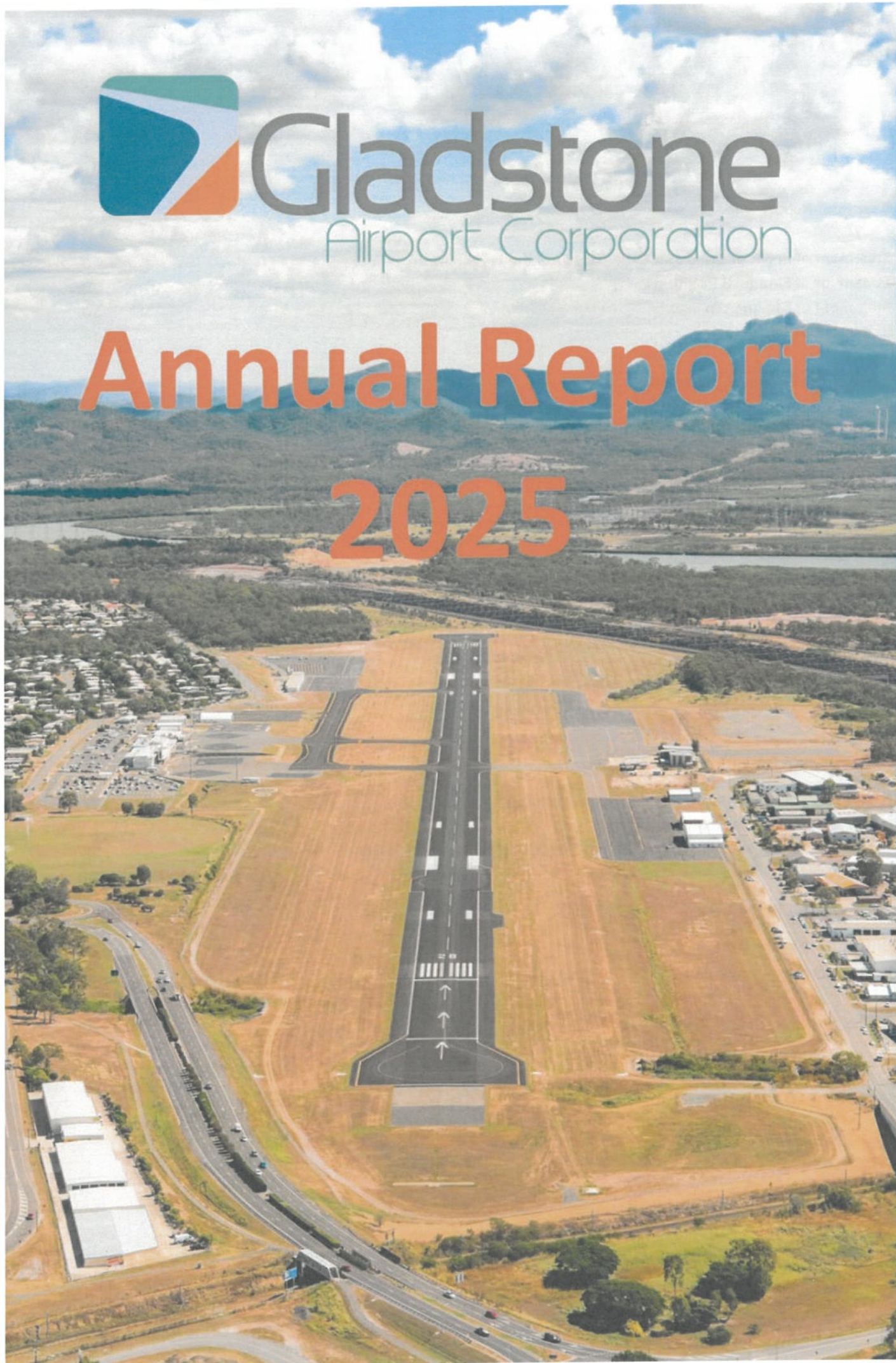




Gladstone
Airport Corporation

Annual Report 2025



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on Gladstone Airport Corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The names of the Directors in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report were:

Mrs Adrienne Ward (Chairperson)

Mrs Tina Zawila

Mr Richard Hansen

Mrs Dayna Field

Mr Anthony Groen-int-woud

Mr Kieran Donovan

Cr Glenn Churchill

Review of Operations

Gladstone Airport Corporation (GAC) is wholly owned by Gladstone Regional Council (GRC). GAC has operated since 1 July 2012 upon transfer of assets and liabilities and operational responsibilities for the ongoing conduct of the business at Gladstone Airport from GRC.

During FY25, GAC delivered consistent and reliable operations while maintaining a strong financial position. Our commitment to supporting passengers, airlines, tenants and the wider community has remained central to our purpose, ensuring GAC continues to provide a stable foundation for regional connectivity and long-term sustainability.

The Corporation reported a net profit after tax of \$1.630M (2024: \$1.105M), excluding fair value adjustments.

GAC also continues to seek Government Grant Funding to support its continued capital expenditure and investment in the future of Gladstone and its community.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There have been no circumstances or events outside what has already been disclosed in this annual report that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the entity's operations or the results of those operations in the future financial years.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of GAC during the financial year were ownership and operation of the Gladstone Airport and its related facilities and services. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

There have been no circumstances or events, outside what has already been disclosed in this annual report, that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the entity's operations or the results of those operations in future financial years.

Environmental Regulation

GAC strives to minimise its environmental impact and implement sustainable business practices. In accomplishing this, it works diligently to continually improve its awareness and management of environmental risks and promotes the open exchange of environmental information with its customers, suppliers and the community to obtain feedback on its environmental performance. GAC ensures that environmental best practice is encouraged and integrated into its business and its work practices, promoting waste minimisation, water conservation and energy conservation in its daily operations.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Environmental Regulation (continued)

GAC is regulated by significant environmental regulations under laws of the Commonwealth and/or State.

GAC will comply with relevant environmental legislation, regulation and licence standards in all its operations and environmentally sensitive activities. Relevant environmental regulations and policies include:

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Protection Regulation 2019

Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019

Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019

Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019

State Planning Policy 1/02: Development in the Vicinity of Certain Airports and Aviation Facilities

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007

Dividends

A dividend was paid during the year totalling \$429,261 (2024: \$1,073,456)

Directors

The Directors during the financial year were:

Adrienne Ward



Adrienne was appointed to the Board of Directors of Gladstone Airport Corporation on 20 September 2016.

Adrienne has an extensive background in Corporate and Government Strategy. Along with her husband, she currently owns several businesses in Gladstone and has previously worked in State and National roles within organisations such as Accenture, Westpac Banking Corporation and Leighton Contractors.

Adrienne is a passionate advocate and contributor to both Gladstone and Queensland. Her current roles include Chairman, Gladstone Area Water Board, Chairman, ISEEC Animation and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD) Central Qld Committee and Ambassador for The Women in Business Awards of Australia.

Adrienne was also awarded The Centenary Medal in 2003 for Distinguished Service and Achievement in Business and Commerce and is a former Telstra Businesswoman of the Year.

Anthony Groen-int-woud



Anthony is the managing director of Multitrade Building Hire and Multitrade, holding these positions for over 17 years. His primary focus has been on working in the heavy industrial sites of the Central Queensland region, where he has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to fostering a positive organisational culture and prioritising workplace health and safety. Additionally, Anthony serves as a non-executive director for several other small businesses and actively contributes to various sporting committees within the Gladstone community.

A native of Gladstone, Anthony began his career by completing a trade in Plumbing and Drainage. He furthered his training to obtain a Certificate 4 in building and construction, subsequently becoming a licensed builder in Queensland. Anthony's passion for the general aviation industry is evident, as he holds a PPL (Private Pilot License) and has operated an aircraft for over 5 years. This experience has provided him with valuable insights into the benefits of aviation for small businesses and a deep understanding of airport operations and opportunities.

Anthony has completed the Australian Institute of Company Directors Course and has joined the board of the Gladstone Airport Corporation in 2023.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors (continued)



Richard Hansen

Rick Hansen was a former Councillor for the Gladstone City Council and the Gladstone Regional Council. He was appointed as a Director of Gladstone Airport Corporation on 5 April 2016 and sits on the GAC Finance and Audit Committee and the GAC Risk and Compliance Committee.

Rick has been involved in the community extensively having worked in major industry for over 20 years, owned and managed a small business for over 20 years and represented the community in Council for the past 18 years. He is still heavily involved with community work and holds positions on several boards in the Gladstone region.



Tina Zawila

Tina was appointed to the Board of Directors of Gladstone Airport Corporation on 1 July 2017. She chairs the Finance and Audit Committee and is a member of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee.

As a Chartered Accountant, Business Advisor and Director of UHY Haines Norton CQ Pty Ltd, Tina is passionate about empowering people and organisations to achieve their goals, objectives and financial success. Tina has over 35 years' experience in the finance industry.

Tina a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and is the Deputy Chair of the Central Queensland Hospital and Health Board and the Chair of the Finance and Performance Committee and Executive Committee. She was also appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Gladstone Area Water Board in December 2021 and is the Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee.

An active member of our local community, Tina holds various voluntary roles in not-for-profit organisations, including her current role as the first female board member, Non-Executive Director, Deputy Chair and Company Secretary of Gladstone Area Group Apprentices Limited. Tina is also a Non-Executive Director of Clava Pty Ltd trading as Yaralla Sports Club.



Kieran Donovan

Kieran Donovan is a recognised specialist in sustainable aviation, infrastructure, and climate transition. As the Founder and Managing Director of Lower Capital, he advises public and private sector clients across Australia on complex strategic, regulatory, and operational challenges.

With over 20 years' experience spanning executive, board, and advisory roles, Kieran brings proven capability in strategy, risk, and governance, and deep understanding of the social and economic value of airports. He has overseen the operation of regional domestic and international airports and advised governments, councils, and airport operators on issues including route development, infrastructure delivery, climate resilience, and long-term asset planning.

Kieran holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Civil)(Hons), a Bachelor of Science, and an MBA from Melbourne Business School. He is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and serves as a Non-executive Director of the Bairnsdale Regional Health Service. Kieran joined the GAC board in 2023.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors (continued)



Councillor Glenn Churchill

Councillor Glenn Churchill has been an active resident of the greater Gladstone Region and Central Queensland for well over 30 years. He has gained extensive experience, knowledge, education, and wisdom in 21 years in Local Government as a Mayor and Councillor.

Together with his wife Sue and family, Cr Churchill has served the business, sporting, NFP (not-for-profit) charity, tourism and communities of our region through many different avenues in public life.

He has been a long-time Chairman of the Gladstone Police Citizens Youth Club (PCYC), Diamond Life Company member of the Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association (QPCYW) and spent seven years appointed GAPDL CEO, and State Tourism CEOs forum advocating for our Region and an additional seven years as an honorary GAPDL Board Member.

Cr Churchill is long time past Chair of our Gladstone Regional Arts Development Fund Board (RADF), appointed Chair of Disaster Recovery Committee (Infrastructure), advocate of the Saiki Sister City International Friendship, Gladstone Safe Night Precinct, past Chair of our Region's Planning and Development Committee and more. He is also an active honorary member with other local community minded leaders governing the Gladstone Sports Foundation Trust. Over his time in Local Govt. elected CQ LGs representing all Central Qld Local Governments on the LGAQ State Executive.

Cr Churchill is also a Life Member and volunteer of various other local community-based charity and not-for profit organisations. He previously protected the community for 27 years as a Queensland Police Officer and is currently elected Honorary President of the Gladstone Region Queensland Retired Police Association. He strongly believes and advocates in giving back to the community as a volunteer. Is a qualified teaching / performing percussionist with the International Percussion Society, Vice President Gladstone Thistle Pipes and Drums and active local performing arts with group SAND and providing tutelage / mentoring to the next generation.

Cr Churchill strongly believes in working together in harmony to help foster a culture of civic pride in the region and its communities, valuing the contribution of our various industries, community groups, rural producers, aviation enthusiasts, recognising the very vital work Council does every day with support, innovation, connection and diversity for the benefit of region and communities.



Dayna Field

Dayna is a legal, risk and governance executive with deep experience supporting organisations and their boards to navigate complex and highly regulated industries.

With 14 years' experience within the Virgin Australia Group including as Chief Legal and Risk Officer, she understands the aviation context within which GAC operates. She has also held the role of General Counsel for Griffith University and is currently General Counsel and Company Secretary for the ASX listed, global testing company ALS.

Her career started as a corporate lawyer in global law firm Allens Linklaters however her executive and non-executive roles have encompassed integrity, corporate governance, privacy, sustainability, risk and resilience, workplace relations, insurance, internal audit, people and culture, business strategy and government affairs across a number of sectors.

Dayna holds a Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Laws, Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice and is admitted to practice by the Qld Supreme Court and High Court of Australia. She has also completed the Australian Institute of Company Directors course. Dayna joined the GAC board in 2022, chairs the GAC Risk and Compliance Committee and is a member of the Nominations, Remuneration and HR Committee.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of Committees of Directors) and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of GAC during the financial year were:

Director	Board Meetings		Finance & Audit		Risk & Compliance		Nomination, Remuneration & Human Resources	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mrs A Ward	7	7	4	4	-	-	1	1
Mrs T Zawila	6	6	4	4	-	-	1	1
Mr R A Hansen	7	7	4	4	4	4	-	-
Mrs D Field	6	6	-	-	4	4	1	1
Mr K Donovan	6	6	-	-	4	4	-	-
Mr A Groen-int-woud	6	6	4	4	-	-	1	1
Cr G Churchill	7	7	-	-	4	4	-	-

A - Number of meetings attended.

B - The number of meetings held during the time the Director held office during the year, reduced by approved leave of absence.

The current chairperson for each of the committees mentioned above are listed below:

Finance and Audit
 Risk and Compliance
 Nominations, Remuneration and Human Resources

Mrs Tina Zawila
 Mrs Dayna Field
 Mrs Adrienne Ward

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Indemnification of Officers

GAC has paid insurance premiums during the year in respect of Directors' and Officers' liability for Directors and Officers of GAC. The insurance premiums relate to:

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

GAC has entered into a Deed of Indemnity, Insurance and Access with Directors and Officers. Pursuant to the Deed, GAC undertakes to:

- maintain certain documents and to provide Directors and Officers access to those documents;
- indemnify the Directors and Officers for certain liabilities; and
- maintain an insurance policy covering the Directors and Officers.

No other indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid for indemnities for any person who is or has been an Officer or Auditor of GAC.

Proceedings on Behalf of Corporation

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of GAC or intervene in any proceedings to which GAC is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of GAC for all or any part of those proceedings.

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

This Directors' Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Mrs A Ward
Chair

Dated this 13th day of October 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from continuing operations			
Operating revenue	2	11,319	11,028
Interest income		657	630
Grant revenue		339	247
Other income		3	6
Gains from revaluation of property, plant and equipment	7	3,166	4,224
Total revenue		15,484	16,135
Expenses from continuing operations			
Retail cost of goods sold		251	84
Auditor's remuneration		53	40
Employee and other benefits	3 (b)	3,230	2,445
Services and utilities		1,059	915
Repairs and maintenance		730	1,039
Administration, marketing and other expenses		2,137	2,156
Finance costs	3 (a)	1,572	1,610
Depreciation	7	2,048	1,722
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(9)	126
Total expenses		11,071	10,137
Net profit before income tax equivalents		4,413	5,998
Income tax equivalent benefit (expense)	4	383	(669)
Net profit after income tax equivalents		4,796	5,329
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	7	828	473
Income tax equivalents	4	(207)	(118)
Total other comprehensive income		621	355
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,417	5,684

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,226	12,682
Trade and other receivables	6	1,110	1,351
Inventories		17	7
Prepayments		244	294
Total current assets		16,597	14,334
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	50,753	47,850
Deferred tax equivalent assets	4	5,651	4,942
Total non-current assets		56,404	52,792
Total assets		73,001	67,126
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	1,291	1,097
Provisions - long service leave		64	53
Deferred income - infrastructure grants		346	294
Income tax equivalent liability	4	533	227
Borrowings	10	821	786
Total current liabilities		3,055	2,457
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions - long service leave		54	47
Borrowings	10	28,940	29,761
Deferred income - infrastructure grants		2,904	2,170
Total non-current liabilities		31,898	31,978
Total liabilities		34,953	34,435
Net assets		38,048	32,691
Equity			
Contributed capital	14	71,170	70,801
Asset revaluation surplus		1,440	819
Accumulated losses		(34,562)	(38,929)
Total equity		38,048	32,691

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

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

		Contributed capital	Asset revaluation surplus	Accumulated losses	Total
		\$'000	\$,000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	Note	70,801	464	(43,185)	28,080
Net profit after income tax equivalents		-	-	5,329	5,329
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Asset Revaluation Adjustments		-	355	-	355
Dividends Paid		-	-	(1,073)	(1,073)
Balance as at 30 June 2024		70,801	819	(38,929)	32,691
Net profit after income tax equivalents		-	-	4,796	4,796
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Asset Revaluation Adjustments		-	621	-	621
Dividends Paid		-	-	(429)	(429)
Return of Capital	14	369	-	-	369
Balance as at 30 June 2025		71,170	1,440	(34,562)	38,048

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

Statement of Cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and grants		13,939	13,367
Interest received		657	630
Payments to suppliers and employees		(8,318)	(7,485)
Interest paid		(1,485)	(1,294)
Competitive neutrality fees paid		(228)	(233)
Income tax equivalents paid		(227)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	19	4,338	4,985
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(588)	(3,008)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment		9	9
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(579)	(2,999)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(429)	(1,073)
Repayment of borrowings		(786)	(750)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,215)	(1,823)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		2,544	163
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of reporting period		12,682	12,519
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	5	15,226	12,682

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

1 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These general-purpose financial statements are for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. The Gladstone Airport Corporation is a for-profit entity and these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

(b) Going concern

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

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the following material items:

- freehold land, buildings and runways, taxiways and infrastructure - refer to Note 1(i); and
- DOGIT land - refer to Note 1(i)

GAC uses the Australian Dollar as its functional currency and its presentation currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information that is considered to be relevant. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and in consultation with the parent entity, GRC, where applicable.

Estimates and assumptions that have a potentially significant effect are outlined in the following accounting policies:

Trade and other receivables – Note 1(g)
 Valuation and Depreciation of Property, plant & equipment – Note 1(i), 1(j), 8 and 7
 Impairment of non-current assets – Note 1(j)
 Deferred income tax equivalent assets – Note 1(n), 4

(e) Rounding

The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars or, where that amount is \$500 or less, to zero, unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required. Comparative information is generally restated for reclassifications, disclosure changes, errors and changes in accounting policies unless permitted otherwise by transition rules in a new Accounting Standard/Comparative information is prepared on the same bases as prior year.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)**(g) Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less any allowance for expected credit losses. Settlement of these amounts is required within 30 days from invoice date.

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

(h) Capital work-in-progress

The cost of property, plant and equipment which is constructed by GAC includes the cost of the purchased services, materials and direct labour. Upon completion of a capital project, all associated costs are transferred from capital work-in-progress to its appropriate classification as a non-current asset in the Statement of Financial Position.

(i) Property, plant and equipment**Acquisition of Assets**

Acquisition of assets are initially recorded at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including all other costs in getting the assets ready for use.

Valuation**(i) Land, buildings, runways, taxiways, aprons and other infrastructure assets**

Land, Buildings, runways, taxiways, aprons and other infrastructure assets are measured at fair value, in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

Refer to Note 7 for information on the valuation of land, buildings, runways, taxiways, aprons and other infrastructure assets.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land, buildings and infrastructure assets are credited to other comprehensive income and recognised in equity as a revaluation surplus. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against the revaluation surplus.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)
(i) Property, plant and equipment (continued)
(ii) Plant and equipment, runways, taxiways, aprons and other infrastructure

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Historical costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment including buildings and infrastructure but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis or diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to GAC.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or from the time the asset is held ready for use in respect of internally constructed assets. Depreciation commences from the time the asset is completed and commissioned ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate	Depreciation Method
Runways, taxiways and aprons	1% - 25%	Straight Line
Infrastructure	3% - 25%	Straight Line
Buildings	2.5% - 17%	Straight Line
Plant and equipment	2.6% - 25%	Straight Line
Plant and equipment	7.7% - 75%	Diminishing Value

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Asset thresholds

Assets have predetermined thresholds for recognition purposes, which are in line with the parent entity. Amounts which exceed these thresholds are recognised as assets for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition:

Runways, taxiways, aprons & other infrastructure	\$10,000
Buildings	\$10,000
Plant & equipment	\$5,000
Land	\$1

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to accumulated losses.

(j) Impairment of non-current assets

Each non-current asset and group of assets is assessed for indicators of impairment annually. If an indicator of possible impairment exists, management, with the Directors, determine the recoverable amount. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless that asset is carried at a revalued amount. When the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus of the relevant asset to the extent available.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)
(j) Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as an increase to the asset revaluation surplus.

The Corporation did not identify any indicators of impairment in the current year and therefore no impairment assessment was required.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their amortised cost. Trade payables are non-interest bearing, recognised as a current liability and are normally settled within 30 days of invoice receipt.

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets which generally take more than twelve months to get ready for their intended use or sale. In these circumstances, borrowing costs are capitalised to the cost of the asset. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs incurred are capitalised to that component of borrowing, net of any interest earned on those borrowings.

(m) Asset revaluation surplus

This reserve includes changes in the fair value of non-current assets, net of tax.

(n) Taxation

GAC is a State Body as defined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and is exempt from Commonwealth income tax, but not from other Commonwealth and State taxes such as Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT), Goods & Services Tax (GST), income tax equivalents and payroll tax.

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(ii) Income tax equivalents

Although exempt from Commonwealth income tax, GAC provides for taxation under the income tax rules in accordance with the Local Government Tax Equivalents Regime (LGTER). The LGTER is a Queensland Government tax revenue model that advocates the National Competition Policy Reforms, designed to encourage a better use of Australia's resources by enhancing efficiency through competition. The resulting tax is payable to the GRC rather than to the ATO.

The income tax equivalent expense/(benefit) for the year comprises current income tax and deferred tax expense. Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the GRC under the LGTER. Deferred income tax equivalent expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax equivalent expense/(benefit) is charged or credited outside the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside that statement.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)
(n) Taxation (continued)
(ii) Income tax equivalents (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. No deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

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

(o) Employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, vesting personal leave, time off in lieu, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave, vesting personal leave, time off in lieu and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is measured as the present value of the 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 bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when GAC has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(q) Revenue and other income

Revenues are recognised at the time of sale or service delivery and at the value of the consideration received, net of the amount of the Goods & Services Tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

(i) Aeronautical revenue

The revenue comprises runway and terminal charges. Aeronautical revenue is charged on the basis of number of arriving and departing airline passengers and maximum take-off weight of landing scheduled and chartered airline aircraft at Gladstone Airport. General aviation is charged based on the maximum take-off weight of aircraft on landings only.

Recovery of the cost of Government mandated security measures in respect of passenger and baggage screening, is also included in aeronautical revenue.

Revenue of this nature is recognised upon passenger arrival and departure as all performance obligations are satisfied at this point in time.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)
(q) Revenue and other income (continued)
(ii) Property revenue

This revenue is received from the rental of areas including advertising space within the terminal, buildings and other leased assets.

It includes revenues received from the use of airport car parks, and revenue from concessionaires based on their turnover. Revenue of this nature is recognised as it is earned in accordance with the underlying lease agreements.

(iii) Retail revenue

Retail revenue is earned from the Café ten28 and the Coffee Caravan.

Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods which is generally at the time of delivery.

(iv) Grant revenue

Grant revenue in relation to infrastructure projects is recognised as deferred income in the Statement of Financial Position and amortised over the useful life of the assets to which they relate.

(r) Maintenance

Airport pavements, roads, leasehold improvements, plant and machinery of GAC are required to be maintained on a regular basis. This is managed as part of an ongoing major cyclical maintenance program. The costs of this maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred. Other routine operating maintenance, repair and minor renewal costs are expensed as incurred.

(s) Financial Instruments
(i) Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when GAC becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are classified and measured as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents - at amortised cost
- Receivables - at amortised cost
- Payables - at amortised cost
- Borrowings - at amortised cost

GAC does not enter into transactions for speculative purposes. GAC has a fixed rate loan from GRC but otherwise undertakes no hedging.

All other disclosures relating to the measurement and financial risk management of financial instruments held by GAC are included in Note 13.

(t) New accounting standards

In the current year GAC adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current reporting period. The AASB has issued Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations which are not effective at 30 June 2025. These standards have not been adopted by GAC and will be included in the financial statements on their effective date. GAC has considered all standard issues but not yet effective and determined that they will not have a material impact on the future reporting financial position or performance.

(u) New accounting standards for application in future periods

GAC has not applied any Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. GAC applies standards and interpretations in accordance with their respective commencement dates. This is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation.

2025	2024
\$'000	\$'000

2 Operating revenue

Aeronautical revenue	8,397	8,416
Retail revenue	719	241
Property revenue	2,203	2,371
	11,319	11,028

3 Expenses

(a) Finance Costs

GRC loan interest expense	1,258	1,294
Loan administration fees on-charged by GRC	44	45
Competitive neutrality margin payable to GRC	228	233
Bank charges	42	38
	1,572	1,610

(b) Employee and other benefits

Salaries and wages	2,459	1,788
Contributions to defined contribution plans	290	225
Other personnel expenses	481	432
	3,230	2,445

4 Income tax equivalents

Amounts recognised in Profit or Loss

Current income tax equivalents

Current year tax (expense)/benefit	(533)	(227)
------------------------------------	-------	-------

Deferred income tax equivalents

Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(661)	(1,365)
Recognition of previously unrecognised deductible temporary differences	1,577	923
Total Tax equivalent benefit (expense)	383	(669)

4 Income tax equivalents (continued)
Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

		2025 \$ '000			2024 \$ '000	
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	828	(207)	621	473	(118)	355
					2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Prima facie tax (benefit) expense on profit from ordinary activities before Tax at 25% (2024: 25%)					1,103	1,499

Add tax effect of:

Entertainment (non-deductible)	2	1
Loan interest (non-deductible)	89	92
Recognition of previously unrecognised deductible temporary differences	(1,577)	(923)
	(383)	669

Income tax equivalent liabilities

Income tax equivalent payable to GRC	533	227
--------------------------------------	-----	-----

Tax equivalent assets
Deferred tax equivalent assets are attributable to the following:

Property, plant and equipment	6,392	5,859
Employee benefits	58	58
Deferred income	813	616
Tax losses	-	-
Other	9	42
	7,272	6,575

Deferred tax equivalent liabilities are attributable to the following:

Property, plant and equipment	(1,560)	(1,560)
Other	(61)	(73)
	(1,621)	(1,633)

Net deferred tax equivalent assets

Balance as at 1 July	4,942	5,502
Current year's deferred tax equivalent benefit	916	(442)
Current year's deferred tax equivalent expense recognised through equity	(207)	(118)
Balance at 30 June	5,651	4,942

Deferred tax assets relating to property, plant and equipment amounting to \$6,205,637 (2024: \$7,782,218) were not recognised in GAC's statement of financial position at 30 June 2025. GAC has recognised deferred tax assets to the extent they are estimated to be recoverable. There are no carried forward tax losses for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised.

2025	2024
\$'000	\$'000

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	3	1
Short-term bank deposits	15,223	12,681
	15,226	12,682

6 Trade and other receivables

Trade debtors	1,042	1,412
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(118)
	1,042	1,294
Accrued income	68	57
	1,110	1,351

	Within 1 Year \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Total \$'000
2025				
Financial Assets				
Trade and other receivables	1,110	-	-	1,110
2024				
Financial Assets				
Trade and other receivables	1,469	-	-	1,469

Contracted cash flows in relation to future lease rentals which are not recorded in the statement of financial position, are disclosed in Note 18.

7 Property, plant and equipment
(a) Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Freehold land	DOGIT land	Buildings	Runways, taxiways, aprons and infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Work in Progress	Total
Basis of measurement	F.V.	F.V.	F.V.	F.V.	Cost	Cost	
Asset values	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross carrying value							
Opening value as at 1 July 2023	8,643	1,010	30,053	63,803	3,820	151	107,480
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	3,008	3,008
Disposals	-	-	-	(463)	(314)	-	(777)
Transfers	-	-	497	2,406	122	(3,025)	-
Fair value increment to asset revaluation surplus	58	58	150	994	-	-	1,260
Fair value increment to statement of comprehensive income	267	-	8,749	4,354	-	-	13,370
Closing value at 30 June 2024	8,969	1,068	39,450	71,093	3,628	134	124,341
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Opening value as at 1 July 2023	-	-	(19,276)	(43,059)	(3,143)	-	(65,478)
Depreciation expense	-	-	(398)	(1,151)	(173)	-	(1,722)
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	339	303	-	642
Fair value increment to asset revaluation surplus	-	-	(106)	(681)	-	-	(787)
Fair value increment to statement of comprehensive income	-	-	(6,165)	(2,981)	-	-	(9,147)
Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2024	-	-	(25,945)	(47,533)	(3,013)	-	(76,491)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	8,969	1,068	13,505	23,560	615	134	47,850
Range of estimated useful life in years	N/A	N/A	6-37	3-90	1-37	N/A	

7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Freehold land	DOGIT land	Buildings	Runways, taxiways, aprons and infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Work in Progress	Total
Basis of measurement	F.V.	F.V.	F.V.	F.V.	Cost	Cost	
Gross carrying value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair Value							
Opening value as at 1 July 2024	8,969	1,068	39,450	71,093	3,628	134	124,341
Additions	369	-	-	-	-	588	957
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(68)	-	(68)
Transfers	368	(333)	12	-	121	(168)	-
Fair value increment to asset revaluation surplus	345	67	39	1,279	-	-	1,730
Fair value increment to statement of comprehensive income	373	-	2,945	5,742	-	-	9,060
Closing gross value as at 30 June 2025	10,424	802	42,446	78,114	3,681	554	136,020
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Opening value as at 1 July 2024	-	-	(25,945)	(47,533)	(3,013)	-	(76,491)
Depreciation expense	-	-	(466)	(1,411)	(171)	-	(2,048)
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	68	-	68
Fair value increment to asset revaluation surplus	-	-	(26)	(876)	-	-	(902)
Fair value increment to statement of comprehensive income	-	-	(1,961)	(3,933)	-	-	(5,894)
Closing value as at 30 June 2025							
Accumulation depreciation as at 30 June 2025	-	-	(23,398)	(53,753)	(3,116)	-	(85,267)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	10,424	802	14,048	24,361	565	554	50,753
Range of estimated useful life in years	N/A	N/A	6-36	3-89	1-36	N/A	

7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)**Valuation of land, buildings, runways, taxiways, aprons and other infrastructure assets.**

The fair value of these assets has been determined using the income approach, which reflects the present value of future economic benefits expected to be derived from the use of the asset. This technique involves the projection of future net cash flows attributable to the asset and discounting them to their present value using an appropriate discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. These assets are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs and are performed annually using updated cash flow forecasts and assumptions.

This approach is considered the most appropriate method given the specialised nature of the airport infrastructure assets and the absence of an active market for such assets. The income approach maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible.

Key assumptions used in the valuation include:

- Future cash flow projections: Based on management's forecasts, taking into account historical performance, expected passenger growth, and operating cost structures including forecast capital expenditure.
- Discount rate: Reflects current market assessments of the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit. A market-based weighted average cost of capital (WACC) has been applied.
- Terminal value assumptions: Applied to reflect the perpetual nature of the cash flows beyond the forecast period, including assumptions around growth rates consistent with long-term industry outlooks.

The income approach was applied to determine the fair value of the Airport's non-current assets at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level, representing the integrated operations of the airport. The resulting fair value was then allocated to the individual asset classes based on each asset's relative contribution to the overall service potential and value-in-use of the airport.

8 Fair value measurements

GAC values certain classes of assets at fair value and discloses fair value measurement in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

Recognised fair value measurements

GAC measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Freehold land;
- DOGIT land;
- Buildings;
- Runways, taxiways, aprons and infrastructure

GAC does not measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis.

The fair values of the assets are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable data, where it is available, and minimise the use of entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an asset are observable, the asset is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset is included in Level 3. Due to the use of significant unobservable inputs, the airport infrastructure assets are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with AASB13.

The table presents GAC's assets measured and recognised at fair value.

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Recurring fair value measurements (Level 3)			
Freehold land	7	10,424	8,968
DOGIT land	7	802	1,068
Buildings	7	14,048	13,505
Runways, taxiways, aprons & infrastructure	7	24,361	23,560
		49,635	47,101

9 Trade and other payables

Trade payables and accrued expenses	1,110	863
GST, PAYG, payroll tax payable	66	101
Employee entitlements - annual and personal leave	115	133
	1,291	1,097

10 Borrowings

Loan secured - GRC (current)	821	786
Loan secured - GRC (non-current)	28,940	29,761
	29,761	30,547

Effective 1 July 2021, GAC and GRC varied the existing loan agreement, extending the term of the loan to 30 June 2041, along with the repayment terms. This resulted in a substantial modification to the loan terms. Accordingly, GAC measured the revised loan at fair value of \$32.708M at this date. GAC and GRC agreed that the effect of the debt restructure would be treated as a contribution of equity.

As at 30 June 2025, the loan was secured by a fixed and floating charge over GAC's assets and undertakings.

11 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

As at the date of signing these financial statements, no contingent assets or liabilities were identified.

12 Events after the reporting period

There have been no circumstances or events, outside what has already been disclosed in this annual report, that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the entity's operations or the results of those operations in future financial years.

13 Financial instruments

Financial risk management policies

Policies are developed by the Finance and Audit Committee and recommended to the Board for approval on a regular basis.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. GAC is exposed to various risks including liquidity, interest rate, market and credit risks. These risks are an inherent part of the operations of an airport. GAC manages these risk exposures using various financial instruments, governed by a set of policies approved by the Board. GAC's policy is not to enter, issue or hold derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes and the Board may consider different methods to assess and manage different types of risk to which it is exposed.

These methods include correlations between risk types, sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rates, price risks, ageing analysis and sensitivity analysis for liquidity risk and credit risk.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks GAC is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks during the reporting period.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential loss from a transaction in the event of default by the counterparty during the term of the transaction or on settlement of the transaction. GAC conducts transactions with trade debtors - the credit risk is the recognised amount, net of any impairment losses. As at 30 June 2025, trade debtors amounted to \$1,041,564 (2024: \$1,412,692). GAC's main credit risk is associated with airlines. Within the Aviation Industry, significant amounts of credit risk are attributable to airline operators. Whilst the Aviation Industry has been significantly impacted by COVID-19 in recent years the allowance for expected credit losses of \$0.0m (2024: \$0.118m) has not been impacted significantly given the key debtors remain operational, no increased credit risk has been observed for these debtors and outstanding debtors are expected to be received in full.

At 30 June 2025, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables and contract assets by type of counterparty was as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Airline customers	865	1,236
Retail customers	-	4
Other	245	229
	1,110	1,469

13 Financial instruments (a) Credit risk (continued)
Movement in allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and contract assets

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	118	198
Amounts written off	(118)	(207)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	127
	-	118

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that GAC will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. GAC manages liquidity risk by targeting a minimum liquidity level, ensuring long-term commitments are managed with respect to forecast available cash inflows and maintaining a strong relationship with the GRC. The ability of GAC to meet its obligation to its lender is largely dependent upon cashflows generated by passenger volumes and aircraft movements.

The following table sets out the entity's remaining contractual maturity for its liquidity risk in relation to financial liabilities held by GAC. It represents the undiscounted contracted cash flows (principal and interest) of financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period, excluding the impact of netting agreements. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the Statement of Financial Position.

Financial liability maturity analysis

	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2025				
Financial Liabilities due for payment				
Trade and other payables	1,291	-	-	1,291
Secured loan - Gladstone Regional Council	2,043	8,173	38,102	48,318
Total contractual outflows	3,334	8,173	38,102	49,609
2024				
Financial Liabilities due for payment				
Trade and other payables	1,097	-	-	1,097
Secured loan – Gladstone Regional Council	2,043	8,173	40,145	50,361
Total contractual outflows	3,140	8,173	40,145	51,458

(c) Market Risk
Interest rate risk

The Airport's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings are at fixed rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Airport's interest-bearing financial instruments are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Financial assets (variable rate)	15,226	12,681
Financial liabilities (fixed rate)	(29,761)	(30,547)
	(14,535)	(17,866)

Fair value sensitivity analysis

The Airport does not account for any financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL and does not designate derivatives (interest rate swaps) as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have increased or decreased equity by 152 thousand (2024: 127 thousand). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

14 Contributed capital

GRC passed a resolution on 19 June 2012 to effect corporatisation of GAC on 1 July 2012, under the Local Government (Beneficial Enterprises and Business Activities) Regulation 2010 (repealed), the relevant provisions in the legislative instruments were 'saved' by the legislature in order to allow their continued application to any corporate entity previously established by a local government under the LGA. Equity comprised the value of net assets and liabilities contributed at 1 July 2012, amounting to \$41,793,000.

In 2014, \$28,000,000 in debt was converted to equity.

In 2022, \$1,008,246 in debt was converted to equity.

In 2025, \$368,619 of land was contributed to GAC by its Shareholder.

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed capital	71,170	70,801

15 Commitments
Capital Commitments

Committed at the reporting date by not recognised as liabilities

Property, plant and equipment	347	-
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16 Key management personnel disclosures

2025	2024
\$'000	\$'000

Key management personnel (KMP) include the Directors and CEO.

The aggregate compensation made to KMP of the company is set out below:

Short-term employee benefits	493	458
Post-employment benefits	58	50
Long-term benefits	6	4
	557	512

17 Related party transactions

2025	2024
\$'000	\$'000

GRC charged GAC the following amounts throughout the year:

Administration and IT services*	92	63
Loan administration services (Note 3 (a))*	44	45
Competitive neutrality expenses (Note 3 (a))	228	233
Loan repayments (principal and interest)	2,043	2,043
Current Income tax equivalents expense	533	227
Rates, water and cleansing charges	73	108

* These charges are levied on a cost-recovery basis by GRC.

GRC does not provide any services to GAC at no cost.

17 Related Party Transactions (continued)

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000

The following payable balances to GRC are outstanding at the reporting date:

Current

Trade payables	11	6
Income tax equivalents (Note 4)	533	227
Competitive neutrality fee	56	58
Loan administration fee	11	11

18 Leases
Gladstone Airport Corporation as a lessee
Equipment

GAC leases an office printer for administrative use. Associated expenses are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income amounting to \$5,500 (2024: \$4,000).

Gladstone Airport Corporation as a lessor

When GAC is a lessor, the lease is classified as either an operating or finance lease at inception date, based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards have been transferred then the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise it is an operating lease.

If the lease contains any non-lease components, then the non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

GAC does not have any finance leases. GAC's operating leases relate to the residential and other tenancies within the Airport. Rent from investment and other property is recognised as income on a periodic straight-line basis over the lease term.

There is nil unearned finance income, unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of GAC, accumulated allowance for uncollected minimum lease payments receivable or contingent rents recognised as income applicable to the leases.

18 Leases (continued)

The minimum guaranteed lease receipts are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	856	879
Between 1 and 2 years	698	825
Between 2 and 3 years	685	687
Between 3 and 4 years	28	675
Between 4 and 5 years	23	-
Later than five years	20	-
	2,310	3,066

19 Reconciliation of profit after income tax equivalents to net cash from operating activities

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit after income tax equivalents for the year	4,796	5,329
Non-cash operating items:		
Depreciation	2,048	1,722
Revaluation of non-current assets	(3,166)	(4,224)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(118)	(80)
(Loss) profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(9)	126
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in inventories	(10)	(7)
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	359	764
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	51	(7)
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	(916)	442
Increase (decrease) increase in trade and other payables	194	559
Increase (decrease) in provisions	18	28
Increase in deferred income	786	106
Decrease in income tax equivalent liability	306	227
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,338	4,985

**Directors' Declaration
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

In the Directors' opinion:

- i. these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
- ii. the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of GAC's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- iii. there are reasonable grounds to believe that GAC will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Mrs A Ward
Chair

Dated this 13th day of October 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Gladstone Airport Corporation

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Gladstone Airport Corporation.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information, and the director's declaration.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complies with the Local Government Act 2009 (including those repealed provisions pertaining to corporate entities continued under s.297 of the Act) (the Act) and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of the entity in accordance with 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 my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information.

The other information comprises the information included in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the entity for the financial report

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Act and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are also responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

My 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 my 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 my responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of my auditor's report.



Sri Narasimhan
as delegate of the Auditor-General

20 October 2025

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane