credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, the Group holds cash with Australian and American financial institutions with at least an AA- credit rating.

The Group applies the simplified approach to recognise impairment on settlement and receivable balances based on the lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date. The Group reviews the lifetime expected credit loss rate based on historical collection performance, the specific provisions of any settlement agreement, assessments of recoverability during the due diligence process and a forward-looking assessment of macro-economic factors however note that the Group's operations are generally uncorrelated to market conditions and therefore has little to no impact on the recoverability of the Group's financial assets.

For trade receivables and due from resolution of financial assets, at every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the trade receivables and due from resolution of financial assets is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses indicators of changes in credit quality of their counterparties. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due or if sufficient indicators exist that the debtor is unlikely to pay. Refer to note 10 and 11 for the respective notes on these items. Generally, 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 1 year.

Management also monitors whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of LFAs relative to initial recognition. This assessment is performed through ongoing review of case progression, achievement of key milestones, counterparty performance, and enforceability of settlements or awards. Where significant increases in credit risk are identified, these are reflected in the fair value measurement through reductions in expected cash flows or, where recovery is no longer expected, a full write-off of the asset. As at the reporting date, no significant increases in credit risk beyond those already incorporated into the fair value measurement have been identified.

Note 20. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the Group to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities
The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual maturity on an undiscounted basis are:

Consolidated - 2025	Less than 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	No contractual maturity date $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	10,221	-	-	-	10,221
Other payables	286	-	-	-	286
Borrowings	8,396	97,381	-	-	105,777
Third-party interest in consolidated entities	-	-	-	226,538	226,538
Total non-derivatives	**18,903**	**97,381**	**-**	**226,538**	**342,822**

Consolidated - 2024	Less than 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	No contractual maturity date $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	29,752	-	-	-	29,752
Other payables	624	-	-	-	624
Borrowings	68,200	-		-	68,200
Third-party interest in consolidated entities	-	-	-	264,950	264,950
Total non-derivatives	**98,576**	**-**	**-**	**264,950**	**363,526**

Note 21. Fair value measurements

The fair value measurements used for all assets and liabilities held by the Group listed below are level 3:

Assets	**2025**	**2024**
Litigation funding assets	**$'000**	**$'000**
APAC	81,220	111,662
EMEA	206,515	353,551
Total Level 3 assets	**287,735**	**465,213**
Liabilities		
Financial liabilities related to third-party interests in consolidated entities	226,538	264,950
Total Level 3 liabilities	**226,538**	**264,950**

Refer note 13 for movements in level 3 assets and note 16 for movements in level 3 liabilities. There were no transfers into or out of level 3 during the period ended 30 June 2025.

As at 30 June 2025, the financial liability due to third-party interests is $226,538,000 (2024: $264,950,000), recorded at fair value as represented in note 16. Amounts included in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the fair value of the third-party interests in the related financial assets and the amounts included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represent the third-party share of any gain or loss during the period, see note 4.

Note 21. Fair value measurements (continued)

Sensitivity of Level 3 Valuations
The Group's fair value policy provides for ranges of percentages to be applied against the risk adjustment factor to more than 159 discrete objective litigation events. The tables below set forth each of the key unobservable inputs used to value the Group's LFA assets and the applicable ranges and weighted average by relative fair value for such inputs.

The Group implemented a new valuation methodology for LFA assets during the year ended 30 June 2023. LFA assets are fair valued using an income approach which is the technique adopted for LFA Assets. Under the income approach, future cash flows associated with; cash out flows, including investments and deployments, and cash inflows such as settlements or resolutions, are converted to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts. That is, the amount that could reasonably be expected to be paid to acquire the asset at that point in time. In developing our framework we also looked to Industry peers for alignment in methodology, the benefit being that adopting a similar methodology provides a level of comparability. Similar to industry peers, the framework developed applied probabilities based on observable milestones for each investment within the portfolio as well as making informed assumptions around inputs such as discount rates, timing and risk factors, all of which are considered Level 3 inputs. In cases where cash flows are denominated in a foreign currency, forecasts are developed in the applicable foreign currency and translated to AUD dollars.

A Discounted Cash Flow approach is then applied to each underlying investment on an individual basis to arrive at a net present value of the future expected cash flows.

The cash flow forecast is updated each reporting period, based on the best available information on progress of the underlying matter at the time. These objective events could include, among others:
- Stage of the investment
- ongoing developments
- progress
- recovery or sovereign risk
- legal team expertise
- other factors impacting the expected outcome

Each reporting period, the updated risk-adjusted cash flow forecast is then discounted at the then current discount rate to measure fair value. The discount rate includes an applicable risk-free rate and credit spread to incorporate both market and idiosyncratic asset-class risk.

The Group's fair value policy provides for ranges of percentages to be applied against the risk adjustment factor to more than 159 discrete objective litigation events. The tables below set forth each of the key unobservable inputs used to value the Group's LFA assets and the applicable ranges and weighted average by relative fair value for such inputs.

30 June 2025

Item	**Valuation technique**	**Unobservable Input**[1]	**Min**	**Max**	**Weighted average**
Litigation funding asset	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	10.2%	10.9%	10.6%
		Duration (years)	2.42	7.67	5.45
		Adjusted risk premium	(60%)	80%	10%

Adjusted risk premium – case milestone	**Min**[2]	**Max**[2]	**Weighted average**	**% of portfolio**[3]
Pre-commencement & commenced	0%	0%	0%	56%
Pleadings	0%	10%	2%	9%
Discovery & evidence	10%	20%	15%	10%
Significant ruling or other objective event prior to trial court judgment	20%	65%	64%	6%
Settlement	90%	90%	0%	0%
Trial court judgment or tribunal award	(100%)	75%	(22%)	8%
Appeal judgment	(100%)	80%	(46%)	8%
Enforcement	80%	80%	80%	3%

Note 21. Fair value measurements (continued)

30 June 2024

Item	Valuation technique	Unobservable Input[1]	Min	Max	Weighted average	
Litigation funding asset	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	12.8%	12.8%	12.8%	
		Duration (years)	0.75	7.08	4.57	
		Adjusted risk premium	0%	85%	17%	
		Adjusted risk premium – case milestone	**Min[2]**	**Max[2]**	**Weighted average**	**% of portfolio[3]**
		Pre-commencement & commenced	0%	20%	29%	48%
		Pleadings	5%	35%	20%	12%
		Discovery & evidence	20%	40%	25%	9%
		Significant ruling or other objective event prior to trial court judgment	25%	80%	47%	7%
		Settlement	70%	85%	80%	1%
		Trial court judgment or tribunal award	0%	85%	63%	9%
		Appeal judgment	0%	85%	3%	12%
		Enforcement	75%	85%	83%	3%

1 Refer note 3 for refinements made to the valuation methodology during the period
2 Minimum and maximum within each cohort represent the actual adjusted risk premiums applied in the period
3 Percentage of portfolio represents the percentage of the book within the cohort

At each reporting period, the Group reviews the fair value of each litigation funding asset in connection with the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. A fair value of 10% higher or lower, while all other variables remain constant, in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss would have increased or decreased the Group's income and net assets by $28,774,000 as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $46,521,000). Similarly, a fair value of 10% higher or lower, while all other variables remain constant, in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss would have increased or decreased the Group's income and net assets by $22,654,000 as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $26,495,000).

At 30 June 2025, should discount rates been 50 bps or 100 bps higher or lower than the actual discount rate used in the fair value estimation, while all other variables remained constant, consolidated income and net assets would have increased and decreased by the following amounts:

Hypothetical Change	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
100bps lower interest rates	519	5,441
50bps lower interest rates	257	2,743
100bps higher interest rates	(502)	(5,440)
50bps higher interest rates	(253)	(2,736)

Reasonably possible alternative assumptions
The determination of fair value for litigation funding assets involves significant judgements and estimates. While the potential range of outcomes for the assets is wide, the Group’s fair value estimation is its best assessment of the current fair value of each asset, as applicable. Such estimate is inherently subjective, being based largely on an assessment of how individual events have changed the possible outcomes of the asset, as applicable, and their relative probabilities and hence the extent to which the fair value has altered. The aggregate of the fair values selected falls within a wide range of reasonably possible estimates. In the Group’s opinion, there is no useful alternative valuation that would better quantify the market risk inherent in the portfolio and there are no inputs or variables to which the values of the assets are correlated other than interest rates which impact the discount rates applied.

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	2,918,408	2,844,106
Post-employment benefits	54,934	67,584
Long-term benefits	12,291	28,975
Share-based payments	402,653	408,583
	3,388,286	**3,349,249**

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the Group are set out in the following tables.

	Cash salaries and fees	Bonus	Benefits	Accrued leave	Superannua-tion/ Pension	Long service leave	Share-based payments	Total
2025	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Non-executive Directors								
Dr David King	115,594	-	-	-	13,293	-	-	128,887
Jonathan Moulds	230,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,576
Gerhard Seebacher[1]	70,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,492
	416,661	-	-	-	13,293	-	-	429,954
Executive directors & other executives								
Patrick Moloney	1,209,885	117,295	156,954	56,298	13,393	12,291	402,653	1,968,768
David Collins[2]	698,580	-	188	-	1,994	-	-	700,762
Mary Gangemi[3]	262,547	-	-	-	26,255	-	-	288,802
	2,171,012	117,295	157,143	56,298	41,641	12,291	402,653	2,958,332
	2,587,673	**117,295**	**156,954**	**56,298**	**54,934**	**12,291**	**402,653**	**3,388,286**

1 Resigned as Director 15 January 2025
2 Appointed as Director 29 November 2024
3 Resigned as Director 5 September 2024. The amounts disclosed for Ms Gangemi represent payments made in connection with her cessation of employment, including notice period entitlements, and are classified as termination benefits.

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

2024	Cash salaries and fees $	Bonus $	Benefits $	Accrued leave $	Superannua-tion/ Pension $	Long service leave $	Share-based payments $	Total $
Non-executive Directors								
Dr David King	111,458	-	-	-	12,302	-	-	123,760
Jonathan Moulds	214,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,255
Gerhard Seebacher	127,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,377
	453,091	-	-	-	12,302	-	-	465,393
Executive directors & other executives								
Patrick Moloney	1,316,062	183,783	114,754	36,864	-	28,975	199,145	1,879,583
David Collins[1]	22,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,921
Mary Gangemi[2]	552,818	163,814	-	-	55,282	-	209,438	981,352
	1,891,800	347,597	114,754	36,864	55,282	28,975	408,583	2,883,856
	2,344,891	347,597	114,754	36,864	67,584	28,975	408,583	3,349,249

1 David Collins appointed as Chief Financial Officer on 18 June 2024 on a base salary of £350,000 (AUD equivalent $672,000). Refer note 25 for details on amounts paid to Greatham Advisors Limited, a related entity of David Collins, for Investor Relation services prior to David becoming an employee. David Collins has not been appointed as a Director as at 30 June 2024.
2 Stepped down as Chief Financial Officer 18 June 2024 and resigned as Director 5 September 2024

Directors' share options
The details of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director is set out below:

Name of the Director	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Patrick Moloney	19/11/2018	25/11/2028	$0.47	1,595,058	–	–	–	1,595,058
Patrick Moloney	04/12/2017	04/12/2027	$0.60	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000
Patrick Moloney	04/12/2017	04/12/2027	$0.60	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000
Patrick Moloney	01/11/2019	01/11/2029	£0.7394	777,600	–	–	–	777,600
Patrick Moloney	13/10/2020	13/10/2030	£0.6655	291,597	–	–	–	291,597
Patrick Moloney	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	279,232	–	–	–	279,232
Patrick Moloney[1]	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	900,000	–	–	–	900,000
Mary Gangemi[2]	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	93,585	–	–	–	93,585
Mary Gangemi[2]	27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.14	26,315	–	–	–	26,315
Patrick Moloney	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	169,276	–	(112,850)	–	56,426
Patrick Moloney	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	3,303,796	–	–	–	3,303,796
Mary Gangemi[2]	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	134,217	–	–	–	134,217
Mary Gangemi[2]	07/10/2022	07/10/2032	–	1,266,455	–	–	–	1,266,455
Patrick Moloney	04/10/2023	04/10/2033	–	167,043	–	(55,681)	–	111,362
Mary Gangemi[2]	04/10/2023	04/10/2033	–	148,893	–	–	–	148,893
Patrick Moloney	04/10/2024	04/10/2034	–	–	122,302	–	–	122,302
				11,153,067	122,302	(168,531)	-	11,106,838

1 On 27 October 2021, Patrick Moloney exercised 900,000 unlisted options at an exercise price of A$1.00 which were granted under the Employee share option scheme. Upon exercise, the Group issued 900,000 new ordinary shares in the capital of the Group to Patrick Moloney which have been granted under the Loan Share Plan with the sole purpose to fund the exercise price of the 900,000 unlisted options
2 Outstanding share options as disclosed in Note 28.
3 Resigned as Director 5 September 2024

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

Directors' interests
The number of shares in the Company held at the end of the financial year by each Director is set out below:

Name of the Director	Description of shares	30 June 2025 Number	30 June 2024 Number
Jonathan Moulds	Fully paid ordinary shares	**5,250,000**	5,250,000
Dr David King	Fully paid ordinary shares	**1,951,484**	1,951,484
Patrick Moloney	Fully paid ordinary shares	**4,312,353**	4,219,813
Patrick Moloney	Unlisted partly paid shares[1]	**1,433,022**	1,433,022
David Collins	N/A	**-**	**-**
Mary Gangemi	Fully paid ordinary shares	**-**	64,348
Gerhard Seebacher	N/A	**-**	-

1 The 30 June 2024 comparative disclosure has been corrected in the current year to reflect the accurate number of shares, being an increase of 15,000 shares. This change relates only to disclosure and does not affect the total issued share capital of the Group.
2 Unlisted partly paid shares in the Company were issued at a price of $0.17 per share, wholly unpaid and will convert to a share upon payment to the Company of $0.17 per share. Further details provided in Note 17 to the financial statements.

No changes took place in the interest of the directors between 30 June 2025 and 1 October 2025.

Note 23. Remuneration of auditors

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

	Consolidated	
	2025	**2024**
	$	**$**
Audit Services - BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of financial report	186,560	253,727
	186,560	253,727
Audit Services - Firms related to BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit of statutory report of controlled entities	182,626	186,721
	182,626	186,721
Audit Services - Unrelated Firms		
Audit of statutory report of controlled entities	75,668	64,625
	75,668	64,625

Note 24. Contingent liabilities

The majority of the Group's funding agreements contain a contractual indemnity from the Group to the funded party that the Group will pay adverse costs awarded to the successful party in respect of costs incurred during the period of funding, should the client's litigation be unsuccessful. The Group's position is that for the majority of litigation projects which are subject to funding, the Group enters into insurance arrangements which lessen or eliminate the impact of such awards and therefore any adverse costs order exposure.

Note 25. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$	$
Consulting fees paid to Greatham Advisors Limited - a related entity of David Collins	-	47,957
	-	**47,957**

David Collins is a shareholder and director of Greatham Advisors Limited, which carries out Investor Relations services. The services provided by Greatham Advisors Limited ceased once David Collins became an employee of the Group on 18 June 2024. As at 30 June 2025 there were no amounts owing to Greatham Advisors Limited (2024: $nil).

Note 26. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity, Litigation Capital Management Limited.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Profit/(loss) after income tax	10,792	50,491
Total comprehensive income	**10,792**	**50,491**

Statement of financial position		
Total assets	**99,710**	**103,055**
Total liabilities	**(10,114)**	**(20,390)**
Equity		
Issued capital	60,634	64,278
Share based payments reserve	3,095	3,556
Retained earnings	25,868	14,831
Total equity	**89,596**	**82,665**

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
Litigation Capital Management Limited (as holding entity), LCM Operations Pty Ltd, LCM Litigation Fund Pty Ltd, LCM Corporate Services Pty Ltd, LCM Recoveries Pty Ltd, LCM Funding Pty Ltd, LCM Singapore Pty Ltd, LCM Funding SG Pty Ltd and LCM Group Holdings Pty Ltd are parties to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others. The specified subsidiaries represent a 'closed group' for the purposes of the guarantee, and as there are no other parties to the Deed that are controlled by the Group, they also represent the 'extended closed group'.

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Material 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 and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 27. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation Country of incorporation	Ownership Interest 2025 %	2024 %
LCM Litigation Fund Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Operations Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Corporate Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Singapore Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Recoveries Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Advisory Limited	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Funding Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Funding SG Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LCM Corporate Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%	100%
LCM Operations UK Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
LCM Corporate Services UK Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
LCM Recoveries UK Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
LCM Funding UK Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
LCM Group Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
ASG Ghana Limited	Ghana	100%	N/A
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund			
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund GP Limited	Jersey	100%	100%
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund (Special Partner) LP	Jersey	100%	100%
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II			
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II GP Limited	Jersey	100%	100%
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II (Special Partner) LP	Jersey	100%	100%

Note 28. Share-based payments

The share-based payment expense for the period was $1,212,000 (2024: $1,116,000).

Loan Funded Share Plans ('LSP')
As detailed in note 17, the Group has an equity scheme pursuant to which certain employees may access a LSP. The shares under LSP are issued at the exercise price by granting a limited recourse loan. The LSP shares are restricted until the loan is repaid. Options under this scheme can be granted without an underlying LSP share until they have been exercised and on this basis, do not form part of the Group's issued share capital. The underlying options have been accounted for as a share-based payments. The options are issued over a 1-3 year vesting period. Vesting conditions include satisfaction of customary continuous employment with the Group and may include a share price hurdle.

During the period the Group granted nil (2024: nil) shares under the LSP.

Note 28. Share-based payments (continued)

Set out below are summaries of shares/options granted under the LSP:

2025

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the period	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the period
04/12/2017	04/12/2027	$0.60	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
31/08/2018	31/08/2028	$0.77	411,972	-	(411,972)	-	-
19/11/2018	25/11/2028	$0.47	1,595,058	-	-	-	1,595,058
03/12/2018	03/12/2028	$0.89	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
01/11/2019	01/11/2029	£0.7394	1,043,953	-	(125,259)	-	918,694
13/10/2020	13/10/2030	£0.6655	616,520	-	(158,296)	-	458,224
27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	1,512,638	-	(163,209)	-	1,349,429
27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	99,037	-	-	-	99,037[1]
27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.14	122,430	-	-	-	122,430[1]
			7,501,608	**-**	**(858,736)**	**-**	**6,642,872**

[1]Options granted without an underlying LSP share until exercised ie, do not form part of the Group's issued share capital

Weighted average exercise price	$1.089	$0.000	$1.240	$0.000	$1.113

2024

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the period	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the period
04/12/2017	04/12/2027	$0.60	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
31/08/2018	31/08/2028	$0.77	411,972	-	-	-	411,972
19/11/2018	25/11/2028	$0.47	1,595,058	-	-	-	1,595,058
03/12/2018	03/12/2028	$0.89	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
01/11/2019	01/11/2029	£0.7394	1,432,753	-	-	(388,800)	1,043,953
13/10/2020	13/10/2030	£0.6655	616,520	-	-	-	616,520
27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	1,512,638	-	-	-	1,512,638
27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.06	99,037	-	-	-	99,037[1]
27/10/2021	27/10/2031	£1.14	122,430	-	-	-	122,430[1]
			7,890,408	**-**	**-**	**(388,800)**	**7,501,608**

Weighted average exercise price	$1.049	$0.000	$0.000	$1.420	$1.089

[1]Options granted without an underlying LSP share until exercised ie, do not form part of the Group's issued share capital

There were 6,642,872 options vested and exercisable as at 30 June 2025 (2024: 7,501,608).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options under LSP outstanding at the end of the financial year was 0.759 years (2024: 0.892 years).

Deferred Bonus Share Plan ('DBSP')
The Company has in place a DBSP. Options granted under the DBSP reflect past performance and are in the form of nil cost options and will vest in three equal tranches from the date of issue and are subject to continued employment over the three year period.

In addition, the Options granted under the DBSP are subject to malus and clawback provisions. In the event of a change of control of the Company, unvested awards will vest to the extent determined by the Board, taking into account the proportion of the period of time between grant and the normal vesting date that has elapsed at the date of the relevant event.

During the period the Group granted 532,235 (2024: 771,911) options under the DBSP.

Note 28. Share-based payments (continued)

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the DBSP:

2025

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the period	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the period
07/10/2022	07/10/2032	$0.00	877,435	-	(442,468)	-	434,967
04/10/2023	04/10/2033	$0.00	771,911	-	(224,079)	-	547,832
04/10/2024	04/10/2034	$0.00	-	532,235	-	-	532,235
			1,649,346	**532,235**	**(666,547)**	**-**	**1,515,034**
Weighted average exercise price			$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000

2024

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the period	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the period
07/10/2022	07/10/2032	$0.00	1,132,692	-	(255,257)	-	877,435
04/10/2023	04/10/2033	$0.00	-	771,911	-	-	771,911
			1,132,692	**771,911**	**(255,257)**	**-**	**1,649,346**
Weighted average exercise price			$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000

There were 634,868 options vested (2024: 377,564) and 666,547 exercised (average share price $2.054) as at 30 June 2025 (2024: 255,257. Average share price $1.956).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options under DBSP outstanding at the end of the financial year was 0.817 years (2024: 0.814 years).

Executive Long Term Incentive Plan ('LTIP')
The Company has in place an Executive LTIP. Options over ordinary shares in the capital of the Company ("Ordinary Shares") are issued to recipients under the LTIP plan. The options set out above have been granted under the LTIP in the form of nil cost options and are subject to performance conditions which require the growth of Funds under Management ('FuM') over a five year performance period. The performance conditions associated with the options are set out below:

(1) 50% vesting on reaching a minimum of FuM of US$750m; and
(2) 100% vesting on reaching FuM of US$1bn.

The vesting date of options granted is the later of:
(1) the third anniversary of the Grant Date;
(2) the satisfaction of the Performance Condition; or
(3) the date of any adjustment under the Plan rules of the Plan at the Boards discretion.

Any awards made to the participants are subject to a five year holding period from the grant date. In the event of a change of control of the Company, unvested awards will vest to the extent determined by the Board, taking into account the proportion of the period of time between grant and the normal vesting date that has elapsed at the date of the relevant event and the extent to which any performance condition has been satisfied at the date of the relevant event.

During the period the Group granted nil (2024: nil) options under the LTIP.

Note 28. Share-based payments (continued)

Set out below are summaries of shares/options granted under the LTIP:

2025

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the period	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the period
07/10/2022	07/10/2032	$0.0000	5,671,516	-	-	-	5,671,516
			5,671,516	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,671,516**
Weighted average exercise price			$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000

2024

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the period	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the period
07/10/2022	07/10/2032	$0.0000	5,671,516	-	-	-	5,671,516
			5,671,516	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,671,516**
Weighted average exercise price			$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000

There were nil LTIP's vested and exercisable as at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options under DBSP outstanding at the end of the financial year was 0.263 years (2024: 1.263 years).

For the options under LSP granted during the current period, the valuation model inputs used in the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value at the grant date, are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Share price at grant date	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value at grant date
04/10/2024	04/10/2034	£0.98	£0.00	35.00%	1.10%	4.30%	£0.9478

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Note 29. Events after the reporting period

On 18 September 2025, the Group announced the termination of its investment in the class action brought on behalf of commercial fishermen against Gladstone Ports Corporation. The settlement, which is subject to Court approval in October 2025, provides for a full release of claims and a payment of a portion of Gladstone Ports Corporation's costs, which will be covered by After the Event Insurance.

The investment was carried at A$30.8 million, equal to the cash invested, and will now be written off. The Group is pursuing potential avenues for recovery, including a costs assessment and possible claims against the former solicitors involved in the matter.

Consolidated entity disclosure statement
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Name	Type of entity	Trustee, partner, or participant in joint venture	% of share capital held	Country of incorporation	Australian resident or foreign resident (for tax purposes)	Foreign tax jurisdiction of foreign residents
Litigation Capital Management Limited	Body corporate	n/a	n/a	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Litigation Fund Pty Ltd	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Operations Pty Ltd	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Corporate Services Pty Ltd	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Singapore Pty Ltd	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Recoveries Pty Ltd	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Advisory Limited	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Funding Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Trustee[1]	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Funding SG Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Trustee[1]	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Corporate Services Pte. Ltd.	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Singapore	Australia	n/a
LCM Group Holdings Pty Ltd	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Australia	Australia	n/a
LCM Operations UK Limited	Body corporate	n/a	100%	United Kingdom	Foreign	United Kingdom
LCM Corporate Services UK Limited	Body corporate	n/a	100%	United Kingdom	Foreign	United Kingdom
LCM Recoveries UK Limited	Body corporate	n/a	100%	United Kingdom	Foreign	United Kingdom
LCM Funding UK Limited	Body corporate	Trustee[1]	100%	United Kingdom	Foreign	United Kingdom
ASG Ghana Limited	Body corporate	n/a	100%	Ghana	Foreign	United Kingdom
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund LP	Partnership	n/a	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	n/a[2]
LCM Global Alternative Returns Feeder Fund LP	Partnership	n/a	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	n/a[2]
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund GP Limited	Body corporate	Partner	100%	Jersey	Foreign	Jersey
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund (Special Partner) LP	Partnership	Partner	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	Jersey
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II LP	Partnership	n/a	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	n/a[2]
LCM Global Alternative Returns Feeder Fund II LP	Partnership	n/a	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	n/a[2]
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II Holding 1 LP	Partnership	n/a	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	n/a[2]
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II Holding 2 LP	Partnership	n/a	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	n/a[2]
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II GP Limited	Body corporate	Partner	100%	Jersey	Foreign	Jersey
LCM Global Alternative Returns Fund II (Special Partner) LP	Partnership	Partner	n/a	Jersey	Foreign	Jersey

[1] A trustee relationship is established through a Nominee Agreement, where the entity (the nominee) and the relevant Fund agree that the nominee will hold the Fund's investment on its behalf.

[2] Limited Partners in the Funds are tax transparent and, as a result, are not considered tax residents of any particular jurisdiction

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the period 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; and
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors

Chairman
Dated this 1st day of October 2025

-end-

Tel: +61 2 9251 4100
Fax: +61 2 9240 9821
www.bdo.com.au

Parkline Place
Level 25, 252 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Litigation Capital Management Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Litigation Capital Management Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report which describes the events and/or conditions which give rise to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

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

Fair Value Measurement

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As disclosed in the Statement of Financial position, the Group has reported financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of $287.7m (2024: $465.2m) comprising of litigation funding assets which relates to financial instruments that relate to the provision of capital in connection with legal finance. The Group treats the litigation funding assets as financial instruments and classifies them as financial assets under fair value through profit or loss.	Our procedures included, but were not limited to the following: • Obtaining and evaluating the valuation model including reperformance of the calculations; • Analysing and challenging the key assumptions and inputs applied within the valuation model for a sample of litigation funding assets; • Recalculating the fair value allocated for a sample of active cases; and • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures in relation to fair value.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Strategic report and Governance report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

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

a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and

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

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

i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

BDO

G Rooney

Geoff Rooney
Director

Sydney, 1 October 2025

LCM