



ANNUAL REPORT 2024

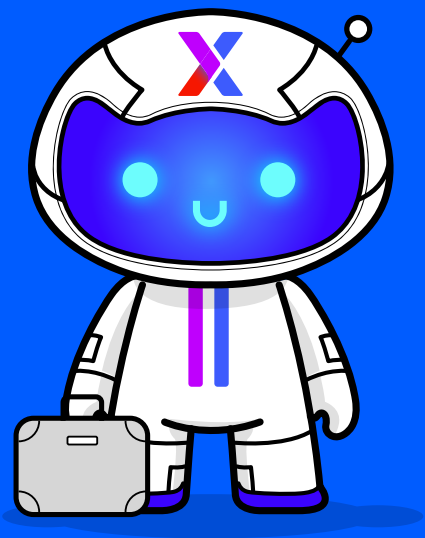


TABLE OF CONTENTS

01.	Corporate Directory	03
02.	About Xamble Group Limited	04
03.	CEO's Message	06
04.	Directors' Profiles	09
05.	Corporate Governance	15
06.	Statement by Directors	22
07.	Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Xamble Group Limited	26
08.	Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	31
09.	Statements of Financial Position	33
10.	Statements of Changes in Equity	36
11.	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	39
12.	Notes to the Financial Statements	42
13.	Additional Information	88

01. CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

GANESH KUMAR BANGAH

Executive Chairman
(redesignated to Non-Executive Chairman
effective 1 March 2025)

GEORG JOHANN CHMIEL

Independent Non-Executive Director

JOANNE KHOO SU NEE

Independent Non-Executive Director

ROBERT WILLIAM SULTAN

Independent Non-Executive Director

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

JOANNE KHOO SU NEE (CHAIR)

GEORG JOHANN CHMIEL

ROBERT WILLIAM SULTAN

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

ROBERT WILLIAM SULTAN (CHAIR)

JOANNE KHOO SU NEE

GEORG JOHANN CHMIEL

SHARE REGISTRY

AUTOMIC PTY LTD

GPO Box 5193
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: 1300 288 664 (within Australia)
+61 2 9698 5414 (overseas)

COMPANY SECRETARIES

LEE TAMPLIN

138 Flinders Street
Mount Hawthorn
WA 6016

FIONA LIM PEI PEI

BDO Corporate Services Pte Ltd
600 North Bridge Road
#23-01 Parkview Square
Singapore 188778

OFFICES

AUSTRALIA REGISTERED OFFICE

C/- Comply Corporate Advisory Pty Ltd
138 Flinders Street
Mount Hawthorn
WA 6016
Tel: +61 4 5039 4931

SINGAPORE REGISTERED OFFICE

600 North Bridge Road, #23-01
Parkview Square
Singapore 188778

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Level 9, Menara HLX
3 Jalan Kia Peng
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
Tel: +60 3 2935 9698

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

RSM SG ASSURANCE LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
8 Wilkie Road
#03-08 Wilkie Edge
Singapore 228095

Partner-in-charge since financial year
ended 31 December 2020: Naveen Sasidaran

BANKERS

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED

UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

(ASX : XGL)

02. ABOUT XAMBLE GROUP LIMITED



XAMBLE GROUP LIMITED ("XAMBLE" OR THE "Company")

is a digital media business established in 2006, which achieved revenue of A\$9.2 million in CY2024. Xamble Group operates multiple businesses in the digital advertising sector with its key market being Malaysia.

XAMBLE GROUP'S KEY CLIENT SEGMENTS:

- a) Enterprise (approximately 48% of CY2024 revenue)
- b) Agencies (approximately 45% of CY2024 revenue)
- c) SME (approximately 7% of CY2024 revenue)

OUR BRANDS



NUFFNANG

Nuffnang is the pioneer in the Influencer and Content Marketing industry. After more than a decade in the business, Nuffnang continues to empower influencers to create inspiring and compelling content for our clients, regardless of platforms; Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, TikTok, and Xiaohongshu (RedNote).



SASHIMI

Sashimi is a Digital Marketing Agency, providing an end-to-end service from design and digital content creation, to management of paid media and public relations.



PLATA & PUNTA

Plata & Punta is a digital media agency specialising in Performance Marketing.



XAMBLE CREATORS

Xamble Creators is a community-based Creator platform that helps creators and brands connect for work opportunities, collaborate on new ideas and create content to earn.



XAMBLE LIVE

Xamble Live Commerce is a live commerce enabler aiming to provide merchants and their customers with a seamless and automated livestream shopping experience.

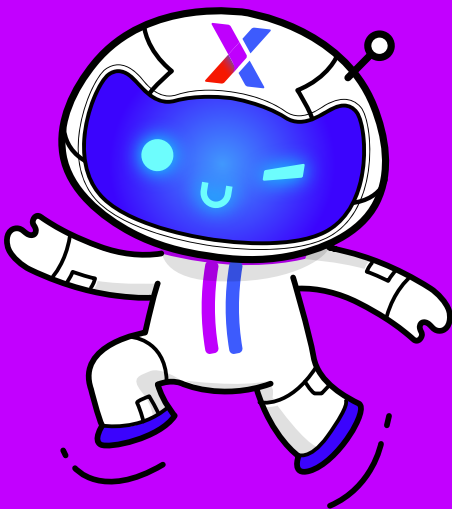


XAMBLE TECHNOLOGIES

A Web3-powered, data-driven platform specialising in influencer marketing and social commerce.

03. CEO'S MESSAGE

JASON THOE



**Dear Shareholders,**

2024 has been a transformative year for Xamble, one filled with progress as we shift from a traditional agency model to a dynamic, tech-enabled influencer marketing and social commerce business. My appointment as Group Chief Executive Officer in September marked an exciting new chapter, and in my first few months, I have been inspired by the enthusiasm and confidence shared by our stakeholders. Our collective vision to become the leading influencer and social commerce platform for Creators in Southeast Asia (SEA) is coming to life, and I am excited about the opportunities ahead.

Strong Resilience and Strategic Progress

Looking back on 2024, while our revenue experienced a 15% decline to A\$9.2 million compared to the prior year (CY2023: A\$10.8 million), which was the result of a strategic repositioning of the Group which led to the closure of the Taiwan operations, allowing us to focus efforts and resources into the larger opportunities within the SEA region. This strategic realignment has already started to yield favourable results, and we are confident that these moves will help us drive even greater success in the coming years.

Despite the exit and ongoing strategic investments in building a leadership position within next-generation influencer marketing and social commerce technology, the Group posted a positive underlying business EBITDA⁽¹⁾ of A\$0.2 million.

Rising SME Segment and Strong Growth Drivers

One of the most encouraging highlights of the year has been the promising performance of our SME segment. Revenue grew by a promising 62% to A\$0.6 million, demonstrating strong organic growth and a clear path forward. Over the course of the year, we facilitated over 92,000 transactions, resulting in a GMV of over A\$2.9 million.

As we expand our offerings into affiliate marketing and further develop our Multichannel Networks (MCN), we expect these efforts to fuel additional growth and unlock new revenue streams from this growing segment.

Innovation and Efficiency Powering Future Success

At Xamble, we are focused on doing more, faster, and with increased efficiency. From matching influencers with brands to streamlining campaign execution, ensuring transparent performance tracking, and delivering tangible results, we are continuously improving our processes to create lasting value for all stakeholders. I'm pleased to report strong progress in the adoption and engagement of our Creators App and Social Wallet, which are already driving healthy organic growth.

Key milestones include:

- A 147% increase in organic app downloads, reaching 5,881 downloads over 12 months
- A 254% increase in daily active users, as influencers increasingly rely on the platform for deal flow
- The successful management of all influencer payments exclusively through the platform by Q4 2024
- A 225% improvement in operational efficiency, cutting campaign timelines from 13 days to just 4 days

With these technological advancements in place, we expect to see even more rapid growth in 2025 as we roll out new marketing initiatives and begin to monetise the self-serve platform for brands and SMEs. The future of influencer marketing and social commerce is bright, and we are well-positioned to lead this transformation.

⁽¹⁾Underlying business EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) adjusted for extraordinary items relating to options expenses as well as investments to extend the current technology stack and corporate (HQ and ASX) expenses.

Empowering Our Team and Strengthening Partnerships

Our organisational transformation is enabling us to better serve the needs of our stakeholders while fostering a culture of innovation and collaboration. The diverse backgrounds and experiences of our team continue to be a critical source of our competitive advantage. We are more united than ever as ONE team, and our efforts are already making a measurable impact.

One of the most exciting developments this year was our strategic partnership with 7-Eleven Malaysia Holdings Berhad ("7-Eleven"). The investment in Xamble, through their subsidiary Convenience Shopping (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd., represents a strong vote of confidence in our team, business model, and growth potential. We look forward to expanding this collaboration further, gaining access to new customer segments, and identifying further win-win opportunities that will help us scale and evolve.

A Bright Future Ahead

Looking toward 2025 and beyond, the future is filled with opportunities. We are focused on executing our long-term strategy, with a commitment to innovation, operational excellence, and delivering outstanding value to our stakeholders. The SEA region presents exciting growth prospects, and our transition into a platform business will unlock new markets and revenue streams, including affiliate marketing, MCNs, merchandising, and content monetisation.

We are more optimistic than ever about the future. As we scale our core influencer marketing and social commerce businesses, particularly for SMEs, we are positioning Xamble to become the clear market leader across the SEA region. I am confident that we are on the right path, and with your continued support, we will achieve even greater milestones in the years ahead.

Thank you for your trust and partnership. Together, we are creating something extraordinary, and I look forward to what we will accomplish in the years to come.

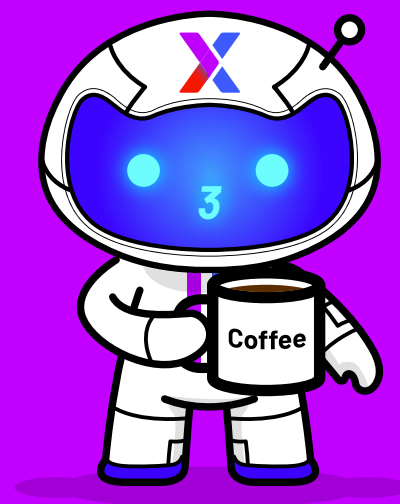
Yours sincerely,



Jason Thoe

Chief Executive Officer

04. DIRECTORS' PROFILES





GANESH KUMAR BANGAH

Ganesh Kumar Bangah, was the Executive Chairman of the Company who was redesignated as the Non-Executive Chairman effective 1 March 2025. He is an award-winning serial entrepreneur and technology investor. Ganesh was the Ernst & Young Technology Entrepreneur of the Year Malaysia 2012 and one of Asia's most influential people according to Society Magazine 2015. He was also recognised as one of South East Asia's Top 30 Tech Founders by Tech In Asia in 2016 and was recognised as one of the most inspiring Malaysian technology entrepreneurs by Top 10 of Malaysia.

Ganesh founded Commerce.Asia, an all-in-one eCommerce Ecosystem in 2017. He grew Commerce. Asia within 7 years to have a database of over 8,400,000 SMEs across 7 countries with over 17,000 active sellers that sold USD2.1 billion worth of products in 2024.

Prior to founding Commerce.Asia, Ganesh was the Founder of MOL Global Inc. ("MOL") where he served as the Chief Executive Officer of MOL for 15 years since its inception. He was certified by the Malaysia Book of Records as being the youngest CEO of a Malaysian public-listed company when he listed MOL on the Malaysian Stock Exchange at the age of 23. Through a series of international acquisitions, Ganesh built MOL into becoming one of South East Asia's leading online payment gateways and in 2014, becoming the first internet company in the region to be listed on NASDAQ.

Ganesh is currently an Advisor and is a former Chairman of the National Tech Association of Malaysia ("PIKOM") as well as the Chair of E-Commerce Malaysia, a chapter of PIKOM. Ganesh is an Independent Non-Executive Director of Malaysia's National Payment Network (Paynet) and the Malaysian Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC). He is also a member of the Entrepreneurship Council of the Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation (APU).



GEORG CHMIEL

Georg Johann Chmiel was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 10 November 2023. Georg has 3 decades of experience in rapidly growing, disruptive online businesses and has been leading more than 40 acquisitions and been taken over 7 times.

Georg is the Co-Founder & Chair of Juwai-IQI Holdings, the largest proptech Group in South East Asia with more than 45,000 sales agents powered by a SuperApp. He is also NonExecutive Chair of Spacetalk (ASX:SPA) and Centrepont Alliance (ASX:CAF) and Non-Executive Director of Kinatico (ASX:KYP). He is Senior Advisor of briohr.com, South East Asia's fastest growing HR platform, and madeComfy.com, an innovative short term and holiday rental platform in Australia.

Georg was previously Executive Chair of iCarAsia (ASX:ICQ), the number 1 online automotive marketplace for SE Asia until its acquisition by CARSOME. He was also Managing Director & CEO of the iProperty Group (ASX:IPP) until its sale to REA Group in the biggest online takeover in SE Asia at that point in time. He was Non-Executive Director of Mitula Group (ASX:MUA) and Proptech Group (ASX:PTG) until the respective sales to Japanese Lifull Group (TSE:2120) and MRI Software. Georg was also Managing Director & CEO of LJ Hooker Group with 700 real estate offices across ten countries. Georg also held the position of Group CFO & Acting CEO at REA Group (ASX:REA), a Australian based decacorn. Georg also worked for KPMG, Deutsche Bank and McKinsey&Company.

Georg is the recipient of the 2025 Best Technology Entrepreneur Award, 2024 Outstanding Corporate Excellence & Sustainability Leadership Award, 2023 Master Entrepreneur Award (APEA), 2023 Unicorn Award – Scaleup Tech Icon (PIKOM), the 2022 Excellence Award for Digital Transformation (Malaysia Australia Business Council), the 2022 ASEAN Business Excellence Award and others. He is a regular author and guest lecturer on disruptive technologies, AI and big data and entrepreneurship at various universities.

Georg is CPA and Member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, Fellow of the Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia and Board Member of the World Digital Chamber, Executive Council Member of the Economic Club Kuala Lumpur. Georg holds an Master of Business Administration (MBA) of INSEAD and a Computer Science degree of Technische Universität München (TUM).



JOANNE KHOO SU NEE

Joanne Khoo Su Nee was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 26 July 2017. She has almost 30 years of experience in investment banking, corporate finance, capital markets and corporate advisory services. She is currently a Director of Bowmen Capital Private Limited, a mergers and acquisition advisory firm. She also serves as a Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of Teho International Inc Ltd and as an Independent Non-Executive Director of ES Group (Holdings) Limited, companies listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX"). In addition, she is an Independent Non-Executive Director of JE Cleantech Holdings Ltd, a company listed on NASDAQ and Ryde Group Ltd, a company listed on NYSE American. Joanne was formerly an Independent Non-Executive Director at PayLinks Pte Ltd, wholly owned by iPayLinks Limited as well as Excelpoint Technology Ltd and Kitchen Culture Holdings Ltd, both companies listed on the SGX during her tenure.

Prior to this, she was involved in a wide range of investment banking and corporate finance activities as a Director at Canaccord Genuity Singapore Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Collins Steward Pte. Limited) as well as Phillip Securities Pte Ltd and Hong Leong Finance Limited. She started her career at PricewaterhouseCoopers in 1997.

Joanne graduated with a Bachelor of Business in Accountancy from Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University in 1996. She was admitted as a Certified Public Accountant by the CPA Australia in 1999 and a Chartered Accountant under the Malaysian Institute of Accountants in 2000. She was also a member of the Woman Corporate Directors, the world's largest membership organization and community of woman corporate Board Directors.



ROBERT WILLIAM SULTAN

Robert William Sultan was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 1 September 2020. He is a corporate and commercial lawyer and is a senior consultant to, and former partner of, the leading international law firm, Norton Rose Fulbright Australia. He has over 35-years' experience in mergers and acquisitions (M&A), equity capital markets and corporate advisory and governance. He has been a member of corporate governance and advisory boards in the aged care and local government sectors. He is also a member of the Corporations Committee of the Business Law Section of the Law Council of Australia and a former chair the chair of that Committee.

He continues to act for a number of listed tech companies with operations in Australia and overseas. He is also recognised by his peers by being included in the M&A and corporate categories in the Best Lawyers® Australia publication.

A former member of the Australian Takeovers Panel, Robert is also currently the independent director of the Gourlay Family Office which includes the Gourlay Charitable Trust. The Charitable Trust, in conjunction with Trinity College Melbourne, established the Gourlay Visiting Professor of Ethics in Business.

Robert holds a first-class honours Bachelor of Laws degree and a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in economics from the University of Melbourne.

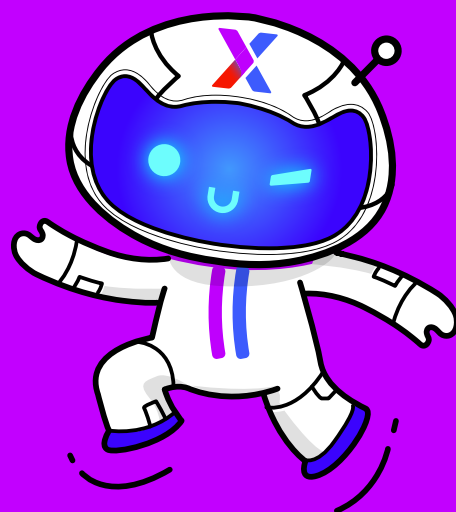
DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors’ meetings (including meetings of committees of Directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the Directors during the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 are:

	Board Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee Meetings		Remuneration Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Director						
Ganesh Kumar Bangah	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georg Johann Chmiel	4	4	2	2	1	1
Joanne Khoo Su Nee	4	4	2	2	3	3
Robert William Sultan	4	4	2	2	3	3
Darren John Cooper (resigned on 31 May 2024)	2	2	1	1	2	2

- A - Number of meetings attended.
- B - Number of meetings held during the time the Director served as a member of the committee.

05. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



The Company has adopted systems of control and accountability as the basis for the administration of corporate governance. The Board is committed to administering the Company's policies and procedures with openness and integrity, pursuing the true spirit of corporate governance commensurate with the Company's needs.

To the extent applicable, the Company has adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 4th Edition ("Principles & Recommendations").

The Company's main corporate governance policies and practices as at the date of this annual report are detailed below:

Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board develops strategies for the Company, reviews strategic objectives and monitors performance against those objectives. Clearly articulating the division of responsibilities between the Board and management will help manage expectations and avoid misunderstandings about their respective roles and accountabilities.

In general, the Board assumes (amongst others) the following responsibilities:

- a) setting objectives, goals and strategic direction with a view to maximising investor value;
- b) oversight of control and accounting systems;
- c) monitoring investment policies;
- d) approving and monitoring progress of major capital expenditure, capital management, acquisitions and divestments;
- e) reviewing annual operating and capital expenditure budgets;
- f) considering financial statements and reports for publication;
- g) monitoring financial performance;
- h) reviewing, ratifying and monitoring systems of risk management, internal compliance and control, codes of conduct, and external compliance;
- i) monitoring financial and other reporting;
- j) monitoring the implementation of business standards and codes of ethical behaviour;
- k) monitoring and approving financial benefits to related parties;
- l) determining the independence of Non-Executive Directors;
- m) determining the process of evaluation of the performance of the Board and its committees;
- n) monitoring and evaluating the desirable competencies of the Directors, including the range and experience of the Directors;
- o) considering Board succession planning issues; and
- p) appointing, reviewing and monitoring the independence of the external auditors.

The Company is committed to ensuring that appropriate checks are undertaken before the appointment of a Director or senior executive and has in place written agreements with each Director and senior executive which detail the terms of their appointment.

Composition of the Board

Election of Board members is substantially the province of the Security Holders in general meeting. The Company provides security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director.

The Board currently consists of three Independent Non-Executive Directors and an a Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman.

As the Company 's activities develop in size, nature and scope, the composition of the Board and the implementation of additional corporate governance policies and structures will be reviewed.

As set out in the Board Charter, the Company Secretary is accountable to the Board.

The Company does not currently have a Nomination Committee. As a result, the responsibility of Board succession planning lies with the full Board as per the Company's Board Charter.

The Company feels it has an appropriate mix of skills on the Board. The biographies of each Director can be viewed under the Directors' Profiles section on pages 9 to 13.

Continuous Disclosure and Rights of Security Holders

In accordance with Principle 5 of the Principles & Recommendations, the Company:

- has a Continuous Disclosure Policy and ensures it complies with its continuous disclosure obligations under Listing Rule 3.1;
- ensures that its Board receives copies of all material announcements; and
- releases a copy of any new or substantive investor presentations to the ASX ahead of the presentation.

Any reports released by the Company to the ASX which are not audited or reviewed by an external auditor are reviewed by the Company's investor relations team as well as legal counsel (if required). Any release to the ASX by the Company generally requires approval of the Board.

Further information about the Company and its governance is available to investors on the Company's website. This includes the Company's Communications Policy which outlines the Company's methods of communication with its Security Holders as well as its process for facilitating participation at its Security Holder meetings.

The Company will ensure that all Security Holders have the opportunity to participate at its AGM through the use of technology and those unable to attend will be able to submit questions and comments to be addressed at the meeting, in advance. Questions and comments can also be submitted for the attention of the Company's Auditor who will be in attendance at all annual general meetings of the Company. Substantive resolutions at general meetings of the Company are decided by way of poll.

Security Holders are also encouraged to elect to receive electronic communications from the Company and its Security Registry and can do so through the websites of the Company and the Security Registry respectively.

Identification and Management of Risk

The Board's collective experience will assist in the identification of the principal risks that may affect the Company's business. Key operational risks and their management will be recurring items for deliberation at Board meetings.

Mission, Vision and Ethical Standards

The mission of the Company is to build, enable and grow Creators through the power of technology, communities and commerce to drive lasting impact and value to brands across Southeast Asia. The vision of the Company is to be the most influential technology company for Creators in Southeast Asia.

The Board is committed to the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards and these standards are adhered to by the Company in the implementation of its vision and execution of its mission. The Company's values are in accordance with its mission and vision.

Independent Professional Advice

The Directors, at the Company's expense, may obtain independent professional advice on issues arising in the course of their duties.

Remuneration Committee

The remuneration of the Chairman will be decided by the Board following the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee currently comprises three Independent Non-Executive Directors and is chaired by Independent Non-Executive Director, Robert William Sultan.

The Articles provide that the Non-Executive Directors will be paid by way of remuneration for their services as Directors a sum not exceeding such fixed sum per annum as may be determined by the Directors prior to the first annual general meeting of the Company or pursuant to a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Company (subject to complying with the Listing Rules and Singapore law, as applicable). Until a different amount is determined, the maximum amount of remuneration is A\$160,000 per annum. Total remuneration paid to Non-Executive Directors for the year ended 31 December 2024 was A\$105,340 (S\$90,539).

In addition, subject to any necessary Security Holder approval, a Director may be paid fees or other amounts as the Directors determine where a Director performs special duties or otherwise performs services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director.

Directors are also entitled to be reimbursed reasonable travel and other expenses incurred by them in the course of the performance of their duties as Directors.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for setting and undertaking the review process for the Board, committees and individual Directors. The Remuneration Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding the Company’s remuneration policy in order to ensure that the Company is able to attract and retain executives and Directors who will create value for Security Holders, having regard to the amount considered to be commensurate for an entity of the Company’s size and level of activity as well as the relevant Directors’ time, commitment and responsibility. Reviews were not conducted during the reporting period.

Performance evaluations of the senior executives were conducted during the reporting period, by the Executive Chairman with established review processes.

The Remuneration Committee is also responsible for reviewing any employee incentive and equity-based plans including the appropriateness of performance hurdles and total payments proposed.

Securities Trading Policy

The Board has adopted a policy that sets out the guidelines on the sale and purchase of securities in the Company by its employees. The policy generally provides that employees must not deal in the Company’s securities if in possession of inside information or during specific closed periods and provides the process to follow to seek approval to trade at all other times. The policy also prohibits trading that is directed at limiting the economic or financial risk associated with a person’s holding of securities which includes options issued under the Company’s Employee Securities Incentive Plan.

Diversity Policy

The Board values diversity and recognises the benefits it can bring to the organisation’s ability to achieve its goals. Accordingly, the Company has set in place a diversity policy.

This policy outlines the Company’s diversity objectives in relation to gender, age, cultural background and ethnicity. As at the date of this annual report, the Board has not developed measurable objectives for achieving diversity but will continue to review its diversity in line with its Diversity Policy.

	Men	Women
Board	3	1
Senior Leadership Team	4	5

Code of Conduct

The Board recognises the need to observe the highest standards of corporate practice and business conduct. The Board has adopted a formal Code of Conduct ("Code") to be followed by all employees (including temporary employees and contractors) and officers, in addition to the Employee Handbook already in place for some entities within the Group.

The key aspects of this Code will include the requirement to:

- a) act with honesty, integrity and fairness in the best interests of the Company;
- b) act in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, policies and procedures;
- c) have responsibility and accountability for individuals for report and investigating reports of unethical practices; and
- d) other matters including but not limited to ethical conduct, business conduct, confidentiality, privacy, security of information, and conflicts of interest.

The Code of Conduct, a Whistleblower Policy as well as an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy (together, the "Policies") have been adopted during the Reporting Period. All Policies apply to, amongst others, all Directors, officers, employees, contractors and consultants of the Company. These Policies have been prepared having regard to the ASX Principles and Recommendations and are available on the Company's website.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Company has established an Audit and Risk Committee which currently comprises all Independent Non-Executive Directors and is chaired by Independent Non-Executive Director, Joanne Khoo Su Nee.

The Audit and Risk Committee operates under an Audit and Risk Committee Charter which includes, but is not limited to, monitoring and reviewing any matters of significance affecting financial reporting and compliance, the integrity of the financial reporting of the Company, the Company's internal financial control system and the Company's risk management systems, the identification and management of business, economic, environmental and social sustainability risk and the external audit function.

In accordance with Recommendation 4.2 of the Principles & Recommendations, before the Board approves the Company's financial statements for a financial period, it receives a declaration from the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

External Audit

The Company in general meeting is responsible for the appointment of the external auditors of the Company, and the Board on an annual basis will review the scope, performance and fees of those external auditors following the recommendation from the Audit and Risk Committee.

Audit and Non-audit fees

The amount of fees paid to the external auditors, in respect of audit and non-audit services for the year under review are as follows:

- a) Audit and assurance-related fees:

	A\$
Member firms of RSM International	193,837
Other audit firms auditing certain subsidiaries of the Group	2,718
Total	196,555

Audit and Non-audit fees (continued)

b) Non-audit fees:

	A\$
Member firms of RSM International	22,021

The Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed and is of the opinion that the non-audit services rendered during CY2024 were not substantial.

Internal Audit

The Company does not have an internal audit function and the risk management framework was not formally reviewed during the reporting period. The Board considers the Audit and Risk Committee and financial control function in conjunction with its risk management policy to be sufficient for a Company of its size and complexity.

Material Exposure to Risk

Recommendation 7.4 is that the Board should disclose whether it has any material exposure to environmental and social risks and if so, how it manages those risks. The Company believes that the following operational risks are inherent in the industry in which the Company operates, having regard to the Company's circumstances (including financial resources, prospects and size):

- a) failure to retain existing clients and attract new ones;
- b) failure to expand into new markets;
- c) reliance on other social media platforms;
- d) control by existing Security Holders and liquidity of shares;
- e) prevalence of related party leases;
- f) joint venture arrangements risk;
- g) capital required for expansion; and
- h) decline in growth of internet penetration and usage.

These risk areas are provided here to assist investors to understand better the nature of the risks faced by the Company and are not necessarily an exhaustive list.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have reported and declared in writing to the Board that the Group's management of its material business risks is effective.

Remuneration Details

As detailed above in the Remuneration Committee section, the sum of the Company's Non-Executive Directors' fees must not exceed an amount approved each financial year by the Company's securityholders. Each Non-Executive Director receives a fixed fee for their services as Directors, the amount of which is determined by the Board following a recommendation from the Remuneration Committee. When considering the amount of Directors' fees to be paid, the Remuneration Committee will consider a number of factors including, but not limited to the scope of responsibilities (such as Board and committee roles), the Company's performance, and the Company's size and complexity.

The remuneration structure for Senior Executives (including Executive Directors, if any) has regard to a number of variables, including length of service, particular experience of the individual concerned, and overall performance of the Company.

Employment contracts for Executives stipulate a range of one to four months resignation periods. Termination payments are generally not payable on dismissal for serious misconduct. The Company may terminate an employment contract without cause by providing the appropriate written notice under each contract or making payment in lieu, based upon the individual's remuneration together with a severance benefit.

Remuneration Details (continued)

Names and positions held of consolidated and parent entity Directors in office at any time during the financial year are:

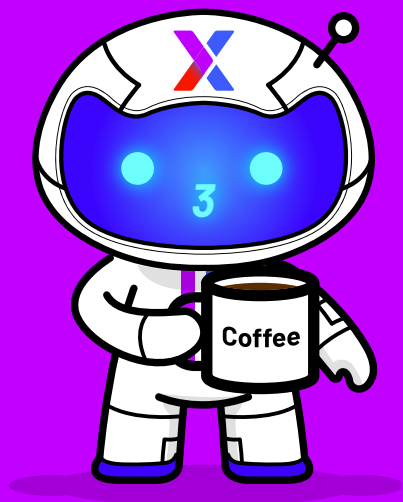
Name	Position
Ganesh Kumar Bangah	Executive Chairman (appointed as Director 9 July 2020 and Executive Chairman 1 September 2020; redesignated to Non-Executive Chairman 1 March 2025)
Georg Johann Chmiel	Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 10 November 2023)
Robert William Sultan	Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 September 2020)
Joanne Khoo Su Nee	Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 26 July 2017)
Darren John Cooper	Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 September 2020; resigned on 31 May 2025)

Remuneration Report

The breakdown of remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors of the Company (in percentage term) is set out below:

Name	Directors' fee	
	2024	2023
Non-Executive Directors:		
Joanne Khoo Su Nee	31.44%	33.93%
Robert William Sultan	31.44%	33.93%
Georg Johann Chmiel	26.20%	3.86%
Darren John Cooper	10.92%	28.28%

06. STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS



Statement by Directors

The Directors of the Company are pleased to present the accompanying financial statements of the Company and of the Group for the reporting year ended 31 December 2024.

1. Opinion of the Directors

In the opinion of the Directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements and the consolidated financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company and, of the financial position and performance of the Group for the reporting year covered by the financial statements or consolidated financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of Directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Ganesh Kumar Bangah

Robert William Sultan

Joanne Khoo Su Nee

Georg Johann Chmiel

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Directors of the Company holding office at the end of the reporting year had no interests in shares in or debentures of the Company or other related body corporate as recorded in the register of Directors' interests in shares in or debentures kept by the Company under section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") except as follows:

Name of Directors and Companies in which interests are held	Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
	At beginning of the reporting year	At end of the reporting year	At beginning of the reporting year	At end of the reporting year
The Company				
Xamble Group Limited				
(Number of shares of no par value)				
Ganesh Kumar Bangah	12,333,334	11,783,334	204,940,517	204,940,517 ⁽¹⁾
Robert William Sultan	883,333	1,158,333	-	-
Georg Johann Chmiel	11,428,571	12,000,000	410,546 ⁽²⁾	-
(Share options to subscribe for ordinary shares of A\$0.0145 each)				
Robert William Sultan	275,000	-	-	-
(Share options to subscribe for ordinary shares of A\$0.045 each)				
Georg Johann Chmiel	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Held under nominee accounts Citicorp Nominees Pty and HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited.

⁽²⁾ Held under nominee account Chmiel Super Pte Ltd.

Joanne Khoo Su Nee has no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company or any related body corporate of the Company.

By virtue of Chapter 7 of the Act, Ganesh Kumar Bangah is deemed to have an interest in the Company and in all the related bodies corporate of the Company.

4. Arrangements to enable Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

Neither at the end of the reporting year nor at any time during the reporting year did there subsist arrangements to which the Company is a party, being arrangements whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate, other than as disclosed under "Options" in this statement.

5. Options

(a) Options granted in 2021

The Company issued 11,000,000 and 1,650,000 share options to employees of the Group and to two of its Non-Executive Directors of the Company respectively during the financial year 2021. The share options, which have an exercise price of A\$0.0145 per share option, have a notional grant price of A\$0.156 per share option and were issued for nil consideration, but are subject to vesting conditions.

On 14 April 2023, there were 550,000 options and 41,666 options exercised by Non-Executive Directors of the Company, and a non-key management personnel of the Group respectively. During the reporting year, on 18 March 2024, there were 550,000 options exercised by Non-Executive Directors of the Company, including a Non-Executive Director who resigned on 31 May 2024. These were settled by a way of transfer of CHESS Depositary Interests ("CDIs") from the majority security holder of the Company. Accordingly, the Company did not receive any cash consideration and did not issue any new shares. See Note 20.

During the reporting year, 4,479,166 options lapsed as the related conditions have not been satisfied. Additionally, 1,000,000 options were forfeited as a result of employees who left the Group before the options had vested. See Note 20.

(b) Options granted in 2023

On 10 November 2023, 2,000,000 options were issued to a Non-Executive Director of the Company. See Note 20A.

(c) Options granted in 2024

During the reporting year on 26 August 2024, the Company issued 3,000,000 share options to key management personnel of the Company. See Note 20A.

During the reporting year, no option to take up unissued shares or CDIs of the Company or other body corporate in the Group was granted except for those disclosed in the above paragraphs.

During the reporting year, there were no shares or CDIs issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares except for those disclosed in the above paragraphs.

At the end of the reporting year, there were no unissued shares or CDIs under option except for those disclosed in the above paragraphs.

6. Independent auditor

RSM SG Assurance LLP has expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

7. Report of audit and risk committee

The members of the audit and risk committee at the date of this report are as follows:

Joanne Khoo Su Nee	(Chair of audit and risk committee and independent Non-Executive Director)
Robert William Sultan	(Independent Non-Executive Director)
Georg Johann Chmiel	(Independent Non-Executive Director)

The audit committee performed the functions specified by section 201B (5) of the Act. Among other functions, it reviewed the following, where relevant, with management and the external auditors:

- The audit plan of the independent external auditor.
- The independent external auditor's evaluation of the Company's internal accounting controls relevant to the statutory audit, the audit report on the financial statements and the assistance given by management to the auditor.
- The financial statements of the Group and the Company prior to their submission to the Directors of the Company for adoption.
- The interested person transactions.

Other functions performed by the audit committee are described in the report on corporate governance included in the annual report of the Company. It also includes an explanation of how the independent auditor objectivity and independence is safeguarded where the independent auditor provide non-audit services to the Group.

The audit committee has recommended to the board that the independent auditor, RSM SG Assurance LLP, be nominated for re-appointment as the independent auditor at the next annual general meeting of the Company.

8. Directors' opinion on the adequacy of internal controls

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Company, work performed by the external auditors, and reviews performed by management, other committees of the board, the audit and risk committee and the board are of the opinion that the Company's internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls), and risk management systems were adequate and effective as at 31 December 2024 to address the risks that the Company considers relevant and material to its operations.

9. Subsequent developments to reporting date

There are no significant developments subsequent to the release of the Group's and the Company's preliminary financial statements, as announced on 28 February 2025, which would materially affect the Group's and the Company's operating and financial performance as of the date of this report.

On behalf of the Directors



Ganesh Kumar Bangah

Director

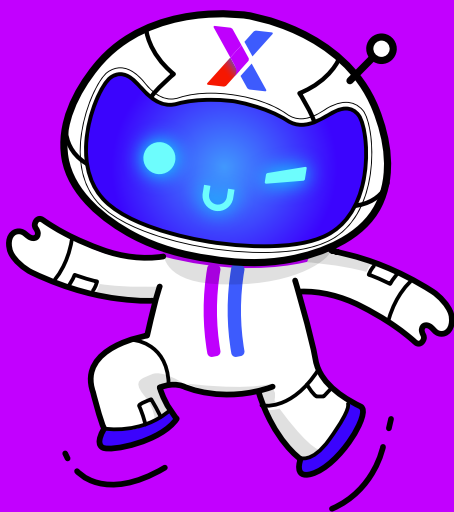
28 March 2025



Joanne Khoo Su Nee

Director

07. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S RE- PORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XAMBLE GROUP LIMITED





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XAMBLE GROUP LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

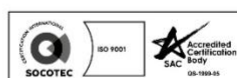
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Xamble Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Group, and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the reporting year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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RSM SG Assurance LLP is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XAMBLE GROUP LIMITED

Key audit matters

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

Assessment of recoverable amounts of cost of investments and net receivables due from subsidiaries

Refer to Notes 13 and 16 for the investment in subsidiaries and net receivables due from subsidiaries respectively. Refer also to Note 2A for material accounting policy information related to these items and to Note 2B for disclosure on estimation uncertainties over the assessment of recoverable amounts of cost of investments in subsidiaries and net receivables due from subsidiaries.

The net cost of investments in subsidiaries and receivables due from subsidiaries were A\$231,657 and A\$112,830 respectively as at 31 December 2024. In aggregate, these accounted for 18% of the Company's total assets as at the end of the reporting year. As the balances are significant, they were a key focus area for our audit.

For the non-performing subsidiaries or if they have significant negative equity balances, the Company will have exposure to loss on the cost of investments in the subsidiaries and receivables due from the subsidiaries. Any impairment loss on the investments in subsidiaries and expected credit loss on the related receivables from these subsidiaries have to be recognised in the Company's separate financial statements.

Management made a comparison of the carrying values of the subsidiaries in the Company's books with the Company's share of net assets or liabilities of the subsidiaries to identify indications of impairment loss on these investments or credit loss on the related receivables. Indications of loss were noted in relation to certain of its investments and related receivables. Based on this, management assessed the recoverable amounts of the cost of investments in subsidiaries and the collectability of net receivables due from the subsidiaries. The total loss allowance charged to profit or loss for the year was A\$3,629,287 comprising of impairment loss on the cost of investments and expected credit loss on the net receivables from subsidiaries.

We have reviewed and considered management's assessment on the recoverability of the net assets of these subsidiaries. We have also assessed management's basis of determining potential impairment loss in both financial and non-financial assets of these subsidiaries. We also held discussions with management on the prospects and future plans of these subsidiaries.

We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the statement by Directors and the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements 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 statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XAMBLE GROUP LIMITED

Responsibilities of management and Directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 SSAs 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XAMBLE GROUP LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Naveen Sasidaran.

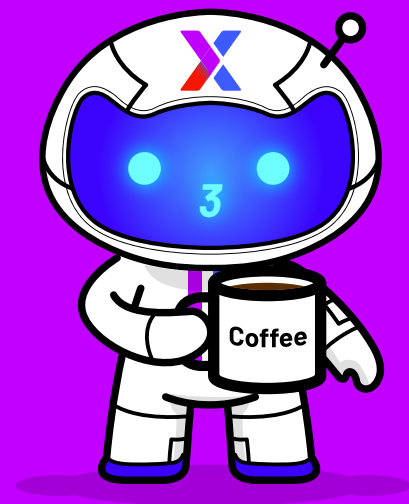


RSM SG Assurance LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

28 March 2025

Engagement partner - effective from year ended 31 December 2020

08. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

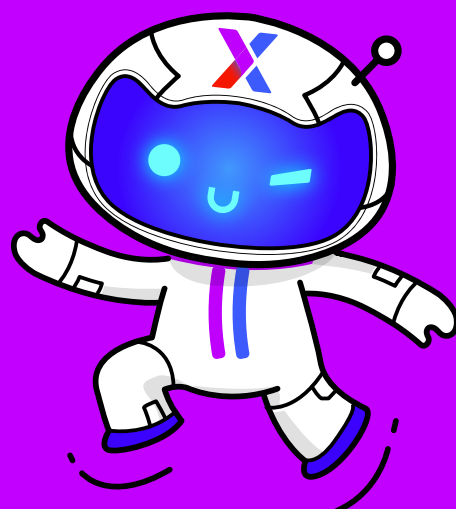
Year Ended 31 December 2024

		Group	
	Notes	2024 A\$	2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾
Revenue	5	9,192,587	10,776,823
Cost of sales		(5,544,977)	(6,142,871)
Gross profit		3,647,610	4,633,952
Interest income		53,902	69,305
Other income and gains	6	856,398	158,292
Finance costs	7	(9,342)	(9,832)
Administrative and operating expenses	8	(6,402,416)	(6,366,598)
Other losses	6	(394,755)	(259,004)
Loss before tax from continuing operations		(2,248,603)	(1,773,885)
Income tax expense	9	(63,415)	(95,542)
Loss from continuing operations for the year		(2,312,018)	(1,869,427)
Other comprehensive loss:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Fair value changes on financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), net of tax	15	(24,206)	(83,098)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of tax		(191,839)	199,776
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax		(216,045)	116,678
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,528,063)	(1,752,749)
Loss for the year, net of tax attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(2,239,039)	(1,924,853)
Non-controlling interests		(72,979)	55,426
		(2,312,018)	(1,869,427)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(2,495,986)	(1,758,636)
Non-controlling interests		(32,077)	5,887
		(2,528,063)	(1,752,749)
Loss per share:			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	10	(0.78)	(0.68)

⁽¹⁾ Due to change in presentation currency from S\$ to A\$.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

09. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION



STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

Group					Company		
Notes	31 Dec 2024 A\$	31 Dec 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾	1 Jan 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾	31 Dec 2024 A\$	31 Dec 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾	1 Jan 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾	
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Plant and equipment	11	367,419	487,274	556,000	-	-	
Intangible assets	12	82,343	334,840	211,169	-	-	
Investments in subsidiaries	13	-	-	-	231,657	1,595,971	
Investments in associates	14	-	115,960	115,960	-	18,596	
Financial asset at FVTOCI	15	-	24,206	107,304	-	24,206	
Deferred tax assets	9	32,403	21,024	43,136	-	-	
Total non-current assets		482,165	983,304	1,033,569	231,657	1,638,773	
Current assets							
Income tax recoverable		371,609	277,697	168,281	-	-	
Trade and other receivables	16	1,478,112	1,899,396	2,210,842	115,990	129,651	
Other non-financial assets	17	263,053	463,226	162,714	32,646	30,833	
Cash and cash equivalents	18	2,826,605	3,110,357	4,731,235	1,502,052	1,312,764	
Total current assets		4,939,379	5,750,676	7,273,072	1,650,688	1,473,248	
Total assets		5,421,544	6,733,980	8,306,641	1,882,345	3,112,021	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Share capital	19	15,890,680	14,440,087	13,940,037	15,890,680	14,440,087	
Accumulated losses		(14,999,832)	(13,522,591)	(13,019,114)	(17,841,274)	(14,723,582)	
Capital reserve	20C	106,617	72,041	32,212	107,187	72,041	
Share option reserve	20	903,020	1,879,533	3,127,862	903,020	1,879,533	
Fair value reserve	21	(572,777)	(548,571)	(465,473)	(572,777)	(548,571)	
Foreign currency translation reserve	22	1,383,539	1,569,845	1,320,530	1,438,291	1,522,526	
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		2,711,247	3,890,344	4,936,054	(74,873)	2,642,034	
Non-controlling interests		590,053	654,548	596,648	-	-	
Total equity		3,301,300	4,544,892	5,532,702	(74,873)	2,642,034	

⁽¹⁾ Due to change in presentation currency from S\$ to A\$.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

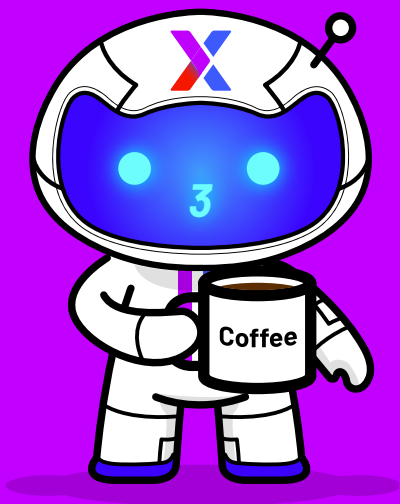
As at 31 December 2024 (continued)

		Group			Company		
	Notes	31 Dec 2024 A\$	31 Dec 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾	1 Jan 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾	31 Dec 2024 A\$	31 Dec 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾	1 Jan 2023 A\$ (Restated) ⁽¹⁾
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (continued)							
Non-current liability							
Lease liabilities, non-current	26	35,747	132,295	300,141	-	-	-
Total non-current liability		35,747	132,295	300,141	-	-	-
Current liabilities							
Income tax payable		-	9,949	106	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	23	1,827,130	1,710,795	1,749,173	1,939,907	420,011	525,701
Other financial liability	24	-	-	45,987	-	-	45,987
Other non-financial liabilities	25	209,475	218,564	549,489	17,311	49,976	175,336
Lease liabilities, current	26	47,892	117,485	129,043	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		2,084,497	2,056,793	2,473,798	1,957,218	469,987	747,024
Total liabilities		2,120,244	2,189,088	2,773,939	1,957,218	469,987	747,024
Total equity and liabilities		5,421,544	6,733,980	8,306,641	1,882,345	3,112,021	3,805,915

⁽¹⁾ Due to change in presentation currency from S\$ to A\$.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

10. STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY



STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Total equity	Attributable to parent sub-total	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Capital reserve	Share option reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Non-controlling interests
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Group:									
Current year:									
Balance at 1 January 2024, as restated ⁽¹⁾	4,544,892	3,890,344	14,440,087	(13,522,591)	72,041	1,879,533	(548,571)	1,569,845	654,548
Changes in equity:									
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(2,528,063)	(2,495,986)	-	(2,239,039)	-	-	(24,206)	(232,741)	(32,077)
Issue of share capital (Note 19)	1,450,593	1,450,593	1,450,593	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expiry of share options (Note 20)	-	-	-	819,472	-	(819,472)	-	-	-
Share-options expense (Note 20)	61,057	61,057	-	-	-	61,057	-	-	-
Forfeited share options (Note 20)	(182,952)	(182,952)	-	-	-	(182,952)	-	-	-
Transfer to capital reserve (Note 20C)	-	-	-	-	35,146	(35,146)	-	-	-
Additions to non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	(35,661)	(62,233)	-	(57,674)	-	-	-	(4,559)	26,572
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(58,990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58,990)
Disposal of subsidiary	50,424	50,424	-	-	(570)	-	-	50,994	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	3,301,300	2,711,247	15,890,680	(14,999,832)	106,617	903,020	(572,777)	1,383,539	590,053
Previous year:									
Balance at 1 January 2023, as restated ⁽¹⁾	5,532,702	4,936,054	13,940,037	(13,019,114)	32,212	3,127,862	(465,473)	1,320,530	596,648
Changes in equity:									
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,752,749)	(1,758,636)	-	(1,924,853)	-	-	(83,098)	249,315	5,887
Issue of share capital (Note 19)	500,050	500,050	500,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expiry of share options (Note 20)	-	-	-	1,421,376	-	(1,421,376)	-	-	-
Share-options expense (Note 20)	291,169	291,169	-	-	-	291,169	-	-	-
Forfeited share options (Note 20)	(78,293)	(78,293)	-	-	-	(78,293)	-	-	-
Transfer to capital reserve (Note 20C)	-	-	-	-	39,829	(39,829)	-	-	-
Additions to non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	78,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,622
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(26,609)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,609)
Balance at 31 December 2023, as restated⁽¹⁾	4,544,892	3,890,344	14,440,087	(13,522,591)	72,041	1,879,533	(548,571)	1,569,845	654,548

⁽¹⁾ Due to change in presentation currency from S\$ to A\$.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

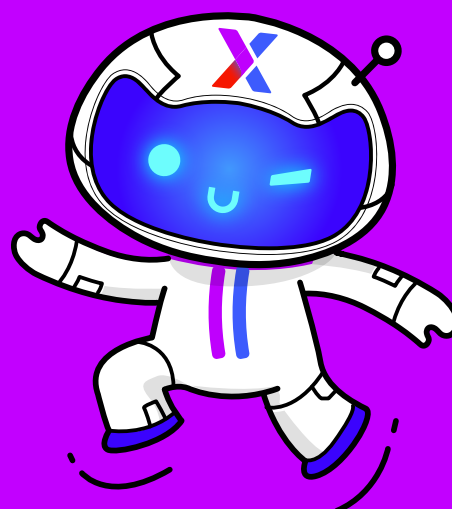
Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	Total equity	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Capital reserve	Share option reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Company:							
Current year:							
Opening balance at 1 January 2024, as restated ⁽¹⁾	2,642,034	14,440,087	(14,723,582)	72,041	1,879,533	(548,571)	1,522,526
Changes in equity:							
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(4,045,605)	-	(3,937,164)	-	-	(24,206)	(84,235)
Issue of share capital (Note 19)	1,450,593	1,450,593	-	-	-	-	-
Expiry of share options (Note 20)	-	-	819,472	-	(819,472)	-	-
Share-options expense (Note 20)	61,057	-	-	-	61,057	-	-
Forfeited share options (Note 20)	(182,952)	-	-	-	(182,952)	-	-
Transfer to capital reserve (Note 20C)	-	-	-	35,146	(35,146)	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2024	(74,873)	15,890,680	(17,841,274)	107,187	903,020	(572,777)	1,438,291
Previous year:							
Opening balance at 1 January 2023, as restated ⁽¹⁾	3,058,891	13,940,037	(15,100,688)	32,212	3,127,862	(465,473)	1,524,941
Changes in equity:							
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,129,783)	-	(1,044,270)	-	-	(83,098)	(2,415)
Issue of share capital (Note 19)	500,050	500,050	-	-	-	-	-
Expiry of share options (Note 20)	-	-	1,421,376	-	(1,421,376)	-	-
Share-options expense (Note 20)	291,169	-	-	-	291,169	-	-
Forfeited share options (Note 20)	(78,293)	-	-	-	(78,293)	-	-
Transfer to capital reserve (Note 20C)	-	-	-	39,829	(39,829)	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2023, as restated ⁽¹⁾	2,642,034	14,440,087	(14,723,582)	72,041	1,879,533	(548,571)	1,522,526

⁽¹⁾ Due to change in presentation currency from S\$ to A\$.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

11. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Group	
	2024 A\$	2023 A\$ (restated) ⁽¹⁾
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(2,248,603)	(1,773,885)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	202,725	234,362
Amortisation expenses	104,699	53,146
Impairment of intangible assets	180,528	-
Impairment of investment in associate	115,960	-
Loss on strike-off of subsidiary	65,745	-
Loss (gain) on disposal of plant and equipment	32,522	(28,673)
Write back of contingent liability	(32,804)	(33,942)
Fair value gain on other financial liability at FVTPL	-	(45,987)
Share option (reversal) expense	(121,895)	212,876
Interest income	(53,902)	(69,305)
Interest expense	9,342	9,832
Foreign exchange adjustment unrealised losses	(101,574)	311,271
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	(1,847,257)	(1,130,305)
Other non-financial assets	200,173	(300,512)
Trade and other receivables	421,284	311,446
Trade and other payables	116,335	(38,378)
Other non-financial liabilities	6,404	(296,983)
Net cash used in operations	(1,103,061)	(1,454,732)
Income taxes paid	(178,655)	(173,004)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,281,716)	(1,627,736)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	(18,350)	-
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	-	34,812
Additional contribution paid by non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	-	78,622
Interest received	53,902	69,305
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(183,837)
Purchase of plant and equipment	(51,400)	(95,380)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,848)	(96,478)

⁽¹⁾ Due to change in presentation currency from S\$ to A\$.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	Group	
	2024 A\$	2023 A\$ (restated) ⁽¹⁾
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(58,990)	(26,609)
Lease liabilities – principal portion paid	(113,437)	(270,889)
Proceeds from issuance of shares	1,450,593	500,050
Interest paid	(9,342)	(9,832)
Net cash from financing activities	1,268,824	166,600
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(28,740)	(1,531,494)
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, beginning balance	3,110,357	4,731,235
Effects of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	(255,012)	(89,384)
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance (Note 18)	2,826,605	3,110,357

⁽¹⁾ Due to change in presentation currency from S\$ to A\$.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

12. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

1. General information

The Company (Registration No: 200612086W) is incorporated in Singapore with limited liability. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and they cover the Company (referred to as "parent") and its subsidiaries (referred to as "Group").

The board of Directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by Directors. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The principal activities of the Company are those of investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are described in Note 13 below.

The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX").

The registered office is: 600 North Bridge Road, #23-01 Parkview Square, Singapore 188778. The Company is incorporated in Singapore.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") and the related interpretations to FRS ("FRS INT") as issued by the Accounting Standards Committee under ACRA ("ASC"). They comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and with the IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements made up to the end of the reporting year of the Company and all of its subsidiaries, presented as those of a single economic entity and are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All significant intragroup balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the reporting entity obtains control of the investee. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. The carrying amounts of the Group's and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities and related equity components of the former subsidiary. Any gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date when control is lost and is subsequently accounted as equity investments financial assets in accordance with the financial reporting standard on financial instruments.

The Company's separate financial statements have been prepared on the same basis, and as permitted by the Companies Act 1967, the Company's separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is not presented.

The Group has net current assets of A\$2,854,882, including cash and cash equivalents of A\$2,826,605 as at 31 December 2024. Taking into consideration operational plans of the Group for 2024, the management has a reasonable expectation that the entity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the management continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Change in presentation currency

During the year, the Group voluntarily changed its presentation currency from Singapore dollars ("S\$") to Australian dollars ("A\$") in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("FRS 21"). This change was done to better reflect the entities' financial position to the primary users who reside in Australia.

The change in presentation currency has been applied retrospectively in accordance with FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The comparative figures of the Group and the Company in these financial statements have been represented in A\$ in order to provide meaningful comparable information.

In accordance with FRS 21, the following methodology was followed in restating historical financial statements from S\$ into A\$:

- (i) all assets and liabilities are translated from their functional currency into the new presentation currency at the beginning of the comparative period using the opening exchange rate and retranslated at the closing rate;
- (ii) profit and loss items are translated at the average exchange rate;
- (iii) share capital, other reserves and retained profits are restated into the new presentation currency as if they had always been in the presentation currency; and
- (iv) all resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Company is the Singapore dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in non-functional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss except when recognised in other comprehensive income and if applicable deferred in equity such as qualifying cash flow hedges.

The presentation currency is the Australian dollar as the financial statements are meant primarily for users in Australia. For the Australian dollar financial statements assets and liabilities are translated at the reporting year end rates of exchange and the income and expense items for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average rates of exchange for the reporting year. The resulting translation adjustments (if any) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity. The translations of S\$ amounts into A\$ amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers. The reporting year end rates used are S\$1 to A\$1.183 (2023: S\$1 to A\$1.109) which approximate the rate of exchange at the end of the reporting year. The average rates of exchange for the reporting year were S\$1 to A\$1.134 (2023: S\$1 to A\$1.121). Such translation should not be construed as a representation that the Australian dollar amounts could be converted into Singapore dollars at the above rate or other rates.

Translation of financial statements of other entities

Each component in the Group determines the appropriate functional currency as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the relevant reporting entity operates. In translating the financial statements of such an entity for incorporation in the consolidated financial statements in the presentation currency the assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated at end of the reporting year rates of exchange and the income and expense items for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average rates of exchange for the reporting year. The resulting translation adjustments (if any) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of that relevant reporting entity.

Revenue and income recognition

General – Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, and modifications), net of any related taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient the effects of any significant financing component is not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

Distinct goods or services created over time – For long-term service contracts and projects for constructing, manufacturing or developing an asset the value to the customer is created over time during the contract period and it is accounted for as a single performance obligation that is satisfied over time. This is because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the entity's performance in processing each transaction as and when each transaction is processed; the performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or the performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. The revenue is recognised over time by using the output method.

For the output method the revenue is recognised on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Output methods include methods such as milestones reached. For the output method, as a practical expedient for a performance obligation satisfied over time, if the entity has a right to invoice the customer at an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance to date, revenue is recognised at that amount (for example, in a goods or services contract an entity may have the right to bill a fixed amount for each unit of goods or service provided).

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute for the Singapore employees to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). Certain subsidiaries overseas have defined contribution retirement benefit plans in which employees are entitled to join upon fulfilling certain conditions. The assets of the fund may or may not be held separately from those of the entity in an independently administered fund. The entity contributes an amount equal to a fixed percentage of the salary of each participating employee.

Share based compensation

There is an option plan for employees and Directors. For the equity-settled share-based compensation transactions, the fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period is measured by reference to the fair value of the options granted ignoring the effect of non-market conditions such as profitability and sales growth targets. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The fair value is measured using a relevant option pricing model. The expected lives used in the model are adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations. At the end of the reporting year, a revision is made of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital when the options are exercised. Cancellations of grants of equity instruments during the vesting period (other than a grant cancelled by forfeiture when the vesting conditions are not satisfied) are accounted for as an acceleration of vesting, therefore any amount unrecognised that would otherwise have been charged is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Income tax

Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the reporting year in respect of current tax and deferred tax. Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the reporting year; calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date; and inclusive of any adjustment to income tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous reporting years. Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method; based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective income tax bases; and determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting year end date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

A deferred tax amount is recognised for all temporary differences, unless the deferred tax amount arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets (or, for certain leased assets, the shorter lease term). An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle.

Cost also includes acquisition cost, borrowing cost capitalised and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset or component to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent costs are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

Cost includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Plant and equipment (continued)

The useful lives are as follows:

Computer equipment	-	1 - 5 years
Furniture and fittings	-	1 - 10 years
Office and production equipment	-	1 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 years
Renovation	-	10 years
Right-of-use assets	-	3 - 5 years

Fully depreciated assets that are still in use are retained in the financial statements.

The residual values of assets, useful lives of assets and recognised impairment losses are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, whenever events or circumstances indicate that a revision is warranted.

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as plant and equipment.

Lease of lessee

A lease conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a lease arrangement is identified, a liability to the lessor is recognised as a lease obligation calculated at the present value of minimum unavoidable lease payments. A corresponding right-of-use asset is recorded. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to reflect the interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recorded as a finance cost. Leases with a term of 12 months or less and leases for low value are not recorded as a liability and lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible assets other than goodwill

An identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance is recognised as an intangible asset at acquisition cost if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the reporting entity. After initial recognition, an intangible asset with indefinite useful life is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at about the same time every year on an intangible with an indefinite useful life and an intangible asset not yet available for use.

The amortisable amount of an intangible asset with finite useful life is allocated on a systematic basis over the best estimate of its useful life from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

The useful lives are as follows:

Application and intellectual property rights	-	5 years
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Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are initially recognised separately from goodwill if the asset's fair value can be measured reliably, irrespective of whether the asset had been recognised by the acquiree before the business combination. An intangible asset is considered identifiable only if it is separable or if it arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is recognised as of the acquisition date measured as the excess of (a) over (b); (a) being the aggregate of: (i) the consideration transferred which generally requires acquisition-date fair value; (ii) the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree measured in accordance with the financial reporting standard on business combinations (measured either at fair value or as the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets); and (iii) in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; and (b) being the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed measured in accordance with the financial reporting standard on business combinations. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at about the same time every year on goodwill. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity including unincorporated and special purpose entity that is controlled by the reporting entity and the reporting entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The existence and effect of substantive potential voting rights that the reporting entity has the practical ability to exercise (that is, substantive rights) are considered when assessing whether the reporting entity controls another entity. In the reporting entity's separate financial statements, an investment in a subsidiary is accounted for at cost less any allowance for impairment in value. Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss for a subsidiary is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

The carrying value and the net book value of the investment in a subsidiary are not necessarily indicative of the amount that would be realised in a current market exchange.

Non-controlling interest

The non-controlling interest is equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the reporting entity as the parent. The non-controlling interest is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent. For each business combination, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree (subsidiary) is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

For the purpose of impairment testing and since the acquisition date of the business combination, goodwill is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree were assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than a segment.

Associates

An associate is an entity including an unincorporated entity in which the reporting entity has a significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint arrangement of the reporting entity. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. An investment in an associate includes goodwill on acquisition, which is accounted for in accordance with the financial reporting standard on business combinations.

Associates (continued)

In the Company's separate financial statements, an investment in an associate is accounted for at cost less any allowance for impairment in value. Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss for an associate is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying value and the net book value of an investment in the associate are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realised in a current market exchange.

In the consolidated financial statements, the accounting for investments in an associate is on the equity method. Under the equity method the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. The carrying value and the net book value of the investment in the associate are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realised in a current market exchange. The investor's profit or loss includes its share of the investee's profit or loss and the investor's other comprehensive income includes its share of the investee's other comprehensive income. Accounting policies of associates are changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the reporting entity.

Carrying amounts and assessment of impairment loss allowance on non-financial assets

The amounts of the non-current non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at about the same time every year on an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use.

When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). At each end of the reporting year non-financial assets other than goodwill with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been measured, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial instruments (continued)

At initial recognition the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequent measurement

The financial reporting standard on financial instruments requires the certain classification of financial assets and financial liabilities. At the end of the reporting year, the reporting entity had the following classes:

- Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances are in this class.
- Financial asset that is an equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"): On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, an irrevocable election may be made to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Fair value changes are recognised in OCI but dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. The gain or loss that is presented in OCI includes any related foreign exchange component arising on non-monetary investments (eg, equity instruments). On disposal, the cumulative fair value changes are not recycled to profit or loss but remain in reserves within equity. The weighted average or specific identification method is used when determining the cost basis of equities being disposed of.
- Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction that form an integral part of cash management. Cash equivalents are short-term (three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Fair value of measurement

The fair value is 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. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (eg by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account. The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair value of measurement(continued)

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are material differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. The recurring measurements are made at each reporting year end date.

Segment reporting

The reporting entity discloses financial and descriptive information about its consolidated reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, financial information on segments is reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments. Disclosure of information about operating segments, products and services, the geographical areas, and the major customers are made as required by the financial reporting standard on operating segments. This disclosure standard has no impact on the reported financial performance or financial position of the reporting entity.

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties

Disclosures on material information about the assumptions management made about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed in the corresponding notes to these financial statements. These estimates and assumptions are periodically monitored to ensure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

Assessment of recoverable amounts of cost of investments in subsidiaries and net receivables due from subsidiaries

Where an investee is in net equity deficit or has suffered losses a test is made whether the cost of investments and net receivables due from the investee have suffered any impairment or credit loss. This measurement requires significant judgement. An estimate is made of the future profitability of the investee, and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, and operational and financing cash flow. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected. The carrying amounts of the specific asset or liability (or class of assets or liabilities) in the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting year affected by the assumptions are disclosed in Notes 13 and 16.

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Assessing expected credit loss allowance on trade and other receivables

The assessment of the ECL requires a degree of estimation and judgement. In measuring the ECL, management considers all reasonable and supportable information such as the reporting entity's past experience at collecting receipts, any increase in the number of delayed receipts in the portfolio past the average credit period, and forward looking information such as forecasts of future economic conditions. The carrying amounts might change materially within the next reporting year but these changes may not arise from assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year. The carrying amounts are disclosed in Note 16.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) transactions with its related parties; and (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

The ultimate controlling party is Ganesh Kumar Bangah, a Director and significant security holder. Ganesh Kumar Bangah was the Executive Chairman of the Company up to 1 March 2025, whereupon he was redesignated as the Non-Executive Chairman.

Related companies in these financial statements include the members of the ultimate controlling party's group of companies. Associates also include those that are associates of members of the ultimate controlling party's group of companies.

3A. Related party transactions

There are transactions and arrangements between the Group and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances and transfer of resources, services or obligations, if any, are unsecured, without fixed repayment terms and interest or charge unless stated otherwise.

Intragroup transactions and balances that have been eliminated in these consolidated financial statements are not disclosed as related party transactions and balances below.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, other related party transactions include the following:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Material related party transactions:		
Revenue – rendering of services ⁽¹⁾	241,694	172,032
Cost of services ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(847)	(26,641)
Administrative shared costs – (expense) income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(53,568)	16,465

(1) Includes transactions with the Commerce DotAsia Ventures Sdn. Bhd. group of companies, a firm where Ganesh Kumar Bangah is also a Director and has substantial direct and indirect interests as a shareholder.

(2) Includes transactions with an associate of Commerce DotAsia Ventures Sdn. Bhd., where Ganesh Kumar Bangah has indirect interests as a shareholder.

3. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

3B. Key management compensation

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	749,482	580,006
Share option expense relating to Non-Executive Directors of the Company	52,819	46,435
Share option expense relating to key management personnel of the Group	7,851	105,236

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense. Included within salaries and other short-term employee benefits in the above table are following items:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Fees to Non-Executive Directors of the Company	105,340	101,478
Remuneration of key management personnel of the Group	644,142	478,528

Further information about the remuneration of individual Non-Executive Directors is provided in the report on corporate governance.

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. The above amounts are for the four Non-Executive Directors (2023: four), Non-Executive Chairman, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Chief Product Officer, Chief Growth Officer and Chief Executive Officer.

3C. Other receivables from and other payables to related parties

The trade transactions and the related receivables and payables balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services are disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements.

The movements in other receivables from and other payables to related parties are as follows:

	Subsidiaries		
	2024	2023	2022
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Company			
(Other payable) receivables:			
At beginning of the year - net (credit) debit	(258,277)	(306,753)	30,266
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of subsidiaries	449,164	90,014	
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the Company	(1,520,055)	(74,835)	(322,202)
(Allowance) reversal for impairment (Note 16)	(445,714)	33,297	(14,817)
At end of the year - net credit	(1,774,882)	(258,277)	(306,753)
Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:			
Other receivables (Note 16)	34,939	31,489	73,027
Other payables (Note 23)	(1,809,821)	(289,766)	(379,780)
At end of the year - net credit	(1,774,882)	(258,277)	(306,753)

4. Financial information by operating segment

4A. Information about reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

For management purposes, the Group is organised into the following major strategic operating segments that offer different products and services: (1) Enterprise, (2) Agencies, (3) Small and Medium-sized Enterprises ("SME"). Such a structural organisation is determined by the nature of risks and returns associated with each business segment and it defines the management structure as well as the internal reporting system. It represents the basis on which the management reports the primary segment information that is available and that is evaluated regularly by the board of Directors (who are identified as the chief operating decision makers) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing the performance. They are managed separately because each business requires different strategies.

The principal client segments are as follows:

(1) Enterprise	Enables advertisers to engage social media influencers to promote their products and services.
(2) Agencies	Digital marketing agency specialising in social media strategy and campaign management for advertiser as well as performance marketing agency focusing on the manufacture and construction of advertising devices across various media.
(3) SME	Live commerce enabler aiming to provide merchants and their customers with a seamless and automated livestream shopping experience.

Segment revenues are allocated based on the country in which the customer is located. The Group has a large number of customers to which it provides both products and services. The Group does not rely on any single customer to a significant portion of revenues. Segment results consist of costs directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Inter-segment sales are measured on the basis that the entity actually used to price the transfers. Internal transfer pricing policies of the Group are as far as practicable based on market prices. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those used by the reporting entity.

4. Financial information by operating segment (continued)

4A. Information about reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities (continued)

The following tables illustrate the information about revenue by client segments and countries.

	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Client segments		
Enterprise	4,397,481	5,488,769
Agencies	4,159,446	4,896,103
SME	635,660	391,951
Total	9,192,587	10,776,823
Country		
Malaysia	8,366,766	9,406,308
Taiwan ⁽¹⁾	825,821	1,341,261
Singapore	-	29,254
Total	9,192,587	10,776,823
Information about revenues from major customers		
Top 1 customer	885,823	1,369,223
Top 2 customers	1,705,938	2,415,227
Top 3 customers	2,381,700	2,964,814

⁽¹⁾ In January 2025, the Company ceased its operations in Taiwan.

Management has determined the operating segments based on reports reviewed by the board of Directors for making strategic decisions. The board of Directors has considered the business from both a geographical and business segment perspective and has identified the above reportable segments.

5. Revenue

Revenue classified by type of service:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Rendering of services	9,192,587	10,776,823

All the contracts are less than 12 months. The revenue is from rendering of services and is recognised over time. The customers are mostly commercial customers.

6. Other income and gains (other losses)

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Foreign exchange adjustment gain (loss)	599,890	(251,951)
Fair value gain on other financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	45,987
Write back of contingent liability (Note 25B)	32,804	33,942
Government grants	191,254	13,761
Impairment on trade receivables - (loss)	-	(7,053)
Impairment of intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	(180,528)	-
Impairment of investment in associate	(115,960)	-
(Loss) gain on disposal of plant and equipment	(32,522)	28,673
Loss on strike-off of subsidiary ⁽²⁾	(65,745)	-
Other income	32,450	35,929
Net	461,643	(100,712)
Presented in profit or loss as:		
Other gains	856,398	158,292
Other losses	(394,755)	(259,004)
	461,643	(100,712)

(1) During the period, an impairment charge was made against the intangible assets on Xamble Technologies Sdn Bhd and Xamble Creators Sdn Bhd due to a shortfall in recoverable amount as compared to the carrying values as at 31 December 2024. There were no other material additions or disposals to intangible assets. An impairment of A\$14,570 was also made against the goodwill that arose from the Group's acquisition of Nuffnang Live Commerce Sdn Bhd in 2021. See Note 12.

(2) This arose following the strike off of Nuffnang (Beijing) Consulting Co., Ltd on 18 July 2024.

7. Finance cost

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Interest expense	9,342	9,832

8. Items in profit or loss

In addition to the profit and loss line items disclosed elsewhere in the Notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following selected expenses:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Advertising expenses	51,375	60,117
Audit fees to the independent auditors of the Company	91,847	82,941
Audit fees to the other independent auditors – network firms	57,767	52,710
Audit fees to the other independent auditors – non-network firms	2,718	4,394
Audit-related services fees to the independent auditor of the Company	44,223	32,504
Non-audit-related services fees to the independent auditors of the Company	5,443	9,303
Non-audit-related services fees to the independent auditors – network firms	16,578	2,899
Depreciation expenses	202,725	234,362
Salaries and other short term employee benefits (Note 8A)	4,935,456	4,776,088
Professional fees	196,643	352,799

8A. Employee benefit expense

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Short term employee benefits expense	4,522,984	4,032,310
Contributions to defined contribution plans	352,492	384,727
Other benefits	181,875	146,175
Share option expense relating to employees (Note 20)	387	139,498
Share option expense relating to Non-Executive Directors of the Company (Notes 3 and 20)	52,819	46,435
Share option expense relating to key management personnel of the Group (Notes 3 and 20)	7,851	105,236
Forfeited share options (Note 20)	(182,952)	(78,293)
Total employee benefit expenses	4,935,456	4,776,088

9. Income tax

9A. Components of income tax expense recognised in profit or loss

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Current tax expense:		
Current tax expense	56,963	72,556
Under adjustments in respect of prior periods	14,410	2,217
Subtotal	71,373	74,773
Deferred tax (income) expense		
Deferred tax (income) expense	(13,594)	52,501
Under (over) adjustments in respect of prior periods	5,636	(31,732)
Subtotal	(7,958)	20,769
Total income tax expense	63,415	95,542

The income tax in profit or loss varied from the amount of income tax amount determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2023: 17%) to profit or loss before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Loss before tax	(2,248,603)	(1,773,885)
Income tax income at the above rate	(382,263)	(301,560)
Effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(46,483)	(60,017)
Income not subject to tax	(5,635)	(28,549)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,967	318,521
Deferred tax assets not recognised	449,420	152,344
Under (over) adjustments to tax in respect of prior periods	20,046	(29,515)
Withholding tax	22,363	43,968
Others	-	350
Total income tax expense	63,415	95,542

There are no income tax consequences of dividends to owners of the Company.

9. Income tax (continued)

9B. Deferred tax (income) expense recognised in profit or loss

Group		
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Tax loss carryforwards	(474,120)	(126,245)
Excess of book over tax depreciation of plant and equipment	13,321	(9,077)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	449,420	152,344
Others	3,421	3,747
Net balance	(7,958)	20,769

9C. Deferred tax asset in the statement of financial position

Group			
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Tax loss carryforwards	2,923,737	2,449,617	2,323,372
Excess of tax values of plant and equipment over net book values	53,815	67,136	64,790
Deferred tax assets not recognised	(2,945,149)	(2,495,729)	(2,345,026)
Net balance	32,403	21,024	43,136

It is impracticable to estimate the amount expected to be settled or used within one year.

Deferred tax assets in respect of certain tax losses and capital allowances have not been recognised, as the future profit streams are not probable against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The tax losses carried forward are mainly from the subsidiaries in Malaysia, which will expire within the year of assessments of 2026 to 2028. Temporary differences arising in connection with interests in subsidiaries and associates are insignificant.

10. Loss per share

The following table illustrates the numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted loss per share of no par value:

	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
A. Numerator: loss attributable to equity:		
Continuing operations: attributable to equity holders		
Total basic and diluted loss	(2,239,039)	(1,924,853)
B. Denominator: weighted average number of equity shares		
Basic and diluted	286,637,257	282,572,956

The weighted average number of equity shares refers to shares in issue outstanding during the reporting period.

The basic loss per share ratio is based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each reporting year. There is no difference between the basic and diluted weighted average number of shares.

There is no dilutive effect from the share options as they are anti-dilutive because their conversion to ordinary shares would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share from continuing operations.

11. Plant and equipment

	Computer equipment	Furniture and fittings	Office and production equipment	Motor vehicles	Renovation	Right-of-use assets	Total
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Group:							
Cost:							
At 1 January 2023	411,515	96,746	104,353	177,984	191,857	309,308	1,291,763
Additions	41,864	861	16,779	24,464	11,412	91,485	186,865
Foreign exchange adjustments	(16,626)	(2,818)	(4,709)	(8,485)	(9,207)	(12,099)	(53,944)
Disposals	(9,708)	-	(449)	(79,979)	-	-	(90,136)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	(137,090)	(137,090)
At 31 December 2023	427,045	94,789	115,974	113,984	194,062	251,604	1,197,458
Additions	37,913	-	13,487	-	-	32,280	83,680
Foreign exchange adjustments	45,230	7,648	14,203	14,601	25,412	30,519	137,613
Disposals	(67,293)	(24,057)	-	-	-	(178,220)	(269,570)
At 31 December 2024	442,895	78,380	143,664	128,585	219,474	136,183	1,149,181
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1 January 2023	296,147	49,292	71,235	133,188	68,016	117,885	735,763
Depreciation for the year	37,014	6,058	11,116	12,338	19,450	148,386	234,362
Foreign exchange adjustments	(11,736)	(1,154)	(3,531)	(6,748)	(4,179)	(11,506)	(38,854)
Disposals	(3,891)	-	(127)	(79,979)	-	-	(83,997)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	(137,090)	(137,090)
At 31 December 2023	317,534	54,196	78,693	58,799	83,287	117,675	710,184
Depreciation for the year	41,656	5,658	12,628	14,086	20,283	108,414	202,725
Foreign exchange adjustments	45,507	3,886	10,629	8,641	12,939	24,299	105,901
Disposals	(48,231)	(22,678)	-	-	-	(166,139)	(237,048)
At 31 December 2024	356,466	41,062	101,950	81,526	116,509	84,249	781,762
Carrying value:							
At 1 January 2023	115,368	47,454	33,118	44,796	123,841	191,423	556,000
At 31 December 2023	109,511	40,593	37,281	55,185	110,775	133,929	487,274
At 31 December 2024	86,429	37,318	41,714	47,059	102,965	51,934	367,419

12. Intangible assets

	Group		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Goodwill (Note 12A)	82,343	96,913	96,913
Other intangible assets (Note 12B)	-	237,927	114,256
	82,343	334,840	211,169

12. Intangible assets (continued)

12A. Goodwill

	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Cost		
Balance at beginning of the year and at end of the year	96,913	96,913
Accumulated impairment loss allowance		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Impairment loss recognised in the year included in other losses (Note 6)	14,570	-
At end of the year	14,570	-
Carrying value		
Beginning of the year	96,913	96,913
End of the year	82,343	96,913

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

The goodwill arose from the Group's acquisition of Xamble Live Commerce Sdn Bhd (formerly known as Nuffnang Live Commerce Sdn Bhd) ("Xamble Live") in 2021 and Plata and Punta Sdn Bhd ("Plata and Punta") in 2017.

The goodwill arising from the acquisition of Plata and Punta and Xamble Live was tested for impairment at the end of the reporting year. An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. The value in use was measured by management using the discounted cash flow method. The value in use is a recurring fair value measurement (Level 3).

As a result of management's assessment, the goodwill relating to Xamble Live was impaired. This impairment arose due to a decline in forecast revenue for the CGU to which Xamble Live relates.

In respect of Plata and Punta, the quantitative information about the value in use measurement using significant unobservable inputs for the CGU are consistent with those used for the measurement last performed and are analysed as follows:

	Inputs	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
CGU – Performance marketing agency		
Valuation technique and unobservable inputs		
Estimated discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments at the risks specific to the CGU	15%	15%
Growth rate in FY2024 (2023: FY2023) based on cashflow projections by management	3%	3%
Growth rates in FY2025 and FY2026 (2023: FY2024 and FY2025) based on industry growth forecast	3%	3%
Cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets and plans approved by management	3 years	3 years

12. Intangible assets (continued)

12A. Goodwill (continued)

Actual outcomes could vary from above estimates. The recoverable amount has been measured based on the value in use method and it is shown above. No impairment allowance was recognised because the carrying amount of Plata and Punta was lower than its recoverable amount.

Management further assessed that there was no reasonably possible change as at 31 December 2024, to the key inputs above that would cause the carrying amount of the CGU to which Plata and Punta relates to fall below its recoverable amount.

12B. Other intangible assets

	Application and intellectual property rights
	A\$
Group	
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	158,411
Additions	183,837
Foreign exchange adjustments	(11,565)
At 31 December 2023	330,683
Additions	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	60,027
At 31 December 2024	390,710
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	44,155
Amortisation for the year	53,146
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4,545)
At 31 December 2023	92,756
Amortisation for the year	104,699
Impairment loss recognised in the year included in other losses (Note 6)	165,958
Foreign exchange adjustments	27,297
At 31 December 2024	390,710
Carrying value	
At 1 January 2023	114,256
At 31 December 2023	237,927
At 31 December 2024	-

The impairment loss during the year arose due to less than favourable market conditions in certain of the Group's businesses.

13. Investments in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Movements during the year:		
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	1,595,971	1,184,383
Additions	2,964,397	611,712
(Reversal) contribution relating to share options issued to employees of subsidiaries (Note 20)	(1,037,292)	164,707
Allowance for impairment	(3,291,419)	(364,831)
Carrying value at the end of the year	231,657	1,595,971
Total carrying value comprising:		
Unquoted equity shares at cost	6,205,125	4,278,020
Quasi-equity loan	222,569	222,569
Allowance for impairment	(6,196,037)	(2,904,618)
Total carrying value	231,657	1,595,971
Net book value of subsidiaries in the books of the Company	27,348	(1,886,133)
Movement in allowance for impairment:		
At beginning of the year	2,904,618	2,539,787
Impairment loss charged to profit or loss	3,291,419	364,831
At end of the year	6,196,037	2,904,618

The above impairment loss arose due to the decreasing performance of certain subsidiaries.

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The subsidiaries held by the Company and the Group are listed below:

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations, principal activities and independent auditors	Cost in books of Company			Effective percentage of equity held by Group		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Held by the Company						
Nom Nom Media Sdn. Bhd. ⁽²⁾	13,165	13,165	13,165	100	100	100
Malaysia						
Sales agent for advertising services						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Churp Churp Media Sdn. Bhd. ⁽²⁾	1	1	1	100	100	100
Malaysia						
Provision of online advertising and management services						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Xamble Sdn Bhd ⁽²⁾	13,407	13,407	13,407	100	100	100
Malaysia						
Internet advertising						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Nuffnang Sdn. Bhd. ⁽²⁾	3,768,799	1,599,165	1,503,388	100	100	100
Malaysia						
Provision of online advertising and management services						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Nuffnang Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	368,632	368,632	368,632	100	100	100
Singapore						
Provision of online advertising and management services						
(RSM SG Assurance LLP)						
Churp Churp Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	1	1	1	100	100	100
Singapore						
Provision of online advertising and management services						
(RSM SG Assurance LLP)						
Nuffnang- ECpod Holding Limited ⁽³⁾	163,377	163,377	163,377	100	100	100
Hong Kong						
Provision of online advertising and management						
(Cheer Link CPA Limited)						

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The subsidiaries held by the Company and the Group are listed below (continued):

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations, principal activities and independent auditors	Cost in books of Company			Effective percentage of equity held by Group		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Held by the Company (continued)						
Nuffnang Taiwan Limited ⁽²⁾	343,049	613,317	555,460	100	100	100
Taiwan						
Provision of online advertising and management						
(RSM Taiwan)						
Plata and Punta Sdn Bhd ⁽²⁾	381,908	381,908	381,908	77	77	77
Manufacture and construct advertising devices						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Dejitaru Sdn Bhd ⁽³⁾	38	38	38	51	51	51
Provision of online advertising and management						
(Zurin & Co.)						
Xamble Live Commerce Sdn Bhd ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	468,091	483,965	365,992	57	57	57
Operate a live streaming e-commerce business platform						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Sashimi Social Sdn Bhd ⁽²⁾	3,647	3,647	3,647	51	51	51
Malaysia						
Social media agency						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Xamble Technologies Sdn Bhd ⁽²⁾	249,363	205,750	205,750	100	86	86
Malaysia						
Provision of end-to-end product development						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						
Xamble Creators Sdn Bhd ⁽²⁾	654,218	654,218	148,906	100	100	100
Malaysia						
Provision of creator and brand business platform						
(RSM Malaysia PLT)						

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The subsidiaries held by the Company and the Group are listed below (continued):

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations, principal activities and independent auditors	Cost in books of Company			Effective percentage of equity held by Group		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Held by the Subsidiaries						
Nuffnang China Limited ⁽³⁾	193,925	193,925	193,925	52	52	52
Hong Kong						
Internet advertising						
(Cheer Link CPA Limited)						
Nuffnang (Beijing) Consulting Co Ltd ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	-	340,744	340,744	-	100	100
China						
Internet advertising						
(Beijing Yongqin CPA Co Ltd)						

(1) Audited by RSM SG Assurance LLP.

(2) Audited by member firms of RSM International of which RSM SG Assurance LLP in Singapore is a member.

(3) Other independent auditors. Audited by firms of accountants other than member firms of RSM International of which RSM SG Assurance LLP in Singapore is a member.

(4) A shareholding of 42.86% (FY2023: 42.86%) is owned by Commerce DotAsia Ventures Sdn. Bhd. Commerce DotAsia Ventures Sdn. Bhd. is a firm where Ganesh Kumar Bangah, Non-Executive Chairman and substantial security holder of the Company, is also a Director and has substantial direct and indirect interests as a security holder.

(5) Struck off on 18 July 2024.

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

13A. Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests ("NCI")

The summarised financial information of the subsidiaries with non-controlling interests that are material to the Group after elimination of relevant intercompany transactions but not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group is, as follows:

	Plata and Punta Sdn. Bhd.		Sashimi Social Sdn. Bhd.	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
(Loss) profit allocated to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries during the year	(4,032)	22,722	14,943	80,033
Accumulated non-controlling interests of subsidiaries at the end of the reporting year	93,764	60,633	508,096	438,311

Summarised statement of financial position

	Plata and Punta Sdn. Bhd.		Sashimi Social Sdn. Bhd.	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Non-current assets	14,319	29,417	280,168	310,355
Current assets	756,452	821,596	1,210,315	915,580
Total assets	770,771	851,013	1,490,483	1,225,935
Current liabilities	(159,450)	(273,244)	(417,806)	(291,242)
Non-current liabilities	(212,324)	(208,267)	(35,747)	(46,552)
Total liabilities	(371,774)	(481,511)	(453,553)	(337,794)
Net assets	398,997	369,502	1,036,930	888,141

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	Plata and Punta Sdn. Bhd.		Sashimi Social Sdn. Bhd.	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Revenue	1,579,978	2,202,956	2,579,468	2,670,033
(Loss) profit before income tax	(15,532)	122,508	56,845	188,237
Income tax expense	(1,625)	(25,818)	(26,350)	(24,904)
(Loss) profit after income tax	(17,157)	96,690	30,495	163,333

Summarised statement of cash flows

	Plata and Punta Sdn. Bhd.		Sashimi Social Sdn. Bhd.	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities	(60,598)	32,484	210,602	(146,057)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	9,820	(88,476)	269,911	(231,814)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(16,201)	(125,730)	(83,349)	(72,385)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(66,979)	(181,722)	397,164	(450,256)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the reporting year	277,149	458,871	391,461	841,717
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	210,170	277,149	788,625	391,461

14. Investments in associates

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Movements in carrying value:				
Balance at beginning of the year	115,960	115,960	18,596	18,596
Allowance for impairment	(115,960)	-	(18,596)	-
Balance at end of the year	-	115,960	-	18,596
Carrying value comprising:				
Unquoted equity share	-	115,960	-	18,596
Share of net book value of associate	114,305	114,305	114,305	114,305

The listing of and information on the associate is given below:

Name of associate, country of incorporation, place of operations, principal activities and independent auditors	Cost in books of Group		Effective percentage of equity held by Group	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	%	%
Nuffnang Philippines Inc. ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Marketing of internet placements (Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co.)	-	18,596	40	40

- (1) Other independent auditors. Audited by firms of accountants other than member firms of RSM International of which RSM SG Assurance LLP in Singapore is a member.
- (2) Entity is in the process of being struck off.

This associate is considered not material to the reporting entity. The summarised financial information of the associate and the amounts (and not the reporting entity's share of those amounts) based on the financial statements of the associate is as follows.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Profit from continuing operations	-	-
Net assets of the associate	285,762	285,762

15. Financial asset at FVTOCI

	Group and Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Unquoted investment at FVTOCI			
Unquoted equity shares	-	24,206	107,304
Balance at end of the year	-	24,206	107,304
Movements during the year:			
Fair value at beginning of the year	24,206	107,304	107,304
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 21)	(24,206)	(83,098)	-
Fair value at end of the year	-	24,206	107,304

On 26 May 2021, the Group acquired a 5% shareholding interest in Innovatic Commerce Solution Sdn Bhd for a consideration of RM1,551,872 (A\$519,336). The Group has no significant influence and the unquoted equity shares are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). A fair value loss of A\$24,206 (2023: A\$83,098) was recorded in other comprehensive income during the reporting year ended 31 December 2024.

16. Trade and other receivables

	Group			Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Trade receivables						
Outside parties	1,329,101	1,842,887	2,102,024	363	333	334
Less allowance for impairment	(23,808)	(23,808)	(16,755)	-	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	1,191,643	2,670,733	2,559,721
Less allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(1,113,752)	(2,575,525)	(2,398,110)
Related parties	147,603	72,801	40,781	-	-	-
Net trade receivables - subtotal	1,452,896	1,891,880	2,126,050	78,254	95,541	161,945
Other receivables						
Outside parties	25,216	7,516	84,792	2,797	2,621	-
Subsidiaries (Note 3C)	-	-	-	1,177,258	1,215,413	1,278,350
Less allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(1,142,319)	(1,183,924)	(1,205,323)
Net other receivables - subtotal	25,216	7,516	84,792	37,736	34,110	73,027
Total trade and other receivables	1,478,112	1,899,396	2,210,842	115,990	129,651	234,972
Movements in above allowance:						
Balance at beginning of the year	23,808	16,755	-	3,759,449	3,603,433	-
Charge (reversal) for trade receivables to profit or loss included in other losses (gains)	-	7,053	-	(107,846)	155,362	-
Charge (reversal) for other receivables to profit or loss included in other losses (gains)	-	-	-	445,714	(33,297)	-
Used	-	-	-	(1,841,246)	33,951	-
Balance at end of the year	23,808	23,808	-	2,256,071	3,759,449	-

The ageing of all the balances is as follows:

Group						
	Gross amount			Loss allowance		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Trade receivables:						
Current	884,423	1,270,414	1,202,485	-	-	-
Past due less than three months	325,792	556,371	389,347	-	-	-
Past due three to six months	77,211	51,205	384,075	-	-	-
Past due over six months	189,278	37,698	166,898	23,808	23,808	16,755
Total	1,476,704	1,915,688	2,142,805	23,808	23,808	16,755

Company						
	Gross amount			Loss allowance		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Trade receivables:						
Current	22,740	233,844	388,813	-	230,215	309,283
Past due less than three months	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due three to six months	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due over six months	1,169,266	2,437,222	2,171,242	1,113,752	2,345,310	2,088,827
Total	1,192,006	2,671,066	2,560,055	1,113,752	2,575,525	2,398,110

There are no collateral held as security and other credit enhancements for the trade receivables.

The amounts are written off when there are indications that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery or the failure of a debtor to make contractual payments over an extended period.

As part of the process of setting customer credit limits, different credit terms are used. The average credit period generally granted to trade customers is about 30 to 60 days (2023: 30 to 60 days). However, some customers take a longer period to settle the amounts. The customers' balances are subject to the expected credit losses ("ECL") assessment under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments.

16. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The ECL on the trade receivables are based on the simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime ECL allowance approach for all such assets recognised from initial recognition of these assets. These assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due for measuring the ECL including the impact of the current economic conditions. The allowance model is based on the historical observed default rates (over a period of 36 months) over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Concentration of trade receivables customers as at the end of the reporting year:

	Group			Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Top 1 customer	147,603	409,868	248,829	975,978	1,554,035	1,415,731
Top 2 customers	293,013	638,154	447,545	1,161,767	2,416,629	2,329,142
Top 3 customers	405,968	793,851	620,235	1,168,928	2,584,361	2,408,077

The other receivables shown above are also subject to the ECL allowance assessment under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments. For these material balances judgement is required for the assessment of the credit risk graded individually. At inception they are recorded net of any expected 12 month expected credit losses. At the end of the reporting year a loss allowance is recognised if there has been a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For any material increase or decrease in credit risk an adjustment is made to the loss allowance for the material balances. The credit risk grade assessed is based on predictive nature of the risk of loss (such as the use of internal and external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and available published information about customers about debtors that is available without undue cost or effort) and applying experienced credit judgement.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no fixed maturity date. Other receivables are regarded as of low credit risk if they have a low risk of default and the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. The methodology applied for impairment loss depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

17. Other non-financial assets

	Group			Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Contract assets (Note 17A)	118,147	252,148	-	-	-	-
Prepayments	70,432	124,928	91,349	32,646	30,833	29,678
Deposits to secure services	74,474	86,150	71,365	-	-	-
	263,053	463,226	162,714	32,646	30,833	29,678

17. Other non-financial assets (continued)

17A. Contract assets

	Group and Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
The amount is made up of:			
Consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date	118,147	252,148	-
The movements in contract assets are as follows:			
At beginning of the year	252,148	-	
Cost incurred during the year on completed contracts	118,147	252,148	
Transferred to trade receivables	(252,148)	-	
At end of the year	118,147	252,148	
The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are satisfied but not billed at the end of the reporting year:			
Expected to be recognised as revenue within 1 year	118,147	252,148	-

The contract assets are for the entity's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date on the contracts; costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer; costs to obtain contracts with customers; pre-contract costs and setup costs; and the amount of amortisation and any impairment losses recognised in the reporting year. The contract assets are transferred to the receivables when the rights become unconditional.

The entity recognises revenue for each respective performance obligation when control of the product or service transfers to the customer.

Contract assets are subject to the ECL model under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments. No loss allowance was necessary as at the end of the reporting year.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group			Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Not restricted in use	2,826,605	3,110,357	4,731,235	1,502,052	1,312,764	2,230,982

The interest earning balances are not material.

18. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

18A. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

The Group does not have any external borrowings except for lease liabilities. The movement in lease liabilities relate to cash payment and accretion of interest. A separate reconciliation is not presented as these amounts are not significant.

19. Share capital

	Number of shares issued	Share capital
		A\$
Group and Company		
Ordinary shares of no par value		
Balance at 1 January 2023	283,011,666	13,940,037
Issuance of shares as part of share swap arrangement ⁽¹⁾	1,144,580	97,240
Proceeds from issuance of shares at A\$0.035	11,428,571	402,810
Balance at 31 December 2023	295,584,817	14,440,087
Issuance of shares as part of share swap arrangement ⁽¹⁾	572,290	17,172
Proceeds from issuance of shares at A\$0.033	42,857,143	1,433,421
Balance at 31 December 2024	339,014,250	15,890,680

- ⁽¹⁾ The issuance of shares of 572,290 (2023: 1,144,580) was in respect of consideration for the acquisition of additional shares in Plata & Punta Sdn Bhd and represents a non-cash transaction. See Note 25B.

Capital management:

The objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the reporting entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for owners and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to owners by pricing the sales commensurately with the level of risk. The management sets the amount of capital to meet its requirements and the risk taken. There were no changes in the approach to capital management during the reporting year. The management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it where necessary or possible in the light of changes in conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the management may adjust the amount of dividends paid to owners, return capital to owners, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity (that is, share capital and reserves).

There are no external borrowings except for lease liabilities. The debt-to-adjusted capital ratio does not provide a meaningful indicator of the risk of borrowings.

20. Share option reserve

In year 2021, the Group issued 11,000,000 and 1,650,000 share options to employees and two of its Non-Executive Directors of the Group respectively. The Group had also issued 6,500,000 unlisted share options to an external party, the lead manager which assisted the Group in the fund raising exercise that took place in February 2021.

In year 2023, the Group issued 2,000,000 share options to the new Non-Executive Director of the Company. See Note 20A.

During the reporting year, on 26 August 2024, the Group issued 3,000,000 share options to key management personnel of the Company. See Note 20A.

Group		
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Balance at beginning of the year	1,879,533	3,127,862
Expiry of share options – transferred to accumulated losses ⁽¹⁾	(819,472)	(1,421,376)
Share option expense relating to employees and Non-Executive Directors charged to profit or loss	61,057	291,169
Transfer to capital reserve ⁽²⁾	(35,146)	(39,829)
Forfeited share options reversed to profit or loss ⁽³⁾	(182,952)	(78,293)
Balance at end of the year	903,020	1,879,533
The (reversal) expense is allocated in the profit or loss as follows:		
Administrative expenses (Note 8A)	(121,895)	212,876

Company		
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Balance at beginning of the year	1,879,533	3,127,862
Expiry of share options – transferred to accumulated losses ⁽¹⁾	35,154	(1,421,376)
Expiry of share options – reduced against costs of investment ⁽¹⁾	(854,626)	-
Share option relating to employees and Non-Executive Directors – charged to profit or loss	52,819	46,435
Share options relating to employees and Non-Executive Directors – added to costs of investment	8,238	244,734
Transfer to capital reserve ⁽²⁾	(35,146)	(39,829)
Forfeited share options – reversed to profit or loss ⁽³⁾	7,952	1,734
Forfeited share options – reduced against costs of investment ⁽³⁾	(190,904)	(80,027)
Balance at end of the year	903,020	1,879,533
The (reversal) additions relating to costs of investment are as follows:		
Share options issued to employees of subsidiaries (Note 13)	(1,037,292)	164,707

20. Share option reserve (continued)

- (1) During the reporting year, 4,479,166 options lapsed as the related conditions have not been satisfied. Additionally, 6,500,000 options issued to an external party on 3 March 2021 for services rendered to the Group in 2021 lapsed on 1 September 2023.
- (2) During the reporting year, on 18 March 2024, 550,000 options (2023: 550,000 options) were exercised by Non-Executive Directors of the Company. In year 2023, 41,666 options were exercised by a non-key management personnel of the Group. These were settled by way of transfer of shares from the majority shareholder of the Company. Accordingly, the Company did not receive any cash consideration and did not issue any new shares. See Note 20C.
- (3) During the reporting year, 1,000,000 (2023: 437,501) options were forfeited due to a non-key management personnel that held the options having left the employment of the Group before they had vested. As a result, an amount of A\$182,952 (FY2023: A\$78,293) has been reversed out from share option reserve with an equal corresponding credit to share based payment expense, representing forfeited options held by employees who left the Group before the options had vested. The Company recorded an increase / (a reversal) in the costs of investment in subsidiaries resulting from the expense relating to employees of subsidiaries. Refer to Note 13.

20A. Activities under the share options scheme:

The outstanding number of options at the end of the reporting year was:

Exercise price	Grant date	Exercise period	Number of options outstanding	
			31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
A\$0.0145	27 May 2021	From 1 January 2022 to 1 January 2025	4,083,333	10,112,499
A\$0.045	10 October 2023	From 10 October 2024 to 10 October 2028	2,000,000	3,000,000
A\$0.045	26 August 2024	From 26 August 2024 to 1 June 2027	3,000,000	-

The following table summarises information about director share options outstanding at the end of the reporting year under the share options scheme:

Participants	Grants in 2021	Grants from start of scheme to end of 2024	Vested and exercised from start of scheme to end of 2024	Balance at 31.12.2024
Non-Executive Directors of the Company				
(Share options to subscribe for ordinary shares of A\$0.0145 each)				
Robert William Sultan	825,000	825,000	(825,000)	-
Darren John Cooper (resigned on 31 May 2024)	825,000	825,000	(825,000)	-
Total	1,650,000	1,650,000	(1,650,000)	-

Participant	Grants in 2023	Grants from start of scheme to end of 2024	Vested and exercised from start of scheme to end of 2024	Balance at 31.12.2024
Non-Executive Directors of the Company				
(Share options to subscribe for ordinary shares of A\$0.045 each)				
Georg Johann Chmiel	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000

20. Share option reserve (continued)

20B. Accounting for the share options:

The estimate of the grant date fair value of each option issued during the year was based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model (Level 2). In order to approximate the expectations that would be reflected in a current market or negotiated exchange price for these options, this model takes into account several factors and assumptions.

The following assumptions were used in respect of the share options granted during the year.

	2024	2023
Range of share price	A\$0.025	A\$0.075
Range of exercise price	A\$0.045	A\$0.045
Risk-free annual interest rates	3.56%	3.95%
Volatility expected	126%	171%
Expected option term of years	3	5

20C. Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents the accumulation of the value of employee services received by the Company, in respect of share options exercised to date.

21. Fair value reserve

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$
Balance at beginning of the year	(548,571)	(465,473)
Fair value loss on financial asset at FVTOCI (Note 15)	(24,206)	(83,098)
Balance at end of the year	(572,777)	(548,571)

22. Foreign currency translation reserve

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Balance at beginning of the year	1,569,845	1,320,530	1,522,526	1,524,941
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(232,741)	249,315	(84,235)	(2,415)
Acquisition of additional interest in a subsidiary	(4,559)	-	-	-
Disposal of subsidiary	50,994	-	-	-
Balance at end of the year	1,383,539	1,569,845	1,438,291	1,522,526

23. Trade and other payables

	Group			Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Trade payables:						
Outside parties and accrued liabilities	1,703,968	1,473,217	1,468,998	130,086	130,245	95,756
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	50,165
Trade payables - subtotal	1,703,968	1,473,217	1,468,998	130,086	130,245	145,921
Other payables:						
Outside parties	123,162	237,578	280,175	-	-	-
Subsidiaries (Note 3C)	-	-	-	1,809,821	289,766	379,780
Other payables - subtotal	123,162	237,578	280,175	1,809,821	289,766	379,780
Total trade and other payables	1,827,130	1,710,795	1,749,173	1,939,907	420,011	525,701

24. Other financial liability

	Group and Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Derivative liability at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") (Note 24A)	-	-	45,987

24A. Derivative liability at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

The derivative liability arose on the issuance of the free attached warrants issued as part of the fund raising exercise during 2021. The fair value of the derivative liability on initial recognition was determined by management to be A\$2,943,684. This liability was subsequently carried at FVTPL (Note 27A) and lapsed on 1 September 2023.

The fair value measurement of the above liability was classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the reporting year.

For the fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation techniques and information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement at the prior year end were as follows:

Level 2:

Instrument: Derivative liability at FVTPL

Fair Value: A\$Nil (2023: A\$Nil).

Valuation technique: Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The following assumptions were used:

	1 Jan 2023
Range of share price	A\$0.07
Range of exercise price	A\$0.18
Risk-free annual interest rates	3.25% to 4.50%
Volatility expected	74% - 100%
Expected option term of years	0.669

25. Other non-financial liabilities

	Group			Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Contract liabilities (Note 25A)	192,164	168,588	374,153	–	–	–
Contingent liability (Note 25B)	17,311	49,976	83,918	17,311	49,976	81,312
Payable arising from pending share issuance (Note 25B)	–	–	91,418	–	–	94,024
	209,475	218,564	549,489	17,311	49,976	175,336

25A. Contract liabilities

	Group		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
The amount is made up of:			
Advance consideration received from customers	192,164	168,588	374,153
The movements in contract liabilities are as follows:			
At beginning of the year	168,588	374,153	
Consideration received or receivable	192,164	168,588	
Performance obligation satisfied – revenue recognised	(168,588)	(374,153)	
At end of the year	192,164	168,588	
The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting year:			
Expected to be recognised within 1 year	192,164	168,588	374,153

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for which no transfer of control has occurred, and therefore no revenue is recognised. The entity recognises revenue for each respective performance obligation when control of the product or service transfers to the customer.

25B. Contingent liability payable and payable arising from pending share issuance

Plata and Punta Sdn Bhd

On 21 December 2023, the Group increased its shareholding in its majority owned subsidiary Plata and Punta Sdn Bhd (“P&P”) from 51% to 77% by way of a share swap arrangement with the existing co-founders of P&P (“vendors”).

The consideration transferred was as follows:

	Group and Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Consideration transferred:			
Payable arising from pending share issuance	–	–	91,418
Contingent liability	–	49,976	83,918
Total consideration transferred	–	49,976	175,336

25. Other non-financial liabilities (continued)

25B. Contingent liability payable and payable arising from pending share issuance (continued)

The consideration for the share swap was an aggregate amount of up to a maximum of 2,289,160 shares, half of which (1,144,580 shares) were issued on 11 August 2023. The issuance of new shares were satisfied by the allotment of Chess Depositary Interests ("CDIs"), each CDI representing 1 ordinary share in the issued and paid-up capital of the Company. See Note 19.

The issuance of the remainder of 1,144,580 shares was subject to the achievement of certain earn-out performance milestones linked to reporting year ended 31 December 2023 in respect of revenue and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") targets of P&P.

The above liability amount in respect of the contingent liability was the measured fair value (Level 3) of this arrangement at the acquisition date. Subsequent adjustments to the consideration are recognised against the cost of the acquisition only to the extent that they arise from new information obtained within the measurement period of not more than twelve months about the fair value at the date of acquisition. All other subsequent adjustments to contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability are recognised in profit or loss. No adjustment is required for contingent consideration classified as equity.

Management had estimated the fair value of this liability at the prior year end, taking into account the likelihood of the milestones being met by P&P. In 2023, due to certain earn-out performance milestones not being met, an amount of A\$33,942 was written back. See Note 6.

During the reporting year, management elected to release 572,290 shares despite the performance milestones not being met in full while the remaining 572,290 shares were forfeited. As a result, A\$17,172 of the contingent liability was utilised, while A\$32,804 was written back. See Note 6.

Xamble Technologies Sdn Bhd

On 27 September 2024, the Group increased its shareholding in its majority owned subsidiary Xamble Technologies Sdn Bhd ("XT") from 86% to 100% by way of a cash payment of A\$17,000 (MYR50,000) paid to the existing co-founder of XT ("vendor") upon completion of acquisition and contingent upon the achievement of certain milestones related to the successful completion of the Malaysian Digital Acceleration Grant within the prescribed period. The vendor would be issued Chess Depositary Interests ("CDIs") valued at A\$17,000 (MYR50,000) based on the 14-day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) prior to issue.

The consideration transferred was as follows:

	Group and Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Consideration transferred			
Contingent liability	17,311	-	-
Total consideration transferred	17,311	-	-

The consideration for the acquisition is an aggregate amount of up to a maximum of 685,484 shares.

26. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Group		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Lease liabilities, current	47,892	117,485	129,043
Lease liabilities, non-current	35,747	132,295	300,141
	83,639	249,780	429,184

A summary of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 27E. Total cash outflows from leases are shown in the statement of cash flows. The related right-of-use assets are included in plant and equipment and disclosed in Note 11.

Lease for right-of-use assets - The leases are for office premises. Unless permitted by the owners, the leases prohibit the lessee from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security; require insurance; require maintenance fees on the right-of-use assets; provide terms for: either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee; some leases contain an option to purchase the underlying leased asset outright at the end of the lease; extension of the leases for a further term; require those assets in a good state of repair. For leases over properties the leases require the return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

The lease liabilities above do not include the short-term leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value underlying assets. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate or based on a percentage of revenue are not included from the initial measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities under lease arrangements are secured by the right-of-use assets because these will revert to the lessor in the event of default.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liabilities will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

There were no future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised is 4.47% (2023: 3.47%) per year.

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information

27A. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	Group			Company		
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Financial assets:						
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,304,717	5,009,753	6,942,077	1,618,042	1,442,415	2,465,954
Financial asset at FVTOCI	-	24,206	107,304	-	24,206	107,304
At end of the year	4,304,717	5,033,959	7,049,381	1,618,042	1,466,621	2,573,258
Financial liabilities:						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,910,769	1,960,575	2,178,357	1,939,907	420,011	525,701
Financial liability at FVTPL	-	-	45,987	-	-	45,987
At end of the year	1,910,769	1,960,575	2,224,344	1,939,907	420,011	571,688

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

27B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the Group's operating, investing and financing activities. There is exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk comprising interest rate, currency risk and price risk exposures. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not documented in formal written documents. The following guidelines are followed:

- All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff; and
- All financial risk management activities are carried out following market practices.

There have been no changes to the exposures to risks, the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risks and the methods used to measure the risks.

27C. Fair values of financial instruments

The analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include the material financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner arise principally from cash balances with banks, receivables and other financial assets. The general approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is applied to measure expected credit losses ("ECL") allowance on financial assets the ECL allowance. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL unless the assets are considered credit impaired. The ECL allowance for debt assets is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, for trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or when the reporting entity applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a material financing component, the simplified approach in calculating ECL is applied. Under the simplified approach, the loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date using historical loss rates for the respective risk categories and incorporating forward-looking estimates. Lifetime ECL may be estimated individually or collectively. For the credit risk on the financial assets an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and any loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process. The general approach mentioned above also applies to debt securities measured at FVTOCI.

Note 18 discloses the cash balances. There was no identified impairment loss.

27E. Liquidity risk - financial liabilities maturity analysis

Liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity. The average credit period taken to settle current trade payables is about 60 days (2023: 60 days). The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27E. Liquidity risk - financial liabilities maturity analysis (continued)

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows).

	Less than one year	One to five years	Total
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Group			
31 Dec 2024			
Gross lease liabilities	51,063	37,247	88,310
Trade and other payables	1,827,130	-	1,827,130
At end of the year	1,878,193	37,247	1,915,440
31 Dec 2023			
Gross lease liabilities	137,967	119,796	257,763
Trade and other payables	1,710,795	-	1,710,795
At end of the year	1,848,762	119,796	1,968,558
1 Jan 2023			
Gross lease liabilities	306,276	133,884	440,160
Trade and other payables	1,749,173	-	1,749,173
At end of the year	2,055,449	133,884	2,189,333
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Company			
31 Dec 2024			
Trade and other payables	1,939,907	-	1,939,907
At end of the year	1,939,907	-	1,939,907
31 Dec 2023			
Trade and other payables	420,011	-	420,011
At end of the year	420,011	-	420,011
1 Jan 2023			
Trade and other payables	525,701	-	525,701
At end of the year	525,701	-	525,701

27F. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments. The interest from financial assets including cash balances is not material.

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27G. Foreign currency risks

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency that is a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. Currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency as defined in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments.

Analysis of significant amounts denominated in non-functional currencies:

	Australian Dollars	Great British Pounds	United States Dollars	Total
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Group				
31 Dec 2024				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,467,219	-	95	1,467,314
Total financial assets	1,467,219	-	95	1,467,314
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(20,257)	-	(81)	(20,338)
Total financial liabilities	(20,257)	-	(81)	(20,338)
Net financial assets	1,446,962	-	14	1,446,976
31 Dec 2023				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,288,034	-	86	1,288,120
Total financial assets	1,288,034	-	86	1,288,120
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(20,293)	-	(1,408)	(21,701)
Total financial liabilities	(20,293)	-	(1,408)	(21,701)
Net financial assets (liabilities)	1,267,741	-	(1,322)	1,266,419

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27G. Foreign currency risks (continued)

	Australian Dollars	Great British Pounds	Malaysian Ringgit	United States Dollars	Total
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Company					
31 Dec 2024					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,467,219	-	-	95	1,467,314
Loans and receivables	-	-	895,519	-	895,519
Total financial assets	1,467,219	-	895,519	95	2,362,833
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(20,257)	-	(1,806,704)	(81)	(1,827,042)
Total financial liabilities	(20,257)	-	(1,806,704)	(81)	(1,827,042)
Net financial assets (liabilities)	1,446,962	-	(911,185)	14	535,791
31 Dec 2023					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,288,034	-	-	86	1,288,120
Loans and receivables	-	-	28,845	-	28,845
Total financial assets	1,288,034	-	28,845	86	1,316,965
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(20,293)	-	(287,407)	(1,269)	(308,969)
Total financial liabilities	(20,293)	-	(287,407)	(1,269)	(308,969)
Net financial assets (liabilities)	1,267,741	-	(258,562)	(1,183)	1,007,996

There is exposure to foreign currency risk as part of normal business.

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27G. Foreign currency risks (continued)

Sensitivity analysis:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
A hypothetical 10% strengthening in the exchange rate of the functional currencies against the respective non-functional currencies with all other variables held constant would have (an adverse) / a favourable effect on pre-tax profit of the following amounts:				
Against AUD	(144,696)	(126,774)	(144,696)	(126,774)
Against GBP	-	-	-	-
Against USD	1	132	1	118
Against MYR	NA	NA	91,119	25,856

The above table shows sensitivity to the hypothetical percentage variations in the functional currencies against the relevant non-functional foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used is the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. For similar rate weakening of the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies above, there would be comparable impacts in the opposite direction.

In management's opinion, the above sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the foreign currency risks as the historical exposure does not reflect the exposure in future.

The hypothetical changes in exchange rates are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The sensitivity analysis is disclosed for each currency to which the entities within the Group have significant exposure at end of reporting year. The analysis above has been carried out on the basis that there are no hedged transactions.

28. Contingent liabilities

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2023
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Undertaking to support subsidiaries with deficits	3,164,802	5,223,877	4,794,111

29. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year the ASC issued amendment to FRS 1 and Practice Statement 2 on disclosures of material accounting policy and other explanatory information. Immaterial information need not be disclosed. Disclosures should not obscure material accounting policy information (such as material information being obscured, or information regarding a material item, transaction or other event is scattered throughout the financial statements, etc). In addition, the ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None had a material impact on the reporting entity. Those applicable to the reporting entity are listed below.

FRS No.	Title
FRS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - amendment relating to Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
FRS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - amendment relating to Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

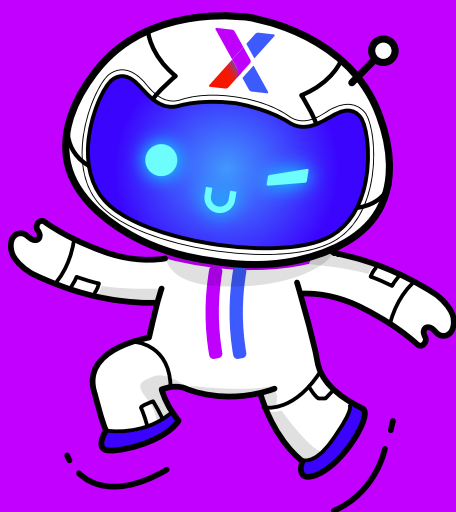
30. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

For the future reporting years the ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following reporting year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application. Those applicable to the reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (amendment) Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
FRS 109 and 107	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments	1 January 2026
FRS 118	Presentation and disclosures in financial statements	1 January 2027
FRS 119	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
FRS 110 and FRS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between and Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. It replaces FRS 1. The new version includes (a) revised presentation of specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; (b) new disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements; and (c) improved disclosures of aggregation and disaggregation of balances.

13. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



The securityholder information set out below was applicable as at 3 March 2025.

Analysis of number of equity security holders by size of holding:

Size of Holding	"Number of Holders of Ordinary Securities"	Number of Ordinary Securities	% of Issued Ordinary Securities	Number of Holders of Options	Number of Options	% of Issued Options
above 0 up to and including 1,000	64	1,794	0.00%	-	-	-
above 1,000 up to and including 5,000	68	220,148	0.06%	-	-	-
above 5,000 up to and including 10,000	75	630,013	0.19%	-	-	-
above 10,000 up to and including 100,000	153	5,640,148	1.66%	-	-	-
above 100,000	80	332,522,147	98.08%	13	10,083,333	100.00%
Total	440	339,014,250	100.00%	13	10,083,333	100.00%
Unmarketable Parcels	278					

Based on the price per security, number of holders with an unmarketable holding: 278, with total 2,150,070, amounting to 0.63% of Issued Capital.

SUBSTANTIAL HOLDERS

Substantial holders in the Company are set out below:

Name of holder	Ordinary Shares Held
Ganesh Kumar Bangah	216,723,851 ⁽¹⁾
Convenience Shopping (Sabah) Sdn Bhd	42,857,143

⁽¹⁾ Held under own name and nominee accounts Citicorp Nominees Pty Ltd and HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited.

Voting rights

The Company's equity securities consist of common shares ("Shares"), CHESS Depository Interests ("CDI") and unlisted options.

As CDI holders are not the legal owners of underlying Shares, CHESS Depository Nominees ("CDN"), which holds legal titles to the Shares underlying the CDIs, is entitled to vote at shareholder meetings of the Company on the instruction of the CDI holders on a poll, not on a show of hands. CDI holders are entitled to give instructions for one vote for every underlying Share held by CDN. Any notice of meeting issued to CDI holders will include a form permitting the holder to direct CDN to cast proxy votes in accordance with the holder's instructions.

The unlisted options do not have voting rights.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Xamble Group Limited is scheduled for 29 May 2025.

Nominations for election of Directors at the AGM must be received not less than 30 business days before the date of the AGM, being no later than 14 April 2025.

EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Rank	Name	No. of CDIs	% of issued CDIs
1	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	139,913,931	41.27%
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	78,421,461	23.13%
3	CONVENIENCE SHOPPING (SABAH) SDN BHD	42,857,143	12.64%
4	MR GEORG JOHANN CHMIEL	12,000,000	3.54%
5	MR GANESH KUMAR BANGAH	11,783,334	3.48%
6	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <UOBKH R'MIERS>	4,044,863	1.19%
7	DR THU TRANG PHAM	2,979,200	0.88%
8	MR MARK ANTHONY BROGLIO	2,800,000	0.83%
9	FACOORY INVESTMENTS (QLD) PTY LTD	2,751,239	0.81%
10	TASEC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD	2,450,000	0.72%
11	TASEC NOMINEES (ASING) SDN BHD	2,300,000	0.68%
12	MR MATTHEW REGOS & MRS SILVIA LISA REGOS <REGOS FAMILY A/C>	2,210,100	0.65%
13	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	2,064,283	0.61%
14	HUI WEN YANG	1,925,103	0.57%
15	MR DARREN JOHN COOPER	1,240,000	0.37%
16	MR MARK BROGLIO	1,238,833	0.37%
17	MR ROBERT WILLIAM SULTAN	1,158,333	0.34%
18	MR ROBERT GERARD STARCEVICH <STARCEVICH FAMILY A/C>	1,129,331	0.33%
19	MR MATTHEW REGOS & MRS SILVIA LISA REGOS <REGOS FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C>	1,055,072	0.31%
20	PUJARA SUPERANNUATION FUND PTY LTD <PUJARA SF A/C>	1,030,284	0.30%
Total		315,352,510	93.02%
Balance of register		23,661,740	6.98%
Grand total		339,014,250	100.00%

UNQUOTED EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS

The Company has 10,083,333 unlisted options on issue.

ON-MARKET BUY-BACK

At the Company's last Annual General Meeting on 30 May 2024, shareholders approved an On-Market Share Buyback Mandate to remain in force until the date of the next Annual General Meeting. Although the Directors have not yet initiated any buy-back activity, this initiative remains under active consideration and may be activated taking into account the Company's security price as traded on the ASX, ongoing working capital requirements of the business, and the likely up-front cash consideration component required for any business acquisitions being actively contemplated, investigated or pursued by the Company.



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For more information please visit
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