

Range International Limited

ABN 22 611 998 200

Annual Report - 31 December 2024

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Range International Limited
Corporate directory
31 December 2024

Directors	: Richard Jenkins (Executive Chairman) Christopher Fong (Executive Director) Stephen Bowhill (Non-Executive Director, resigned 9 September 2024) Neil Macdonald (Non-Executive Director, appointed 9 September 2024)
Company secretaries	: David Hwang (appointed 15 November 2023)
Register office and principal Place of business	: Range International Limited Level 5, 137-139 Bathurst Street Sydney NSW 2000
Share register	: Automic Registry Services Level 5, 126 Philip Street Sydney NSW 2000
Auditor	: Stantons International Audit & Consulting Pty Ltd Level 2, 40 Kings Park Rd West Perth WA 6005
Bankers	: ANZ Banking Group Limited
Stock exchange listing	: Range International Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code:RAN)
Website	: www.rangeinternational.com www.re-pal.com

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Dear fellow Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Range International Ltd (ASX: RAN), I am pleased to present our Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

I, like many of you, am drawn to RAN because of the notion of converting post-retail and post-industrial waste plastic that pollutes our precious planet into logistics pallets while at the same time, replacing timber pallets that destroy forests and their animal inhabitants. Our elegant solution to this massively chronic problem, the upcycled plastic pallet, ticks many boxes and addresses plastic pollution and deforestation. The reality is that upcycled plastic pallets are often (but not always more expensive than the competition, and despite the tremendous 'green' intentions of many pallet end users, today's price, and today's budget often trump the sustainability and durability arguments that are so obvious to most.

The founders of this business chose to establish a manufacturing hub in Pasuruan, East Java to sell pallets to Indonesian multinational companies mostly based in Jakarta, 800 km away, and to export pallets throughout the world from a regional-only port. To date, our competitive battleground has been Indonesia and, to a small extent, the Philippines. The original strategy was flawed on many levels. Significant problems were encountered in the collection of waste plastic, including washing and shredding, not to mention the many manufacturing and pallet design challenges. After many years ironing out the myriad issues, the business of Re>Pal Indonesia has been restructured and is now essentially cash flow positive and, on the occasional quarter, EBITDA profitable. But of course, that is not good enough. We need a decent return on our equity. This requires greater scale - a significant increase in production and significantly more sales. As you have read in our various reports to shareholders, the Board believes that this can be achieved but requires fundamental change to what we currently do and where we do it.

Firstly, having restructured and proved the business model we must establish local manufacturing operations in neighbouring Southeast Asian countries where plastic polluters and forest destroyers are less tolerated and are expected to be financially penalised. In those places, our pallets are more competitive as timber pallets are more expensive than in Indonesia where no such penalties exist and where forestry timber is still a plentiful and cheap commodity. Our first target is the Philippines, where existing legislation penalises plastic polluters who can seek relief in offsets via a 'plastic credits' mechanism in much the same way as carbon credits work around the world. Plastic credits will accrue to those who collect and recycle plastic waste, and of course, the buyers of those credits will be any manufacturer that uses plastic packaging in selling their product.

The second fundamental change to the way we do business is to compete in a limited way with the Chep/Loscam duopoly by offering pallets to clients for rent as well as for sale. This has implications for our already strained cash flow. Clients, existing and new, are very interested to give us 'rental' orders for our well-designed and durable pallets providing our rental pricing is competitive which includes funding COGS until the rental revenues reach breakeven.

FY 2024 was a year of two halves. In the first half, our sales were worryingly subdued, and therefore, cash burn spiked, while in the second half, 'general sales' improved and the impact of our Frisian Flag order began to kick in, and our metrics turned positive. We need to continue this momentum in 2025 and achieve much higher sales and ultimately rental revenues that will underpin real and sustainable future profitability in Indonesia. This is no longer an aspiration but an opportunity within our reach.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

In September 2024, Stephen Bowhill resigned as a non-executive director of our Board. Steve had been with RAN since 2018, and achieved a great deal of significant outcomes for the Company under often difficult circumstances. He positioned our product as a sustainable and long-term economically superior alternative to timber pallets but too often clients would fall back to the upfront cheaper alternative, unable to justify the sustainability and long-life arguments with their 'today' focused Procurement managers. Steve's vigour and persistence in this area may have been before its time in Indonesia, and we hope his message will resonate more effectively and profitably as sustainability becomes a more important factor for Procurement.

Neil Macdonald joined the Board in September 2024 as a non-executive director. Neil is an accomplished business executive who is already making a wide-ranging impact in his role and we extend our warm welcome to him.

Russell Kennett was appointed to the role of CEO of RAN in January 2025. He has worked in the business full-time since July 2022. He has led a strategic review of the Group's activities, identifying and analysing new opportunities and implementing new systems and structures to position the business for growth. We are fortunate to have a person of his calibre leading the business and given favourable market conditions and sufficient working capital, I expect his leadership will result in a new era of success for RAN.

As our shareholders are painfully aware, the shares of RAN were suspended throughout 2023 and 2024. Our prolonged period of suspension from listing on the ASX, came about for several reasons which included disclaimer of opinions relating to the accounts of RAN for the financial years 2022 and 2023. The Company's auditor for these periods (LNP Audit and Assurance) was replaced with a new auditor, Stantons International Audit and Consulting, following shareholder approval on 30 May 2024. LNP provided a written statement which was provided to shareholders at the time, which did not object to the change taking place.

Subsequently, Stantons completed the audit review for the Company's 2024 half year with an unmodified auditor's conclusion with material uncertainty relating to going concern, which was a significant improvement from the Company's two previous audit outcomes under LNP. Whilst a positive audit outcome ultimately assisted the Board in its efforts with the ASX to achieve reinstatement this year, it did raise questions regarding the earlier audits and their impact on the Company and its shareholders, which are continuing to be assessed by the Company.

In the last quarter of 2024, following resolution of the audit matters and the ASX submissions made by RAN regarding reinstatement, RAN worked closely with the ASX to avoid automatic delisting. As part of these discussions, it was agreed that RAN would establish unsecured loan facilities (for A\$575,000) to strengthen the Company's cash position. To that end, the Board and two senior executives each participated in this facility, on terms that the Company would otherwise have found difficult to secure in the public market and therefore, more favourable to RAN and its shareholders.

After all of the ASX requirements were satisfied, the securities of RAN were relisted in 9 January 2025. The 2018 Indonesian tax assessments and the ASX suspension created the most challenging period in the Company's history. With respect to the Indonesian tax assessments, the hearings for the withholding tax appeal commenced in the second half of 2024 and we are expecting a judgement in Q2 2025. The hearings for the value added tax appeal are expected to commence in the first half of 2025 and a judgement is expected by Q4 2025. We look forward to these legal issues being satisfactorily resolved.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Following the relisting of our securities, the Company cannot delay its response to growth opportunities any longer. The Board has accepted a very ambitious agenda for 2025 that includes the Group's expansion beyond Indonesia, the response to the Indonesian rental opportunities, the challenges associated with the essential relocation of the Indonesian production capacity and of course the continued execution of the restructure of our feedstock sourcing and manufacturing operations while growing Indonesian sales revenues.

The Board, our senior management and all our staff will continue to work hard in 2025 to fulfil the promise that RAN possesses. We will require additional capital resources to realise this promise, and all shareholders are encouraged to engage with the Company during this crucial formative period while we transition from a struggling Indonesian recycler to a profitable pan-Asian manufacturer of sustainable high quality, durable pallets



Richard Jenkins,
Executive Chairman

Range International Limited

Directors' report

31 December 2024

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'Group') consisting of Range International Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'Company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2024.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Range International Limited at any time during financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Richard Jenkins	Executive Chairman
Stephen Bowhill	Non-Executive Director (resigned on 9 September 2024)
Neil Macdonald	Non-Executive Director (appointed 9 September 2024)
Christopher Fong	Executive Director

Mr David Hwang, Principal of Confidant Partners was appointed Company Secretary of Range International Limited effective 15 November 2023.

Mr Arief Setyadi, Senior Partner, at PKF International in Surabaya, Indonesia was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of Range International Limited on 12 May 2023.

Principal activity

The Group is a manufacturer of recycled plastic products. In Indonesia, our ThermoFusion™ technology allows us to make plastic pallets from 100% mixed waste plastics.

Dividends

There is no current intention for the Company to pay a dividend. In the event that the Company reaches profitability, it may consider the payment of a dividend, although for the foreseeable future it expects to reinvest any free cash flow in the further expansion of the business.

Review and results of operations

Information on the operations and financial position of the Range International Limited group of companies and its business strategies is detailed in the following review of operations and activities in this Annual Report.

Indonesian Manufacturing Operation

Despite difficult tight cash operating conditions as a consequence of the ASX trading suspension and the Indonesian tax assessment of financial year 2018, the Company's Indonesian manufacturing business increased sales revenues in 2024 by 4% in USD terms (+8% in IDR) year on year after posting -17% in USD (-14% in IDR) sales change year on year in 2023.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In December 2024, directors and senior management provided a A\$575,000 funding facility at commercial terms to the Company. The facility expires 24 December 2026.

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Directors' report

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Indonesia Tax Office Appeal on Value Added Tax and Withholding Tax

The hearings for the Withholding Tax appeal were completed in early 2025 and the Group is expecting the release of a judgement from the Tax Court in early Q2 2025. The Group is yet to be advised of hearing dates relating to Value Added Tax assessment appeal.

Going Concern

During the year, the Group incurred an operating loss after tax of \$1,434,464 (FY2023: \$1,856,303 loss), net operating cash outflows of \$555,615 (31 December 2023: cash outflows \$460,999), net investing cash outflows of \$297,113 (31 December 2023: cash inflows \$1,488,849) and net financing cash outflows of \$6,859 (31 December 2023: cash outflows \$6,758).

As at 31 December 2024 the Group has cash and cash equivalents of \$335,539 (31 Dec 2023: \$1,207,883).

The Company throughout the year, applied assiduous cash management and prudential operational management to preserve cash. The Company sold various older non-core assets items of plant and equipment not in use at the factory in East Java (Indonesia) and purchased \$323,046 of new equipment for the Indonesian business including transferring the equipment from the Australian (Cairns) pilot plant after repurchasing that equipment to unwind the 2023 sale as required by ASX.

The FY23 sale of long-term leasehold of the East Java factory included a 12 month zero-cost right to occupy. The right-to-occupy the factory was extended until December 2025, to minimise cash flow pressures in 2024. The planned relocation of the factory from Pasuruan, East Java is now scheduled for second half of 2025.

The Board is confident that the Company has sufficient cash to remain operational for 2025 and beyond and to pursue the appeals to the 2018 tax assessments. The Board expects further improvements to the Indonesia operation's sales and gross operating margin performance will be delivered in 2025. In 2025, the Board expects to raise capital to pursue identified new business opportunities.

In the event that the cashflow's from operation are not sufficient to sustain the Group and alternative funding is insufficient to meet cashflow's requirements, there is a material uncertainty whether the Group will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of the business and at amount stated in the financial statement.

The financial statement do not include any adjustment related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

The ASX suspension of trading in the securities of Range International Limited was lifted on 9 January 2025 following compliance with all of the ASX conditions including the provision of a 2 year A\$575,000 funding facility from directors and senior management.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since 31 December 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Group expects to continue to source alternative mixed plastics feedstock, including direct sourcing from pallet customers to deliver lower feedstock costs, and from multiple suppliers assuring supply and reducing processing issues and costs. The planned relocation of the factory from Pasuruan, East Java is now scheduled for second half of 2025.

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In 2025, the Board expects to raise capital to pursue identified new business opportunities. These include pallet rentals in Indonesia, the expansion of the Re>Pal pallet business with manufacturing facilities being established in Manila, Philippines and pursue product development opportunities through joint ventures in Indonesia, to utilise its compression molding expertise to produce building products from recycled mixed plastics.

Environmental and Governance

Environmental regulations

The Group is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law. The Group operating subsidiary in Indonesia is required to adhere to administrative, labour and environmental regulations in Indonesia. The Group seeks to be compliant with all applicable environmental laws and regulations relevant to its operations. We monitor compliance on a regular basis, including through external and internal means, to minimise the risk of non-compliance.

Corporate governance

The Company and the Board are committed to achieving and demonstrating corporate governance standards commensurate with the size of the Company. The Company has reviewed its corporate governance practices against the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th edition) and the Company's corporate governance statement which can be found on its website via the following link: <https://www.rangeinternational.automic.com.au/documents>.

Information on directors

Name	: Richard Jenkins
Title	: Executive Chairman
Experience and expertise	: Richard commenced work with Hill Samuel in 1979 in the Financial Markets Division. In 1986 Hill Samuel became Macquarie Bank and in the same year, Richard was appointed an executive director of the bank. In 1990 he became the Head of the bank's Equities group which included institutional and retail stocking broking and proprietary trading activities. He steered the offshore growth for Macquarie Bank and oversaw the establishment of offices in both the western and eastern hemispheres. In 1992 he joined the Executive Committee of the Bank and in 2000 he became co-head of the investment bank. In July 2001 he left Macquarie and in 2004 he set up Shell Cove Capital Management which holds an Australian Financial Services Licence. Shell Cove's activities include funds management, capital raising assistance for small cap unlisted companies and assistance to unlicensed fund managers through its corporate authorised representative program. Richard became a shareholder of Range International in 2018 and joined the Board in 2020. Since that time many legacy issues have been identified and resolved and Richard through his perseverance and the appointment of key managers leads a team that now has a realistic opportunity to convert the original strategy for which Range International was first established

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Directors' report

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Other directorships : Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years) : Nil
Special responsibilities : Chair of Remuneration and Nomination Committee and Audit and Risk Committee
Interests in shares : 100,282,031
Interests in options : Nil

Name : **Neil Macdonald**

Title : **Non-Executive Director**

Experience and expertise : Neil is a seasoned professional with a proven track record in capital markets. With a Master's degree in Applied Finance from Queensland University of Technology, Neil brings a strong foundation in financial theory and practice to his roles. Neil's first management role was in 2009 as Head of Risk Management of ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V's Asia Pacific business. In addition, Neil sat on the APAC Regional Management team, the new business committee, the ABN AMRO's Singapore and Hong Kong Credit Committees and the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) committee.

In more recent times Neil was the Head of Distribution at Digital Asset Funds Management (DAFM), where successfully led the firm's growth by identifying and targeting strategic investors, building strong relationships with key allocators, and overseeing effective marketing initiatives. Neil is currently designated Responsible Manager of an AFSL business and is an active investor in early-stage businesses and microcap securities. Neil's family founded and built a large paper bag manufacturing and waste recovery business in Southern Africa, so he has a deep understanding of the manufacturing industry as well as the importance of circularity of resources in the manufacturing process. Neil is a shareholder of Range International Limited and joined the Board in 2024.

Other current directorships : Nil

Former directorships (last 3 years) : Nil

Special responsibilities : Member of the Audit and Risk Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Interests in shares : 22,212,326

Interests in options : Nil

Name : **Christopher Fong**

Title : **Executive Director**

Experience and expertise : Chris is an Australian with thirty years of business experience in Indonesia. In 1992 he was appointed country manager (Indonesia) for media services group YRN, followed by Vice President, Marketing overseeing offices in 6 countries. In 1998 he became a managing partner in a Singapore-based communications business that experienced significant growth associated with the Indonesian market. Over the following ten years, Chris managed a diverse range of projects from debt restructuring, crisis management, consumer and brand development to democratic and environmental reform on behalf of multinational corporations, family-controlled

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conglomerates and government. Chris became a shareholder of Range International in 2018 and joined the Board in 2020.

Other current directorships : Nil

Former directorships (last 3 years) : Nil

Special responsibilities : Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee

Interests in shares : 29,374,518

Interests in options : Nil

Other current directorships and former directorships (last 3 years) quoted above are directorships of listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Stephen Bowhill resigned as Non-Executive Director on 9 September 2024.

Company Secretary

Mr Hwang is a corporate lawyer, company secretary and advisor to Boards and management of pre-IPO and ASX listed entities. Mr Hwang regularly advises emerging and listed entities across a range of compliance, legal, governance and strategic matters. Mr Hwang is the Managing Director of Confidant Partners, which provides ASX compliance, corporate legal, company secretarial and Board advisory services. Prior to this, Mr Hwang was a senior executive at a leading integrated technology solutions and professional services provider, where he led Australia's largest outsourced company secretarial and legal team. Mr Hwang holds a Bachelor of Laws from University of New South Wales.

Chief Executive Officer (appointed on 31 January 2025)

Russell Kennett was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Range International limited on 31 January 2025. Russell has been working full time with Range International since July 2022, assisting the Board with a strategic review of the Group's activities, identifying and analysing new opportunities and implementing new systems and structures to position the business for growth. He worked closely with management to achieve the successful restructure of Re>Pal Indonesia's operations, introduced performance monitoring and reporting for Re>Pal's manufacturing activities; managed the outsourcing of the finance functions of the Group and has overseen and guided the Group's financial affairs over the past 24 months. Since June 2024, he has taken leadership of Re>Pal Indonesia's sales and marketing team Russell is a director of Range International Holdings Limited (Singapore) and P.T. Re-Pal Indonesia.

Previously, Russell established State Street's banking business in Australia and headed the bank in Australia for 16 years. He was regional head of its Global Markets activities across Asia Pacific through to 2010 adding branches in Singapore, Taiwan and Seoul to the Tokyo, Hong Kong and Sydney offices while growing the business significantly. During that time, he was also a director of various State Street entities in Asia and a director of Australian Financial Markets Association (AFMA). He was an independent trustee for the Energy Industry Superannuation Scheme for 4 years to 2017 and invested in and consulted to the property and venture capital sectors in Asia and USA for 10 years to 2020. His focus areas included marketing and sales, tax and legal, finance and governance, as well as capital raising, project management, strategic planning and management. Mr Kennett holds a Bachelor of Commerce from University of Melbourne and has completed the Wharton Business School Advanced Management Program.

Interests in shares : 5,000,000

Interests in option : nil

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Chief Financial Officer

Mr Arief Setyadi of PKF Surabaya, East Java Indonesia was appointed Chief Financial Officer of Range Group on 9 May 2023. His firm, PKF Hadiwinata has been providing the full financial control service requirements of the Company's Indonesian subsidiary since October 2022.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 31 December 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board		Nomination and Remuneration Committee		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Richard Jenkins	11	11	1	1	2	2
Stephen Bowhill	7	7	-	-	2	2
Christopher Fong	11	11	1	1	2	2
Neil Macdonald	4	4	1	1	-	-

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Remuneration report (audited)

The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the Group, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors.

The Board has determined that the following individuals were KMP during the year ended 31 December 2024:

Executive Directors

Richard Jenkins : Executive Chairman

Christopher Fong : Executive Director

Non-Executive Director

Neil Macdonald : Non-Executive Director

The terms 'Non-Executive Director', 'Executive Director' and 'Executive Chairman' are used in this Report to describe the persons grouped under these headings in the table above.

Remuneration Policy

The Company has established a formal remuneration policy to provide a framework decision making about pay design and reward to ensure fair and consistent decisions are made. The Policy purpose is to attract, incentivise and retain the management talent the Company needs to build its business; balance value creation for shareholders, employees and customers; and drive good performance within a pay governance framework that is appropriate for an Australian listed company. The Policy reviews relevant market relativities reflecting responsibilities, performance, qualifications, experience and references to the relevant geographic market Intended to be positioned in the 60th percentile compared to the relevant market benchmark comparison. The Committee has determined that this is appropriate given the present size of the Company and market penetration of its product.

No remuneration consultants were engaged during FY24.

Executive and Non-Executive Director remuneration

The Company's Non-Executive Director is remunerated in accordance with the Company's Constitution which provides for an aggregate pool that is set and varied only by approval of a resolution of shareholders. The aggregated fee pool as set by the Constitution is currently set at A\$500,000. The Non-Executive Director currently does not receive any cash director fees for the role of chairing or being a Board/Committee member. The Non-Executive Director is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred in performing their duties. Both Mr Fong (Executive Director) and Mr MacDonald (Non-Executive Director) did not receive any performance-based remuneration, nor are they entitled to retirement or termination benefits other than statutory superannuation contributions (if applicable).

Executive Chairman remuneration

The Company's Executive Chairman currently does not receive any cash director fees for the role of chairing or being a Board/Committee member. The Executive Chairman is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred in performing his duties. During the year, Mr Jenkins did not receive performance-based remuneration, and nor was he entitled to retirement or termination benefits.

Loans and other transactions with KMPs or entities over which they have influence

On 27 December 2024, a two year, unsecured A\$575,000 (14% p.a.) loan facility was provided to Range on commercial terms by the current directors and two senior management.

In February 2023, the Board ceased the operations and announced its intention to sell the non-core Cairns pilot plant, producing landscaping products manufactured from recycled plastics. In May 2023, following an extended period seeking a buyer for the plant and equipment, the independent directors accepted the bid from Shell Cove Investment Management Limited ('Shell Cove'), an entity owned by Mr Jenkins, Executive Chairman to purchase the plant and equipment for \$96,212 (AU\$140,661) aligning with the valuations received from external valuers in February 2023. As a consequence of the FY22 disclaimed opinion from the Group's auditor, the ASX required that this transaction be reversed as a condition for the listing of the Company shares to be reinstated.

Details of remuneration

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

2024	Short-term benefits				Post employment benefits	Share-based payments		Total
	Cash salary and fees	Cash Bonus	Annual Leave	Other Benefits	Super-annuation	Equity-settled*		
<i>Executive Chairman:</i>								
Richard Jenkins	-	-	-	-	-	8,845	100%	8,845
<i>Non-Executive Director:</i>								
Neil Macdonald	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stephen Bowhill ¹	-	-	-	-	-	2,948	100%	2,948
<i>Executive Director:</i>								
Christopher Fong	-	-	-	-	-	4,914	100%	4,914
Total	-	-	-	-	-	16,707		16,707

¹Mr Bowhill resigned on 9 September 2024 and all options vested.

2023	Short-term benefits				Post employment benefits	Share-based payments		Total
	Cash salary and fees	Cash Bonus	Annual Leave	Other Benefits	Super-annuation	Equity-settled*		
<i>Executive Chairman:</i>								
Richard Jenkins	-	-	-	-	-	21,616	100%	21,616
<i>Non-Executive Director</i>								
Stephen Bowhill	-	-	-	-	-	7,205	100%	7,205
<i>Executive Director:</i>								
Christopher Fong	-	-	-	-	-	12,009	100%	12,009
Total	-	-	-	-	-	40,830		40,830

On the 31 May 2022 the Company's Annual General meeting approved the issue of 9,000,000 options to Mr Jenkins, 5,000,000 options to Mr Fong and 3,000,000 options to Mr Bowhill, as their remuneration in lieu of Director fees. All of these options expired in 2024. There were no options issued in 2024 and 2023 to directors as their remuneration in lieu of Director fees. Mr Jenkins, Mr Bowhill and Mr Fong did not receive any remuneration in cash during 2024 and 2023.

* Equity-settled share-based payments includes options only.

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The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

Name	Fixed remuneration		Variable – STI		Variable – LTI	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
<i>Executive Chairman</i>						
Richard Jenkins	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-Executive Director:</i>						
Stephen Bowhill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neil Macdonald	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Executive Director:</i>						
Christopher Fong	-	-	-	-	-	-

Share-based compensation*Issue of shares*

There were no new share issuances to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 31 December 2024. It is the intention of the Board to seek approval at the 2025 Annual General Meeting for share-based compensation in lieu of Director's fees for FY2024 and FY2025.

There were no other options over ordinary shares granted to or vested by directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Additional information

The earnings of the Group for the five years to 31 December 2024 are summarised below:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross Revenue	1,684	1,648	2,054	1,830	1,422
Net loss after tax	(1,435)	(1,856)	(1,952)	(3,100)	(2,987)
Share price at year end	A\$0.006**	A\$0.006*	A\$0.006*	A\$0.018	A\$0.016
Equity returns	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* The Company voluntarily suspended its ASX stock listing on 28 December 2022. In August 2023, the ASX advised that it would extend the suspension of the Company listing on the ASX until the Company resolved Auditor's concerns with regard to going concern and the Indonesian tax assessments for 2018 Indonesian subsidiary's accounts and that the Group is in compliance with ASX Listing Rules.

** The Company's share price at 13 January 2025 was A\$0.004 after ASX lifted the suspension on 9 January 2025.

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel*Shareholding*

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the Group, including their related parties, is set out on the next page:

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	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ Other	Balance at the end of the year
2024					
<i>Ordinary shares</i>					
Richard Jenkins	100,282,031	-	-	-	100,282,031
Stephen Bowhill ¹	22,600,000	-	-	(22,600,000)	-
Neil Macdonald ²	-	-	22,212,326	-	22,212,326
Christopher Fong	29,374,518	-	-	-	29,374,518
	<u>152,256,549</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,212,326</u>	<u>(22,600,000)</u>	<u>151,868,875</u>

¹ Mr Bowhill resigned on 9 September 2024 and his holding was removed from the list.

² Mr Macdonald appointed on 9 September 2024 and his holding was included in the list.

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ Other	Balance at the end of the year
2023					
<i>Ordinary shares</i>					
Richard Jenkins	100,282,031	-	-	-	100,282,031
Stephen Bowhill	22,600,000	-	-	-	22,600,000
Christopher Fong	29,374,518	-	-	-	29,374,518
	<u>152,256,549</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>152,256,549</u>

Option holding

The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ Forfeited/ Other	Balance at the end of the year
2024					
<i>Options over ordinary shares</i>					
Richard Jenkins ¹	9,000,000	-	-	(9,000,000)	-
Stephen Bowhill ²	15,000,000	-	-	(15,000,000)	-
Neil Macdonald ³	-	-	-	-	-
Christopher Fong	5,000,000	-	-	(5,000,000)	-
	<u>29,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29,000,000)</u>	<u>-</u>

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	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ Forfeited/ Other	Balance at the end of the year
2023					
Options over ordinary shares					
Richard Jenkins ¹	38,109,716	-	-	(29,109,716)	9,000,000
Stephen Bowhill ²	24,000,000	-	-	(9,000,000)	15,000,000
Christopher Fong	26,000,000	-	-	(21,000,000)	5,000,000
	<u>88,109,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(59,109,716)</u>	<u>29,000,000</u>

¹ Mr Jenkins holds his interests indirectly through Kizoz Pty Ltd and Shell Cove Investment Corporation.

² Mr Bowhill holds his interests indirectly through Ravishing Pty Ltd and Bowhill Family SF A/C.

³ Mr Neil Macdonald holds his interests indirectly through Burr Macdonald Superfund acc, Mac Burr Family Ac, NHM Family Acc and his spouse.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

The Company has entered into a deed of access, indemnity and insurance with each Director, which confirms each Director's right of access to certain books and records of the Company while they are a Director and after they cease to be a Director. The deed also requires the Company to provide an indemnity for liability incurred as an officer of the Company and its subsidiaries, to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Pursuant to the Company's Constitution, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Company must indemnify each officer of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries and may indemnify its auditor against any liability incurred as such an officer or auditor to a person (other than the Company or a related body corporate). The deed of access, indemnity and insurance restates this indemnity and also provides that the Company must advance to the Director, costs reasonably incurred by the Director in connection with certain proceedings.

The Company's Constitution also allows the Company to enter into and pay premiums on contracts of insurance, insuring any liability incurred by a current or former Director and officer of the Company. The deed of access, indemnity and insurance requires the Company to use its best endeavours to maintain an insurance policy, which insures the Director against liability as a Director and officer of the Company from the date of the deed until the date which is seven years after the Director ceases to hold office as a Director.

During the reporting period, the Company entered into and paid premiums on:

- (i) a contract of insurance in respect of the Directors and other officers of the Company insuring them in accordance with the requirements of the Company's Constitution and the deeds of access, indemnity and insurance. The insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the nature of the cover, the amount of the premium, the limit of liability and other terms. A contract of insurance in respect of the Directors insuring them for costs incurred in defending proceedings relating to alleged conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or a contravention of Sections 182 or 183 of the Corporations Act 2001 provided that to the extent it is finally established in a final and non-appealable judgement or adjudication adverse to the insured that such conduct occurred, any previously advanced amounts must be repaid to the insurer (as permitted by Section 199B of the Corporations Act).

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Key risk area

The following is a summary of the key business risks to Range International Limited and its subsidiaries.

Risk	Description
Additional requirements for capital	The Company's capital requirements depend on numerous factors. Depending on the Company's ability to generate income from its operations, the Company may require further financing in addition to existing cash on hand. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing when and as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations.
Commodity price volatility and exchange rate risks	If the Company achieves sales success leading to manufacturing production, the revenue it will derive through the sale of pallets exposes the potential income of the Company to price and exchange rate risks. Plastic pallet prices are reasonably stable however they are affected by factors beyond the control of the Company such as: virgin plastic resin prices, timber pallets (of various qualities). Operations in Indonesia are converted to the group's reporting currency, USD, and are exposed to movements in exchange rates.
Permits	The Company's currently has all permits that it needs to operate its existing business activities from the existing premises.
Market conditions	Share market conditions may affect the value of the Company's quoted securities regardless of the Company's operating performance.
Operational Risks	<p>The operations of the Company may be affected by various factors, including failure to minimise reject (poor quality) production and ensure sufficient, competitively priced and reliable feedstock deliveries, difficulties in commissioning and operating plant and equipment, mechanical failure or plant breakdown, unanticipated power supply and transport problems which may affect costs.</p> <p>In the event that any of these potential risks eventuate, the Company's operational and financial performance may be adversely affected.</p>
Climate Risk	<p>There are a number of climate-related factors that may affect the operations and proposed activities of the Company and include:</p> <p>(a) the emergence of new or expanded regulations associated with the transitioning to a lower-carbon economy and market changes related to climate change mitigation. The Company may be impacted by climate change mitigation efforts, or by specific taxation or penalties for carbon emissions or environmental damage, relative to others in our industry Re>Pal's pallet sales are likely to be advantaged by more of these types of regulations. While the Company will endeavour to manage these risks and limit any impacts, there can be no guarantee that the Company will not be impacted by these occurrences; and</p>

	(b) climate change may cause certain physical and environmental risks that cannot be predicted by the Company, including events such as increased severity of weather patterns and incidence of extreme weather events and longer-term physical risks such as shifting climate patterns.
Sovereign Risk	<p>The Company's operating subsidiary, Re-Pal International Indonesia is subject to regulation by the Indonesian central government and local government bodies in relation to operations, environment, community relations and labor regulations.</p> <p>Possible sovereign risks associated with operating in Indonesia include, without limitation, changes in the terms of business and operating regulations, changes to taxation rates and also labor laws and changes in the ability to enforce legal rights. Any of these factors may, in the future, adversely affect the financial performance of the Company and the market price of its shares.</p> <p>No assurance can be given regarding future stability in Indonesia or any other country in which the Company may, in the future, have an interest.</p>
Reliance on key personnel	<p>The responsibility of overseeing the day-to-day operations and the strategic management of the Company depends substantially on its senior management and its key personnel. Re>Pal's pallet manufacture and feedstock management require experience to ensure efficient operation. Back up and training minimise but doesn't eliminate the risk. There can be no assurance given that there will be no short term detrimental impact on the Company if one or more of these employees cease their employment.</p>

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

Officers of the company who are former partners of Stantons International Audit & Consulting Pty Ltd

There are no officers of the company who are former partners of Stantons International Audit & Consulting Pty Ltd.

Non-audit services

No non-audit services were provided by the auditors during the current financial year.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Range International Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2024

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

On behalf of the directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RJ', is positioned above a solid horizontal line.

Richard Jenkins
Executive Chairman

19 March 2025

Range International Limited

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31 December 2024

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Range International Limited
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Consolidated	
		2024 US\$	2023 US\$
Continuing operations			
Revenue		1,683,561	1,621,011
Cost of sales		(1,207,203)	(1,341,097)
Gross profit		476,358	279,914
Other income	4	124,736	116,371
Reversal impairment of asset		95,512	-
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	5	(342,722)	(373,899)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(781,464)	(944,721)
Impairment of assets		-	(28,772)
Other expenses		(299,838)	(224,455)
Finance costs	5	-	(2,999)
Sales and marketing expense		(154,960)	(174,903)
Professional fees		(524,308)	(408,727)
Foreign exchange loss		(27,778)	(6,842)
Loss before income tax from continuing operations		(1,434,464)	(1,769,033)
Income tax benefit	6	-	-
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(1,434,464)	(1,769,033)
Loss for the year, net of tax from discontinued operation	28	-	(87,270)
Loss for the year		(1,434,464)	(1,856,303)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences on translating to presentation currency			
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax from continuing operations	17	(68,544)	96,607
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax from discontinued operation	17,28	-	(4,841)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(68,544)	91,766
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,503,008)	(1,764,537)

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

Range International Limited
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Consolidated	
		2024 US\$	2023 US\$
Loss for the year attributable to:			
Owner of the parent entity		(1,434,464)	(1,856,303)
Total		<u>(1,434,464)</u>	<u>(1,856,303)</u>
Comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:			
Owner of the parent entity		(1,503,008)	(1,764,537)
Total		<u>(1,503,008)</u>	<u>(1,764,537)</u>
Comprehensive loss for the year attributable to owner of the parent entity			
Continuing operations		(1,503,008)	(1,672,426)
Discontinued operation		-	(92,111)
Total		<u>(1,503,008)</u>	<u>(1,764,537)</u>
		Cents	Cents
Basic loss per share attributable to owner of the parent entity:			
Continuing operations	29	(0.15)	(0.19)
Discontinued operation	29	0.00	(0.01)
Total		<u>(0.15)</u>	<u>(0.20)</u>
Diluted loss per share attributable to owner of the parent entity:			
Continuing operations	29	(0.15)	(0.19)
Discontinued operation	29	0.00	(0.01)
Total		<u>(0.15)</u>	<u>(0.20)</u>

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

Range International Limited
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	Consolidated	
		2024 US\$	2023 US\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	335,539	1,207,883
Trade and other receivables	8	192,888	133,198
Inventories	9	185,271	104,592
Finance lease receivable	10	25,985	27,905
Other assets		157,739	128,333
Total current assets		897,422	1,601,911
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,425,756	1,867,535
Finance lease receivable	10	10,039	39,028
Total non-current assets		1,435,795	1,906,563
Total assets		2,333,217	3,508,474
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	689,564	381,267
Related party loan	23	-	7,081
Total current liabilities		689,564	388,348
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	14	588,008	586,150
Total non-current liabilities		588,008	586,150
Total liabilities		1,277,572	974,498
Net assets		1,055,645	2,533,976
Equity			
Issued capital	16	115,132,120	115,132,120
Reserves	17	(28,395,071)	(28,351,204)
Accumulated losses		(85,681,404)	(84,246,940)
Total equity		1,055,645	2,533,976

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

Range International Limited
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Consolidated	Issued capital US\$	Reserves US\$	Accumulated losses US\$	Total equity US\$
Balance at 1 January 2023	115,132,120	(28,503,277)	(82,390,637)	4,238,206
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(1,856,303)	(1,856,303)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	91,766	-	91,766
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	91,766	(1,856,303)	(1,764,537)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Share-based payments	-	60,307	-	60,307
Balance at 31 December 2023	115,132,120	(28,351,204)	(84,246,940)	2,533,976

Consolidated	Issued capital US\$	Reserves US\$	Accumulated losses US\$	Total equity US\$
Balance at 1 January 2024	115,132,120	(28,351,204)	(84,246,940)	2,533,976
Loss after income tax benefit for the year	-	-	(1,434,464)	(1,434,464)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(68,544)	-	(68,544)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(68,544)	(1,434,464)	(1,503,008)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Share-based payments	-	24,677	-	24,677
Balance at 31 December 2024	115,132,120	(28,395,071)	(85,681,404)	1,055,645

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

Range International Limited
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Consolidated	
		2024 US\$	2023 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,883,337	2,057,806
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,375,565)	(2,424,910)
Interest received		8,699	1,505
Interest and other finance costs paid		(13,213)	(2,939)
Taxes paid		(184,237)	-
Other		125,364	(47,506)
Net cash used from continuing operations used in operating activities	27	(555,615)	(416,044)
Net cash used from discontinued operation used in operating activities	28	-	(44,955)
Net cash used in operating activities		(555,615)	(460,999)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of equipment, leasehold land and building		-	1,395,393
Payments for equipment		(297,113)	-
Net cash from continuing operations (used in)/from investing activities		(297,113)	1,395,393
Net cash from discontinued operation proceed (used in)/from investing activities	28	-	93,456
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(297,113)	1,488,849
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	6,039
Repayment of borrowings		(6,859)	-
Net cash (used in)/from continuing operations used in financing activities		(6,859)	6,039
Net cash (used in) discontinued operation used in financing activities	28	-	(12,797)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(6,859)	(6,758)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(859,587)	1,021,092
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period		1,207,883	195,235
Effects of exchange rate changes		(12,757)	(8,444)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period	7	335,539	1,207,883

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

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 1. Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out either in the respective notes or below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

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

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group incurred an operating loss after tax of \$1,434,464 (For the year ended 31 December 2023: \$1,856,303), net operating cash outflows of \$555,615 (For the year ended 31 December 2023: \$460,999), net investing cash outflows of \$297,113 (For the year ended 31 December 2023: cash inflow \$1,488,849) and financing cash outflows of \$6,859 (For the year ended 31 December 2023: \$6,758).

As at 31 December 2024 the Group has cash and cash equivalents of \$335,539 (31 Dec 2023: \$1,207,883) and net working capital surplus of \$207,858 (31 December 2023: net working capital surplus \$1,213,563).

The directors have reviewed the business outlook and cash flow forecasts and are of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate as the directors plan to deal with the above events or conditions by:

- *Deliver its sales targets and meet its cash flow forecasts*
Significant sales efforts including use of specific types of recovered recycled plastics for customers pallets gained traction in 2024. During the year ended 31 December 2024, the sales team was expanded and marketing efforts including involvement in industry related events have also recommenced.
- *Improving its gross margins on the sale of pallets*
Management continues to seek alternative sources and waste plastic types to further reduce feedstocks costs and new drying equipment has been installed to further reduce processing costs and efficiencies of feedstock into extruders. Both are expected to improve gross margins of the business.
- *Manage its broader cost base*
- *If forecasts are not achieved, raise additional capital or obtain external financing and or sell assets in the next 12 months*
Directors and senior management have provided a 2 year \$357,478 (A\$575,000) finance facility that is expected to be sufficient to cover any delays in achieving the above events and conditions.

In the event that Group is unable to achieve the above plans, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Group will continue as a going concern and therefore proceed with realising its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in the financial report. The financial report does not include any adjustment relating to the recoverability or classification of recorded assets amounts or to the amounts or classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Group not be able to continue as a going concern.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost conventions except for certain classes of Property, plant and equipment which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 1. Material accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the Group only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 24.

Principal of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Range International Limited ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 31 December 2024 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Range International Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the Group.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Entity. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date and included in the consideration transferred. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in the Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 1. Material accounting policies (continued)

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company is Australian Dollars while the presentation currency of the financial statements is US Dollars. The Board resolved that the Company adopt US Dollars as its presentation currency of the financial statements as it believes US Dollars best reflects the global environment in which Range operates and is widely understood by Australian and international investors and analysts.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into US dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity. The foreign currency reserve is recognised in statements of profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated Goods and Service Tax ("GST") or Value Added Tax ("VAT"), unless the GST or VAT incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in profit or loss.

Note 1. Material accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Group: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the risk and rewards of the goods or services promised.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Group.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

- i) Going concern – refer note 1*
- ii) Share-based payment transactions*

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

- iii) Provision for impairment of inventories*

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence. Provision for impairment at year end is \$5,729.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

iv) Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down. Management considers the fair value of property plant and equipment on a regular basis via the use of valuation reports which are assessed by Management. On a conservative basis, Management has recorded the asset values as the lower of carrying value and fair value per these valuation reports.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses impairment of non-financial assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions. Management has reversed impairment \$95,512 of assets that are not in use at year-end.

vi) Taxes

The Group is subject to taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining provisions for taxes of different types. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Group's current understanding of the tax law and the underlying circumstances. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the various tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. In January 2023, the Group received a tax assessment from the Indonesian Directorate General of Taxes which stated that the Group owed IDR44,939,552,654 (\$2,785,258) in taxes. The Group has engaged legal representation to contest this and believe that the claim will be successful. However, a provision has been provided for the amount of IDR7,517,756,000 (\$465,934) in relation to Withholding Tax assessment at year-end based on management's assessment.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary difference between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

vii) Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 3. Operating segments

Sales revenue by geographic location

Revenue obtained from external customers is attributed to individual countries on the location of the customer. Most sales to external customers are made within Indonesia.

Operating segment information

	Indonesia	Australia & New Zealand	Thailand	Philippines	Other segments	Total
Consolidated - 2024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue						
Sales to external customers	1,565,860	22,072	49,734	45,895	-	1,683,561
Total Revenue	1,565,860	22,072	49,734	45,895	-	1,683,561
Cost of sales	(1,207,203)	-	-	-	-	(1,207,203)
Depreciation and amortisation	(781,464)	-	-	-	-	(781,464)
Reversal impairment of assets	95,512	-	-	-	-	95,512
Other segment income and expenses	(860,492)	(364,378)	-	-	-	(1,224,870)
Loss before income tax	(1,187,787)	(342,306)	49,734	45,895	-	(1,434,464)
Income tax benefit						-
Loss after income tax expense from continuing operations						(1,434,464)
Loss after income tax expense from discontinued operation						-
Loss for the year						(1,434,464)
Assets -						
Segment assets	2,275,456	57,761	-	-	-	2,333,217
Total assets						2,333,217
Liabilities -						
Segment liabilities	1,172,958	82,257	-	-	22,357	1,277,572
Total liabilities						1,277,572

Range International Limited
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Note 3. Operating segments (continued)

Operating segment information

	Indonesia	Australia & New Zealand	Thailand	Philippines	Other segments	Total
Consolidated - 2023	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue						
Sales to external customers	1,488,506	15,290	66,175	51,040	-	1,621,011
Total Revenue	1,488,506	15,290	66,175	51,040	-	1,621,011
Cost of sales	(1,341,097)	-	-	-	-	(1,341,097)
Depreciation and amortisation	(944,721)	-	-	-	-	(944,721)
Impairment of assets	(28,772)	-	-	-	-	(28,772)
Other segment income and expenses	(658,770)	(433,621)	-	-	16,937	(1,075,454)
Loss before income tax	(1,484,854)	(418,331)	66,175	51,040	16,937	(1,769,033)
Income tax expense						-
Loss after income tax expense from continuing operations						(1,769,033)
Loss after income tax expense from discontinued operation						(87,270)
Loss for the year						(1,856,303)
Assets -						
Segment assets	3,481,783	26,691	-	-	-	3,508,474
Total assets						3,508,474
Liabilities -						
Segment liabilities	882,401	69,740	-	-	22,357	974,498
Total liabilities						974,498

Within the Indonesian segment there were two customers who accounted for over 40% of revenue within the Indonesian segment. These customers transacted sales of \$423,608 (25%) and \$357,777 (21%) respectively (2023: \$346,996, 21% and \$348,354, 21%).

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 4. Other income

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Other income	114,741	19,733
Interest income	8,254	1,513
Gain on disposal of assets	1,741	95,125
	<u>124,736</u>	<u>116,371</u>
Other income	<u>124,736</u>	<u>116,371</u>

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Note 5. Expenses

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Depreciation and amortisation</i>		
Leasehold improvements right-of-use assets	-	18,922
Property, plant and equipment	781,464	925,799
Depreciation and amortisation expensed	<u>781,464</u>	<u>944,721</u>
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on borrowings	-	2,999
Finance costs expensed	<u>-</u>	<u>2,999</u>
<i>Employee benefits expense</i>		
Remuneration, bonuses and on-costs	996,561	1,003,254
Superannuation expenses	19,387	59,618
Net share-based payments expense	24,677	60,307
Less amounts included in Cost of sales	(697,903)	(749,280)
Employee benefits expensed	<u>342,722</u>	<u>373,899</u>

Employee benefits expense

Recognition and measurement

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 5. Expenses (continued)

Employee benefits expense (continued)

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit pension plans other than defined contribution plans. Defined benefit plans typically define the amount of benefit that an employee will receive on or after retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The plan is in place in Indonesia for 30 employees.

The Group's accounting policy for share-based payments is set out in note 30.

Note 6. Income tax benefit

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit and tax at the statutory rate</i>		
Loss before income tax benefit	(1,434,464)	(1,856,303)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2023: 25%)	(358,616)	(464,076)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Tax losses not recognised	353,505	374,015
Non-deductible expenses	4,757	23,967
Difference in overseas tax rates	34,133	66,094
Income subject to final tax	(33,779)	-
Income tax benefit	-	-

Current taxes

Current income tax charge for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxes

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except where the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries associated companies and joint ventures except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to utilise them. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary difference between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash at bank	273,561	431,485
Term deposit	61,978	776,398
	335,539	1,207,883

Interest rate, term and maturity for term deposit were as follow:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
Interest rate (per annum)	2.25%	5.75%
Term	one month without automatic roll over	one month without automatic roll over
Maturity	January 2025	January 2024

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term rates.

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Trade receivables	225,177	149,637
Provision for expected credit loss	(32,289)	(16,439)
	192,888	133,198

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue. The Group uses judgement in assessing expected credit losses based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Trade and other receivable of approximately \$19,100 are past overdue but not impaired.

The other receivables are assessed collectively to determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment has been incurred but is not yet been identified. For these receivables, the estimated impairment losses are recognised in a separate provision for impairment. The Group considers that there is evidence of impairment if any of the following indicators are present:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation;
- and default or delinquency in payments.

Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognised are written off against the provision when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss within other expenses.

Note 9. Inventories

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Raw materials - at cost	34,108	11,612
Work in progress - at cost	30,453	22,964
Finished goods - at cost	126,439	78,850
Provision for inventory	(5,729)	(8,834)
	185,271	104,592

Accounting policy for inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses. The impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgment. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the aging of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 10. Finance lease receivable

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Finance lease receivable	25,985	27,905
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Finance lease receivable	10,039	39,028
	36,024	66,933

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Opening balance	66,933	94,438
Interest income	699	2,705
Minimum lease payment	(31,608)	(30,210)
Closing balance	36,024	66,933
Gross receivable	37,170	70,490
Less: unearned finance income	(1,146)	(3,557)
	36,024	66,933

Accounting policy for lease receivable

The Group's contractual arrangement under the lease-to-own agreement with a customer is classified as a finance lease for accounting purposes. Under a finance lease, substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the leased asset are transferred by the Group to the lessee. The Group recognises at the beginning of the lease term as an asset an amount equal to the present value of the contractual lease payments plus any expected secondary income; these amounts are discounted at the interest rate under the terms of the lease agreement. Any over or under in recovery of this secondary income is recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Range International Limited
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31 December 2024

Note 11. Right-of-use assets

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements - right-of-use	-	640,440
Translation differences	-	(54,630)
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(119,519)
Disposal	-	(466,291)
	-	-
Office Lease - right-of-use	-	275,563
Lease Modifications (No renewal after first term)	-	(120,251)
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(71,194)
Disposal	-	(67,851)
Translation differences	-	(16,267)
	-	-
Total right-of-use assets	-	-

In May 2023, existing lease in Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd has been disposed as part of sales to a related party, Shell Cove Investment Corporation Pty Ltd.

In November 2023, existing leasehold land and building of PT Repal International Indonesia has been disposed off as part of sales of leasehold land and building to an external party.

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Leasehold improvements	Office lease	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated			
Balance at 1 January 2023	484,590	79,592	564,182
Exchange differences	623	651	1,274
Depreciation expense	(18,922)	(12,392)	(31,314)
Disposal	(466,291)	(67,851)	(534,142)
Balance at 31 December 2023	-	-	-

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

The Group has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. The lease of the factory rented in Surabaya, Indonesia has an expiry of 31 December 2025.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Plant and equipment - at cost	6,887,218	6,946,842
Less: Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(5,590,121)	(5,162,990)
	<u>1,297,097</u>	<u>1,783,852</u>
Capital work-in-progress - at cost	80,643	-
Leased pallets - at cost	157,012	163,908
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(108,996)	(80,225)
	<u>48,016</u>	<u>83,683</u>
	<u><u>1,425,756</u></u>	<u><u>1,867,535</u></u>

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Plant & equipment	Land & buildings	Capital work-in-progress	Leased pallets	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2023	2,701,430	1,163,422	-	120,892	3,985,744
Disposal	(152,280)	(967,749)	-	-	(1,120,029)
Exchange differences	36,940	(91,376)	-	1,868	(52,568)
Impairment of assets	(19,813)	-	-	-	(19,813)
Depreciation expense	(782,425)	(104,297)	-	(39,077)	(925,799)
Balance at 31 December 2023	1,783,852	-	-	83,683	1,867,535
Additional	240,772	-	82,274	-	323,046
Disposal	(6,839)	-	-	-	(6,839)
Exchange differences	(64,682)	-	(1,631)	(2,938)	(69,251)
Reversal impairment of assets	92,729	-	-	-	92,729
Depreciation expense	(748,735)	-	-	(32,729)	(781,464)
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>1,297,097</u>	-	80,643	48,016	<u>1,425,756</u>

All assets as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are owned by the Group.

In June 2024, Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd repurchased fixed assets that had been sold to Shell Cove Investment Corporation Pty Ltd (related party) in May 2023. These repurchase of the fixed assets were required by ASX to be for the same value as they had been sold in the prior year. These fixed assets, specifically the extruder, were relocated in Q3 2024 for used by Re-Pal Indonesia. The forklift was sold in late Q4 2024 for \$9,325 (AU\$ 15,000) for settlement in Q1 2025. The generator is to be auctioned in Q1 2025.

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The cost of the asset also includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation, and the cost of major inspections.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Management has reclassified depreciation of plant and equipment utilised directly in the production processes from cost of sales to depreciation and amortisation expense. Both current year and prior year amounts have been reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Useful life of plant and equipment including machinery is between 4 to 10 years, while office furniture and fixtures are between 4 and 8 years.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Group. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment, and intangibles tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. An impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill 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 amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the 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 repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when incurred.

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Note 13. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade payables	326,491	117,743
Other payable	363,073	263,524
	689,564	381,267
	689,564	381,267

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Other Payables also includes customer advances (\$246,743) and accrued expenses (\$50,982).

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Accounting policy for trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Note 14. Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Tax provisioning	473,668	486,397
Employee benefits	114,340	99,753
	588,008	586,150
	588,008	586,150

Tax Provisions

The Company's FY2018 tax assessment appeal process is expected to extend longer than 12 months, and as such they have been classified as non-current liabilities.

Accounting policy for provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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Note 14. Provisions (continued)

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-employment obligations

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan in Indonesia and defined contribution pension plans. The Defined benefit plan provides benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for life. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement.

Note 15. Capital commitments and contingencies

In January 2023, the Group received tax assessments from the Indonesian Directorate General of Taxes ("IDGT") which stated that the Group's Indonesian subsidiary, PT Repal Internasional Indonesia, owes a total of US\$3,251,192 equivalent of taxes, made up of withholding taxes of IDR 7,517,756,000 (US\$465,934 equivalent) and Value Added Tax of IDR 44,939,552,654 (US\$2,785,258 equivalent).

Withholding taxes ("WHT")

The WHT assessment has arisen because the IDGT has contended that Range International Limited is not in a position to provide a non-interest-bearing loan to PT Repal Internasional Indonesia, as the shareholder loan must meet the criteria outlined in Article 12 Government Regulation No.94 Year 2010. The loan provider must not be recording losses.

The Group has provided US\$465,934 (which is made up of WHT amounting to IDR 4,698,597,500 and a 60% administrative sanction amounting to IDR 2,819,158,500) of WHT liability for the year ended 31 December 2024 (US\$486,397 for the year ended 31 December 2023) and has classified this amount as a non-current liability as the Group believes it is likely that the tax appeal will not be settled within 12 months due to the appeals process in the unlikely event that the Group loses its next stage of proceedings.

The Group has engaged legal representation to appeal the WHT assessment and believes that the appeal will be successful. The hearings for the WHT appeal were concluded in January 2025. The decision of the WHT appeal is expected to be handed down by the Jakarta Tax Court are expected in Q2 2025. As per management, if the outcome of the WHT appeal at Jakarta Tax Court is not satisfactory, the PT Re-Pal Internasional Indonesia will appeal to the Supreme Court. Management believes that the PT Re-Pal Internasional Indonesia has a strong and valid case and no monetary obligations will be paid until the case has been decided by the Supreme Court. The Decision from the Supreme Court is unlikely to be handed down before the fourth quarter of 2026 for WHT. The WHT plus 60% administrative sanction, in total amounting to IDR7,517,756,000, will be payable by PT Re-Pal Internasional Indonesia should the Company lose its tax appeal case at the Supreme Court. Although the amount potentially payable in relation to WHT has been accrued, based on the expert legal advice, the advice to the Board is that PT Re-Pal Internasional Indonesia should be successful in its appeal.

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Note 15. Capital commitments and contingencies (continued)

Value Added Tax ("VAT")

The VAT assessment has arisen due to the contended wrongful assumption that the Plant and Equipment owned by PT RePal Internasional Indonesia was disposed of, instead of actually being written down (processed as credit journal entries) in the general ledger. Additionally, these assets are located in a bonded zone since 2018 and there was no possibility of any fixed assets to leave the area without the consent or knowledge or approval from the Indonesian Customs.

The Group has engaged legal representation to appeal the VAT assessment which has been filed. The case has not yet commenced. No court date has been advised. The VAT amount of IDR44,939,552,654 does not include the 60% administrative sanction imposed by the Indonesian Tax Tribunal, should PT RePal Internasional Indonesia ("Company") lose its tax appeal case at the Supreme Court. The administrative sanction is in addition to the amount being appealed stated above of IDR44,939,552,654 which can amount to IDR26,963,731,592. Therefore, total amount payable will be IDR 71,903,284,246 (US\$4,456,412 equivalent) should the appeal be unsuccessful.

The Group firmly believes the PT RePal Internasional Indonesia's appeal will be successful. No amount has been provided for VAT as the Group is of a view that there is a highly probability of success in this case.

In the opinion of the Directors, apart from the above the Company did not have any other contingencies and commitments at 31 December 2024.

Note 16. Issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	939,290,320	939,290,320	115,132,120	115,132,120

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. There are no shares authorised for issue that have not been issued at reporting date.

Capital risk management

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

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 16. Issued capital

Capital risk management (continued)

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

The Group would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current Company's share price at the time of the investment.

Note 17. Reserves

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Restructure reserve	(27,890,972)	(27,890,972)
Foreign currency reserve	(1,324,379)	(1,255,835)
Share-based payments reserve	820,280	795,603
	<u>(28,395,071)</u>	<u>(28,351,204)</u>

Foreign currency reserve

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the entity giving rise to such reserve.

The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to US dollars.

Share-based payments reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees and directors but not exercised. The Group shall not subsequently reverse the amount recognised for services received from an employee if the vested equity instruments are later forfeited or, in the case of share options, the options are not exercised.

Restructure reserve

The restructure reserve is the difference between the amount of Range International Holdings Limited's (RIHL, Singapore entity) share capital and the fair value of shares exchanged as part of the corporate restructure which took place in 2017.

Range International Limited
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Note 17. Reserves (continued)

Movements in reserves

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

	Restructure Reserve	Share based payment Reserve	Foreign Currency Reserve	Total
Consolidated	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2023	(27,890,972)	735,296	(1,347,601)	(28,503,277)
Foreign currency translation (continued and discontinued operations)	-	-	91,766	91,766
Share based payment transactions, net	-	60,307	-	60,307
Balance at 31 December 2023	(27,890,972)	795,603	(1,255,835)	(28,351,204)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	(68,544)	(68,544)
Share based payment transactions, net	-	24,677	-	24,677
Balance at 31 December 2024	(27,890,972)	820,280	(1,324,379)	(28,395,071)

Note 18. Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 19. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk management is carried out by the Audit Committee.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of each entity in the Group. Translation exposures arise from financial and non-financial items held by each entity within the Group with a functional currency that is different from the Group's presentation currency which is United States Dollars (USD).

The following table represent the financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

As at 31 December 2024, the foreign exchange rate between Indonesia Rupiah (IDR) and US dollar (USD) was 16,135 (2023: 15,456) and Australian dollar (AUD) with US Dollar was 1.6085 (2023: 1.4619).

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

	Foreign currency amount 2024	Foreign currency amount 2023	Amount in USD \$ 2024	Amount in USD \$ 2023
Financial Assets				
Trade, and other receivables				
- Indonesian Rupiah '000	2,961,749	375,298	183,563	24,282
- AU Dollar	15,000	674	9,326	461
Cash and cash equivalents				
- Indonesian Rupiah '000	4,709,053	18,277,563	291,857	1,182,555
- AU Dollar	64,898	30,107	40,347	20,593
Financial Liabilities				
Trade, and other payables				
- Indonesian Rupiah '000	(9,256,548)	(1,423,397)	(573,701)	(92,094)
- AU Dollar	(149,457)	(37,499)	(92,918)	(25,649)

The following table demonstrates the estimated sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the different exchange rates the Group is exposed to, with all other variables held constant, on a pre-tax basis.

	Pre-Tax Loss Higher/(lower)	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
USD/IDR exchange rate – increase (10%)	(9,828)	111,474
USD/IDR exchange rate – decrease (10%)	9,828	(111,474)
US/AUD exchange rate – increase (10%)	(4,324)	(3,976)
US/AUD exchange rate – decrease (10%)	4,324	3,976
	-	-

Price risk

The Group is not exposed to any significant commodity price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk includes cash flow and fair value interest rate risk arising from borrowings.

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group and Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit worthiness procedures and is arranged with each individual customer. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to impairment of trade and other receivables is not significant.

Exposure to credit risk

At the balance sheet date, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets presented on the balance sheet. The Group minimises credit risk by dealing with high credit rated counterparties, such as multi-national and large domestic companies particularly in the fast moving consumer goods sector.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions which are regulated.

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the country of its trade and other receivables on an ongoing basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Group's trade and other receivables (excluding prepayment) and lease receivables as at the date of the balance sheet from Indonesia is \$228,912 (2023: \$200,131), comprised of Trade and other receivables \$192,888, Finance lease receivable (current) \$25,985 and Finance lease receivable (non-current) \$10,039.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Group utilises a detailed cash flow model to manage its liquidity risk.

The operating and financial performance of the Group and its ability to grow, is partly reliant on its ability to manage all of its activities which generate cashflow and if needed, secure sufficient capital. There is a risk that the Group may not be able to access capital from debt or equity markets for future expansion or may only be able to do so on restricted terms. The inability to access required capital could have a material adverse impact on Group's business and financial condition.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's contractual cash flow financial liabilities at 31 December 2024 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade payables		
Not yet due	106,117	49,184
Under three months	164,634	68,559
Over three months	55,740	-
	326,491	117,743

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Note 20. Fair value measurement

Accounting policy for fair value measurement

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

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use.

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel (as outline in the remuneration report) of the Group is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Share-based payments	16,707	40,830
	16,707	40,830

The share-based payments relate to stock options granted in 2022 that expired in 2024.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 22. Remuneration of auditors

The auditors of the Group consist of Stantons International (for Australian entities) and Moore Rowland (for Asia-Pacific entities). During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor firms mentioned above, its network firms and unrelated firms.

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Audit services</i>		
Audit or review of the financial statements	87,408	99,180
Audit or review of financial statements - Indonesia	17,037	17,731
Review of historical pro forma	10,000	-
	114,445	116,911
	114,445	116,911

Note 23. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Director related party:</i>		
Purchases of equipment Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd	84,960	-
Funds repaid by the Group	7,081	44,706
Reimbursement of utilities expense paid Group	-	9,240
Sales of equipment Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd	-	84,960
Funds advanced to the Group	-	51,787
Sale of stock Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd	-	27,176
Interest paid by the group	-	1,423
Interest received by the Group	-	461
	92,041	219,753
	92,041	219,753

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 23. Related party transactions (continued)

Loans to/from related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current borrowings:		
Loan from Richard Jenkins	-	7,081
Loan from PT Repal International Indonesia	353,415	72,504

A two year unsecured funding facility was provided by current directors and senior management to the Company on 24 December 2024. The facility of, in aggregate, A\$575,000 is currently undrawn.

Note 24. Parent entity information

Parent entity

Range International Limited is the parent company.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 25.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax	(375,752)	(314,691)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>(375,752)</u>	<u>(314,691)</u>

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 24. Parent entity information (continued)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Total current assets	57,761	33,066
Total assets	57,761	33,066
Total current liabilities	488,592	140,666
Total liabilities	488,592	140,666
Equity		
Issued capital	115,132,120	115,132,120
Restructure reserve	(15,671)	(15,671)
Foreign currency reserve	(1,042,309)	(1,070,153)
Share-based payments reserve	820,280	795,603
Accumulated losses	(115,325,251)	(114,949,499)
Total equity	(430,831)	(107,600)

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 or 31 December 2023.

PT Repal Intenational Indonesia provided a loan facility to the parent company on 12 December 2024 with a total limit of AUD \$800,000 at 5.50% interest p.a expiring on 31 December 2025. On 31 December 2024, AUD \$568,466 of the facility had been drawn down by the parent company.

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024 or 31 December 2023.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 or 31 December 2023.

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 25. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2024 %	2023 %
Trading			
Range International Holdings Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
PT RePal Internasional Indonesia	Indonesia	100%	100%
Re-Pal Australia Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%

Note 26. Events after the reporting period

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 27. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Loss after income tax benefit for the year	(1,434,464)	(1,856,303)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	781,464	957,114
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and inventory	(95,512)	19,813
Share-based payments	24,677	40,830
Foreign exchange differences	27,778	6,842
Non-cash items	-	381,173
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(57,770)	(6,171)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	(29,406)	8,675
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables	308,297	(54,628)
Decrease in other provisions	-	(60,431)
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	(80,679)	147,042
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(555,615)</u>	<u>(416,044)</u>

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 28. Discontinued operation

Since May 2023, Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd's operation has been discontinued.

The following table gives information about the results of discontinued operations:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue	-	27,176
Cost of sales	-	(18,258)
Gross margin	-	8,918
Other income	-	13,699
Expenses:		
Employee benefits expense	-	(32,960)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(12,392)
Impairment of assets	-	-
Loss on disposal of assets	-	(32,810)
Other expenses	-	(17,989)
Finance costs	-	(2,884)
Sales and marketing expense	-	(2,796)
Professional fees	-	(8,056)
Loss before income tax from discontinued operations	-	(87,270)
Income tax benefit	-	-
Loss for the period from discontinued operation	-	(87,270)
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Exchange differences on translating to presentation currency	-	(4,841)
Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations	-	(4,841)
Total comprehensive loss for the period from discontinued operations	-	(92,111)

The following table gives cash flows information relating to the discontinued operations:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Operating cash flow	-	(44,955)
Investing cash flow	-	93,456
Financing cash flow	-	(12,797)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash generated by discontinued operations	-	35,704

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 29. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Loss for period from continuing operations attributable to the owners of Range International Limited	(1,434,464)	(1,769,033)
Loss for period from discontinued operations attributable to the owners of Range International Limited	-	(87,270)
Loss for period attributable to the owners of Range International Limited	<u>(1,434,464)</u>	<u>(1,856,303)</u>
	2024	2023
	Shares on Issue	Shares on Issue
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	<u>939,290,320</u>	<u>939,290,320</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	<u>939,290,320</u>	<u>939,290,320</u>
	2024	2023
	U.S. cents	U.S. cents
Basic loss per share from continuing operations	(0.15)	(0.19)
Basic loss per share from discontinued operation	0.00	(0.01)
	<u>(0.15)</u>	<u>(0.20)</u>
Diluted loss per share from continuing operation	(0.15)	(0.19)
Diluted loss per share from discontinued operation	0.00	(0.01)
	<u>(0.15)</u>	<u>(0.20)</u>

Note 30. Share-based payment reserve

(a) Employee Option Plan

The Company has an Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) to assist in the motivation, retention and reward of certain employees (including Executive Directors) and Non-executive Directors. The ESOP was designed to align the interests of participants with the interests of shareholders by providing an opportunity for participants to receive an equity interest in the Company through the granting of options. Under the ESOP, eligible participants may be offered options which may be subject to vesting conditions set by the Board. Recent changes to legislation and regulations of ESOP will require the amendment to the existing ESOP to meet its purpose.

14,000,000 options were issued under the Employee Option Plan on the 31 May 2022 and expired on 31 May 2024. The expense for the period incurred on the amortization of the employee option was \$7,970 (31 December 2023: US \$19,477).

Range International Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 30. Share-based payment reserve (continued)

(b) Director Options

On 31 May 2022, at the Company's Annual General Meeting, shareholder's approved the issue of a further 9,000,000 options to Richard Jenkins, 5,000,000 options to Christopher Fong, and 3,000,000 options to Stephen Bowhill as part of their remuneration package and in lieu of Directors fees on the following terms:

- (i) The Director Options were issued on 31 May 2022 and will vest one year from date of shareholder approval.
- (ii) The Director Options were exercisable at AUD \$0.02 (2.0 cents) per share and expired on 31 May 2024.

The expense for the period incurred on the amortisation of the Director Options was \$16,707 (31 December 2023: US \$40,830).

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the plan and shareholder approved:

	Consolidated 2024 Average exercise price per share option	Consolidated 2024 Number of options	Consolidated 2023 Average exercise price per share option	Consolidated 2023 Number of options
	AUD \$		AUD \$	
As at 1 January	0.02	43,000,000	0.03	184,109,733
Granted during the year				
Lapsed during the year	0.02	(43,000,000)	0.02	(141,109,733)
	0.00	-	0.02	43,000,000

During the year ended 31 December 2024, no option were issued; 17,000,000 Director options, 12,000,000 shareholder approved and 14,000,000 options expired and no options vested during the period (31 December 2023:51,000,000 Director options, 9,000,000 Employee options, 45,000,017 shareholder options and 36,109,716 underwriter options expired and no options vested during the period). The Group recognised a share-based payment expense during the year of \$24,677 (2023: \$60,307).

The cost of the options are measured at fair value on grant date. The cost is then recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The amount recognised in the P&L for the period is the cumulative amount calculated each reporting period less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the period is nil (2023: 0.5 years).

Range International Limited
Consolidated entity disclosure statement
31 December 2024

Name of entity	Type of entity	Trustee, partner or participant in joint venture	% of share capital	Country of incorporation	Australian resident or foreign resident	Foreign jurisdictions of foreign residents
Range International Limited	Body Corporate	-	n/a	Australia	Australian	Australian
Range International Holdings Pte Ltd	Body Corporate	-	100.00	Singapore	Foreign	Singapore
PT RePal Internasional Indonesia*	Body Corporate	-	100.00	Indonesia	Foreign	Indonesia
Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd**	Body Corporate	-	100.00	Australia	Australian	Australian

* Range International Limited has control PT Repal International Indonesia through Range International Holdings Pte Ltd that has 98.30% of share capital of PT Repal International Indonesia.

** Range International Limited has control and own indirectly Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd through Range International Holdings Pte Ltd that has 100.00% of share capital of Re-Pal Australia Pty Ltd.

Basis of preparation

This Consolidated entity disclosure statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and includes information for each entity that was part of the Group as at the end of the financial year in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Range International Limited
Directors' declaration
31 December 2024

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations); the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.
- The audited remuneration report included in the director's report complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.



Richard Jenkins
Executive Chairman
19 March 2025

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
RANGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Report****Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Range International Limited ("the Company"), and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

Without modifying our opinion attention is drawn to the following:

As outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Group incurred an operating loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2024 of US\$1,434,464 (31 December 2023: US\$1,856,303), net operating cash outflows

of US\$555,615 (31 December 2023: cash outflows of US\$460,999) and net investing cash outflows of \$297,113 (31 December 2023: cash inflows of \$1,488,849).

The above events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matter described below to be Key Audit Matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Contingent Liability – Value Added Tax (“VAT”) and Provisions for Withholding Tax Assessment (“WHT”)</p> <p>In January 2023 the Group received tax assessments from the Indonesian Directorate General of Taxes (“IDGT”) which stated that the Group owes US\$3,251,192 of taxes, made up of Value Added Tax (“VAT”) of IDR 44,939,552,654 (US\$2,785,258 and does not include the 60% administrative sanction) and Withholding Taxes (“WHT”) and penalties of IDR 7,517,756,000 (US\$465,934).</p> <p>The Group has engaged in country legal representation to appeal the VAT and WHT assessments and believes that this appeal will be successful. The Group has provided US\$465,934 of WHT and penalties as a non-current liability. The amount provided is classified as non-current, as the Group believes it is likely that the tax appeal process will not be settled within 12 months. No amount has been provided for VAT.</p> <p>The VAT assessment has arisen due to the contended wrongful assumption that the Plant and Equipment owned by the Group's wholly owned subsidiary, PT RePal Internasional, was disposed of, instead of actually being written down (processed as credit journal entries) in the general ledger. Furthermore, we note that since 2018 these assets are located in a bonded zone and there was no possibility of any fixed assets to leave the area without the consent or knowledge or approval from the Indonesian Customs.</p> <p>The WHT assessment has purportedly arisen as it is contended by the IDGT, that Range International Limited was not in a position to provide non interest-bearing loans to PT Repal Internasional Indonesia. Per the IDGT, the shareholder loan must meet the criteria outlined in Article 12 Government Regulation No.94 Year 2010 that the shareholder that provides the loan (the creditor) is not in a loss making financial position.</p>	<p>Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Obtaining an understanding of the nature of events and transactions which had led to the potential VAT and WHT assessment; ii) Discussions with and obtaining the solicitors representation letter from the Tax Attorney representing PT Repal Internasional Indonesia in relation to the VAT and WHT tax appeals; iii) Obtaining the tax representation from the tax partner of the component auditor of PT Repal Internasional Indonesia to assess the veracity and likelihood of the potential appeal of both the VAT and WHT, and thus assessing the determination of the total consideration payable if any; iv) Assessing the nature of the two WHT and VAT assessments with regards to the requirements of AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets to ensure that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount; v) Ascertainment of the accuracy of the VAT and WHT tax assessment; and vi) Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosure in the financial statements.

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Key Audit Matters
How the matter was addressed in the audit
Revenue Recognition

The Group's revenue totalled US\$1,683,561 for the year ended 31 December 2024 as per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Group produces and sells pallets and revenue from the sale of pallets is recognised at a point in time when the product is physically transferred to the customer as disclosed per accounting policy in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition is a key audit matter due to the:

- significance of revenue to the financial report;
- judgement required by the Group in applying the requirements of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (AASB 15), such as:
 - Identify the contract with the customer
 - identifying the performance obligations under its contracts with customers;
 - determining the transaction price, applying the expected value approach based on the products costs, delivery charges and desired profit margin;
 - the method of allocating the transaction price in the contract to the performance obligations; and
 - identifying the timing of recognition of the revenue based on performance obligations satisfaction.

Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following:

- i) Obtaining an understanding of the revenue transaction cycle including identifying controls over revenue transaction and carrying out a walkthrough of the revenue class of transactions;
- ii) Assessing the revenue transactions to ensure compliance with the Group's accounting policy and AASB 15;
- iii) Performing substantive testing on revenue transactions by agreeing outward movements recorded in the inventory during the year to the relevant supporting documents and verified that the revenue has been correctly recorded in the general ledger and recognised when the performance obligation has been satisfied;
- iv) Performing cut-off testing to ensure that revenue transactions around the year-end have been recorded in the correct period; and
- v) Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Other Matter

The financial report of Range International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 was audited by another auditor who expressed a modified opinion on that report on 28 March 2024.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

- a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement); and
- b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct with *the Corporation Act 2001*, and
for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:
 - i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and
 - ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control.

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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 report 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.

We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. 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 report of the current period and are therefore 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 the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 10 to 15 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Range International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Stantons International Audit & Consulting Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Martin Michalik".

Martin Michalik
Director

West Perth, Western Australia
19 March 2025

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19 March 2025

Board of Directors
Range International Limited
Level 5, 137-139 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Directors

RE: RANGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Range International Limited.

As the Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Range International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD

Martin Michalik
Director



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Range International Limited
Shareholder information
31 December 2024

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 12 February 2025, unless otherwise stated.

There is one class of quoted securities, fully paid ordinary shares. There were 1,596 holders of fully paid ordinary shares in the Company and 6 holders of unquoted options. These were the only classes of equity securities on issue.

Distribution of equitable securities

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

	Ordinary Shares		% of total shares issued
	Number of holders	Number of shares	
1 to 1,000	97	38,588	-
1,001 to 5,000	194	601,012	0.06
5,001 to 10,000	130	1,067,137	0.11
10,001 to 100,000	589	27,792,755	2.96
100,001 and over	586	909,790,828	96.86
	1,596	939,290,320	100.00

Marketable Parcel

There are 1054 shareholders with less than a marketable parcel (basis price of \$0.004) as at 12 February 2025.

On-Market Buy-Back

There is no on-market buy-back scheme in operation for the Company's quoted shares.

Range International Limited
Shareholder information
31 December 2024

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

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

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total Shares Issued
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	58,911,639	6.27
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	57,008,971	6.07
SHELL COVE INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LIMITED	36,547,432	3.89
PEJAY PTY LIMITED	35,000,000	3.73
KIZOZ PTY LTD <SUPERFUND A/C>	33,734,599	3.59
SHELL COVE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED <THE BLACK MARLIN FUND A/C>	30,000,000	3.19
MR CHRISTOPHER FONG	29,374,518	3.13
MR MATTHEW GRAHAME BROWN <ALLUVION DISCRETIONARY A/C>	15,635,609	1.66
T C WOLLASTON & CO PTY LTD	15,000,000	1.60
MR LINDSAY BARTLEY RUNDLE	14,000,000	1.49
T & J SHAW PTY LTD <T & J SHAW SUPER FUND A/C>	12,796,416	1.36
MRS KIRSTEN LOUISE BAILEY & MR MATTHEW RUSSELL BAILEY <BAILEY SUPER FUND A/C>	12,597,864	1.34
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	12,510,000	1.33
SRI WIDATI ERNAWAN PUTRI	11,526,575	1.23
DUBADA PTY LIMITED	10,000,000	1.06
MR BRUCE MATON	9,611,018	1.02
MRS ELENITA RAMOS KNOX	8,643,172	0.92
COLNEBROOK PTY LTD <SHAWASHA HILLS SUPER FUNDA/C>	8,336,068	0.89
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	8,315,046	0.89
RONALD OOSTERLING	7,500,000	0.80
	427,048,993	45.47

Distribution of Unquoted Equity Securities

There are no unquoted equity securities on 12 February 2025.

Substantial holders

As at 12 February 2025, the following shareholders have disclosed a substantial shareholder notice in the company to the ASX:

	Ordinary shares		
	Number held	% of total shares issued	Date of ASX Notice
Richard Jenkins combined holdings Kizoz Pty Ltd, Shell Cove Investment Corporation Pty Ltd and Shell Cove Capital Management Limited	100,282,031	10.68%	27/12/23

Range International Limited
Shareholder information
31 December 2024

Voting rights

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

Ordinary shares

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Unlisted Options

There are no voting rights attached to Unlisted Options.

There are no other classes of equity securities which have voting rights.

Restricted securities

There are no restricted securities on issue.

Corporate Governance

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement as at 31 December 2024 as approved by the Board can be viewed at <https://www.rangeinternational.com/corporate-governance/>

Stock Exchange on which the Company's Securities are Quoted

The Company's listed equity securities are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Review of operations

A review of operations is contained in the Director's Report.