

APPENDIX 4E (RULE 4.3A)

PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL REPORT RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

Results for announcement to the Market

for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Reporting period (item 1)				
- Report for the financial year ended:	30 June 2024			
- Previous corresponding period is the year months ended:	30 June 2023			
2. Results for announcement to the market		Movement	Percentage %	Amount \$'000
- Increase in revenues from ordinary activities (item 2.1)	↓	100.00	to	-
- Increase in loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members (item 2.2)	↑	127.07	to	(24,168,141)
- Increase in loss after tax attributable to members (item 2.3)	↑	127.07	to	(24,168,141)
2.1. Dividends (item 2.4)		Amount per Security	Franked amount per security	
		¢	%	
- Interim dividend		nil	n/a	
- Final dividend		nil	n/a	
- Record date for determining entitlements to the dividend (item 2.5)	n/a			
2.2. Brief explanation of any of the figures reported above necessary to enable the figures to be understood (item 2.6):				
a. As detailed in note 11 <i>Discontinued operations</i> , the Group's main trading activity was placed in receivership. Revenues and expenses of this activity is aggregated into discontinued operations and do not form part of continuing activities.				
b. EBITDA loss of 523K from continuing operations., refer to section 5.3 <i>Financial Review</i> of the Directors' Report for details.				
3. Preliminary Final Report				
3.1. Statement of comprehensive income (item 3): Refer to Consolidated statement of profit or loss on page 12				
3.2. Statement of financial position (item 4): Refer to Consolidated statement of financial position on page 14				
3.3. Statement of cash flows (item 5): Refer to Consolidated statement of cash flows on page 16				
3.4. Statement of changes in equity (item 6): Refer to Consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 15				
4. Dividends (item 7) and returns to shareholders including distributions and buy backs (item 14.2)				
Nil.				
4.1. Details of dividend or distribution reinvestment plans in operation are described below (item 8): Not applicable				
5. Ratios		Current Period	Previous corresponding Period	
		\$'000	\$'000	
5.1. Financial Information relating to 5.2 and 5.3:				
Earnings for the period attributable to owners of the parent		(24,168,141)	(10,643,395)	
Net assets		(1,291,674)	(360,755)	
Less: Intangible assets (including net deferred tax balances)		-	(1,127,158)	
Net tangible asset deficit		(1,291,674)	(1,487,913)	

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for the year ended 30 June 2024

5 Ratios (cont.)	Current Period No.	Previous corresponding Period No.
Fully paid ordinary shares	376,404,857	376,404,857
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period used in calculation of basic earnings per share (EPS)	376,404,857	376,404,857
	¢	¢
5.2. Net tangible assets backing per share (item 9):	(0.34)	(0.40)
5.3. Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent (item 14.1):	(0.14)	(0.17)
As at 30 June 2024 the Group has no unissued shares under options (2023: Nil).		

6. Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period (item 10):	
6.1. Control gained over entities	
- Name of entities (item 10.1)	Nil
- Date(s) of gain of control (item 10.2)	N/A
6.2. Loss of control of entities	
- Name of entities (item 10.1)	PT Inetindo Infocom (<i>see note 11.2</i>)
- Date(s) of loss of control (item 10.2)	30 November 2023
6.3. Contribution to consolidated profit (loss) from ordinary activities after tax by the controlled entities to the date(s) in the current period when control was gained / lost (item 10.3).	\$15,640K loss to EBITDA
6.4. Profit (loss) from ordinary activities after tax of the controlled entities for the whole of the previous corresponding period (item 10.3)	\$11,091K loss to EBITDA

7. Details of associates and joint venture (item 11):		Current period \$'000	Previous corresponding Period \$'000
- Name of entities (item 11.1)	Nil		
- Percentage holding in each of these entities (item 11.2)	N/A		
- Aggregate share of profits (losses) of these entities (item 11.3)		N/A	N/A

8. Any other significant information needed by an investor to make an informed assessment of the entity's financial performance and financial position (item 12):
Refer to *Operations Review* on page 1 of the accompanying Annual Report.

9. The financial information provided in the Appendix 4E is based on the annual report (attached), which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (item 13).

10. A commentary on the results for the period (item 14):
Refer to *Operations Review* on page 1 of the accompanying Annual Report.

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PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL REPORT RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

Results for announcement to the Market

for the year ended 30 June 2024

11. The preliminary final report has been prepared based on the 30 June 2024 accounts which have been audited by an independent audit firm in accordance with the requirements of section 302 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). (item 15)

The auditor has audited the financial statements and is expressing a disclaimer of conclusion on the following basis:

As referred to in Note 10, included in the consolidated group were three foreign subsidiaries at 30 June 2023, namely:

- *PT Inetindo Infocom, an entity incorporated in Indonesia and the main operating entity in the Group;*
- *Story-i Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore; and*
- *PT Menara Gemerlap Kulinari, incorporated in Indonesia.*

According to Note 11, PT Inetindo Infocom entered into receivership on 30 November 2023 and has been reported as a discontinued operation in the financial report at balance date.

The collective net losses after tax for these subsidiaries (including the discontinued operation) for the year ended 30 June 2024 is \$23,585,992, which represented 98% of the Group's loss after tax. The net asset deficiency for these subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024 is \$1,291,674 which is significant to the Group's net asset deficiency.

We were not provided with sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support;

- *the profit and loss, financial position and cashflows of these subsidiaries at the date they discontinued operations which are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group;*
- *the profit and loss, financial position and cashflows of the Company; and*
- *the remuneration of the three directors included in the Remuneration Report.*

As a result of these matters, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary and therefore the impact on Group's statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended.

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Limited

ABN 56 163 916 989

and its controlled entities

Annual Report
30 June 2024

Corporate directory

Current Directors

Michael Pixley	<i>Non-executive Director</i>
Stuart Usher	<i>Non-executive Director</i>
Kam Leong Chan	<i>Non-executive Director (appointed on 2 September 2024)</i>

Company Secretary

Stuart Usher

Registered Office

Street: Level 1, 247 Oxford Street
Leederville WA 6007

Postal: PO Box 52
WEST PERTH WA 6872

Telephone: +61 (0)8 6141 3500

Facsimile: +61 (0)8 6141 3599

Email: investor@story-i.com

Website: www.story-i.com.au

Share Registry

Automic Pty Ltd

Street: Level 5, 126 Phillip Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Postal: GPO Box 5193
Sydney NSW 2001

Telephone: 1300 288 664 (within Australia)
+61 (0)2 9698 5414 (International)

Email: hello@automicgroup.com.au

Website: https://investor.automic.com.au

Auditor

Stantons

Street: Level 2, 40 Kings Park Road
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Telephone: +61 (0)8 9481 3188

Website: www.stantons.com.au

Securities Exchange

Australian Securities Exchange

Street: Level 40, Central Park, 152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Telephone: 131 ASX (131 279) (within Australia)

Telephone: +61 (0)2 9338 0000

Facsimile: +61 (0)2 9227 0885

Website: www.asx.com.au

ASX Code SRY

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Directors' report

Your directors present their report on the Group, consisting of Story-i Limited (**Story-i or the Company**) and its controlled entities PT Inetindo Infocom and Story-I Pte Ltd (collectively **the Group**), for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 (**FY2024**).

Story-i is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:SRY).

1. Directors

The names of Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Ⓢ Michael Pixley | <i>Non-Executive Director</i> |
| Ⓢ Stuart Douglas Usher | <i>Non-Executive Director</i> |
| Ⓢ Kam Leong Chan | <i>Non-Executive Director (appointed 2 September 2024)</i> |
| Ⓢ Michael Chan | <i>Executive Director (resigned 2 September 2024)</i> |
| Ⓢ Djohan Widodo | <i>Chairman (resigned 29 August 2023)</i> |
| Ⓢ Han Peng Lee | <i>Non-Executive Director (resigned 29 August 2023)</i> |

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated. For additional information of Directors including details of the qualifications of Directors please refer to paragraph 7 *Information relating to the directors* of this Directors' Report.

2. Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Ⓢ Stuart Douglas Usher | Refer to paragraph 7 <i>Information relating to the directors</i> below. |
|------------------------|--|

3. Dividends paid or recommended

There were no dividends paid or recommended during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

4. Significant Changes in the state of affairs

The Group ceased its principal activities of operating as an Apple Authorised Reseller and IT life style product retailer with 23 stores in 10 cities throughout Indonesia (refer also 5.2.a *Sale of Apple Reseller Business* and 5.2.b *Receivership of Business* below).

5. Operating and financial review

5.1. Nature of Operations Principal Activities

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Group ceased its principal activities of operating as an Apple Authorised Reseller and IT life style product retailer with 23 stores in 10 cities throughout Indonesia (refer also 5.2.a *Sale of Apple Reseller Business* and 5.2.b *Receivership of Business* below).

5.2. Operations Review

Business conditions continued to deteriorate during the 2023 financial year, due to inflationary pressures and rising interest rates. This affected consumer sentiment resulting in an overall decline in store sales.

The Indonesian business faced four years of losses due to weak consumer sentiment during and after the pandemic, COVID-related disruptions, low margins, and rising funding costs from recent interest rate hikes. After failing to sell the business to NextGen Retail Inc., as announced on 30 November 2023, and unsuccessful talks with other buyers, the Board will proceed with liquidation, expected to take up to two years (refer also (refer also 5.2.a *Sale of Apple Reseller Business* and 5.2.b *Receivership of Business* below).

Directors' report

a. *Sale of Apple Reseller Business*

Subsequent to year end, the Company initially announced on 10 July 2023 that it had agreed, subject to shareholder approval, which was subsequently received on 21 August 2023, to sell the whole of its Apple reseller business in Indonesia to NextGen Retail Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary and lifestyle vertical of Society Pass Inc. (NASDAQ: **SOPA**).

The terms of the agreement were as follows:

- Story-I to sell all the shares in its 95% Indonesian subsidiary, PT Inetindo;
- consideration was \$2,787,173, payable on completion;
- sale must be approved by Story-I shareholders at a general meeting;
- all regulatory approvals, if any, to be obtained; and
- other conditions customary for a transaction of this nature.

On 21 August 2023, shareholders voted to approve the sale.

One of the primary conditions of the agreement was that SOPA had to replace the personal and corporate guarantees for the credit facilities to PT Inetindo. This condition was not met. On 28 November 2023, the Board of Story-i agreed to terminate the business sale process.

b. *Receivership of Business*

The Company's Apple reseller business in Indonesia was placed into receivership. Messrs. Sammy Arter and Sri Damayanti have been appointed as the receivers for PII.

The outstanding debt owed by PII to creditors totals IDR 38.2 billion, equivalent to AUD 3.58 million. These liabilities are at the subsidiary level, and there are no claims on Story-i itself as the 95% shareholding in PII is held through Story-i Pte Ltd, a Singapore investment holding company. There is an inter-company loan of approximately AUD \$3.5 million due from PII to Story-i. The receivers will be working closely with PII and its creditors.

The Indonesian business had been experiencing losses for the past four years due to a combination of factors, including poor sentiment in the consumer discretionary segment during and after the pandemic, regular business interruptions due to COVID, low margins, and increased funding costs resulting from significant interest rate rises in the past year. Following the announcement dated 30 November 2023 regarding the termination of the sale of the business to NextGen Retail Inc., a subsidiary of SOPA, the Board engaged in discussions with other potential buyers but was ultimately unsuccessful, and proceeded to liquidate the business, a process that can last up to two years.

5.3. Financial Review

a. *Operating Results*

The Group incurred a loss (from discontinued and continuing operations) for the year of \$24.11 million (2023: \$11.80 million loss) and incurred a loss from continuing operations for the year of \$0.52 million (2023: \$0.65 million* loss). The 2024 loss included discontinued operations of \$23.59 million.

As detailed in 5.2.b *Receivership of Business*, the Indonesian business suffered four years of losses due to pandemic-related disruptions, low margins, and rising interest rates. After a failed sale and unsuccessful buyer discussions, the Board will liquidate the business over the next two years.

b. *Financial position*

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

The net assets of the Group have decreased from 30 June 2023 by \$0.93 million to \$1.29 million at 30 June 2024 (June 2023: \$0.36 million).

As at 30 June 2024, the Group's cash and cash equivalents decreased from 30 June 2023 by \$2.42 million to \$0.02 at 30 June 2024 (June 2023: \$2.44 million), due to the deconsolidation that resulted from the matters detailed in 5.2.b *Receivership of Business*. The Group had a working capital deficit of \$1.29 million (June 2023: \$4.44 million working capital deficit).

* Certain amounts have been re-stated to separately show those operations classified as discontinued in the current year as detailed in note 11 *Discontinued operations*.

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Directors' report

5.4. Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

a. Status of financial reports

Due to the Indonesian business entering receivership and the termination of all staff, there has been a substantial delay in obtaining financial information. The transition has created significant challenges in accessing and compiling the necessary data, but we are working diligently to resolve these issues.

b. Fund raising and recapitalisation

The Company is actively progressing plans to recapitalise and raise funds, while also searching for new investment opportunities. We are focused on remaining listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and are committed to navigating this period of transition effectively. Subsequent to balance date, the Company raised \$200,000 in convertible notes.

c. Director appointment and resignation

On 2 September 2024, Mr Michael Chan tendered his resignations as director of the Company, and Mr Kam Leong Chan was appointed as a director on the same date.

5.5. Environmental Regulations

The Group ensures the appropriate standard of environmental care is achieved and, in doing so, that it is aware of and is in compliance with all environmental legislation. The Directors of the Company are not aware of any breach of environmental legislation for the year.

The Directors have considered the enacted *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (the NGER Act) which introduced a single national reporting framework for the reporting and dissemination of information about the greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projects, and energy use and production of corporations. At the current stage of development, the Directors have determined that the NGER Act has no effect on the Group for the current, nor subsequent, financial year. The Directors will reassess this position as and when the need arises.

5.6. Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

As detailed above in 5.2.a *Sale of Apple Reseller Business* and 5.2.b *Receivership of Business* above, and in note 15 *Events subsequent to reporting date* on page 45, the Group has had the following subsequent events:

- ④ Raising of 200,000 in convertible notes.
- ④ On 2 September 2024, Mr Michael Chan tendered his resignations as director of the Company, and Mr Kam Leong Chan was appointed as a director on the same date.

There are no other significant after balance date events that are not covered in this Directors' Report or within the financial statements as disclosed in note 15 *Events subsequent to reporting date* on page 45.

6. Risk Management

The Board is responsible for ensuring that risks and opportunities are identified in a timely manner and that activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the Board.

6.1. Key Business Risks

The Group is subject to various risk factors. Some of these are specific to its business activities while others are of a more general nature. Individually, or in combination, these risk factors may affect the future operating and financial performance of the Group.

a. Risk of Securing a Suitable New Investment or Main Undertaking

The Company is currently classified as suspended from official quotation on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), pending the identification and completion of a new investment or principal undertaking that satisfies ASX Listing Rules, including Chapter 11 requirements. There is a risk that the Company may not be able to identify, secure, or complete a transaction that is acceptable to ASX or that satisfies shareholder approval requirements.

Failure to secure a suitable project or investment may result in prolonged suspension from trading, potential delisting, and a decline in shareholder value. Even where a potential acquisition is identified, there remains a risk that due diligence, regulatory approvals, or capital raising efforts may delay or prevent the transaction from proceeding.

The Board continues to actively assess opportunities that meet the strategic, financial, and regulatory requirements necessary for the Company to resume trading on the ASX. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful within a specific timeframe.

Directors' report

b. *Regulatory and compliance risk*

New or evolving regulations and international standards are outside the Company's control and are often complex and difficult to predict. The potential development of international opportunities can be jeopardised by changes to fiscal or regulatory regimes, adverse changes to tax laws, difficulties in interpreting or complying with local laws, material differences in sustainability standards and practices, or changes to existing political, judicial or administrative policies and changing community expectations.

7. Information relating to the directors

⊕ Michael Pixley

- Non-Executive Director (*appointed 20 January 2015*)
Independent

Qualifications

- B.Bus

Experience

- Mr Pixley has worked as a merchant banker specialising in strategic corporate development, joint ventures and acquisitions. He has over 30 years' experience in the Asian business sector and has extensive network and relationships with key personnel in government, corporate and private sectors in the Asia pacific region.

Mr Pixley was part of the management team of a prominent Asian group that over a period of 10 years oversaw the development of industrial properties throughout China, developments in Australia and the expansion of industrial manufacturing plants in Asia.

Interest in Shares and Options

- 988,750 Ordinary Shares

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year

- Eneco Refresh Ltd (August 2016 to present) (ASX: ERG)
Credit Intelligence Ltd (March 2020 to present) (ASX: CI1)
Red Ridge Group (October 2020 to present) (NSX: RRG)

⊕ Stuart Douglas Usher

- Non-Executive Director (*appointed 29 August 2022*)
Independent

Qualifications

- B.Bus, CPA, Grad Dip CSP, MBA, AGIA, ACIS

Experience

- Mr Usher is a CPA and Chartered Company Secretary with 25 years of extensive experience in the management and corporate affairs of public listed companies. He holds an MBA from the University of Western Australia and has extensive experience across many industries focusing on Corporate & Financial Management, Strategy & Planning, Mergers & Acquisitions, and Investor Relations & Corporate Governance.

Interest in Shares and Options

- Nil

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year

- Tian Poh Resources Limited (*resigned 17 September 2024*)

⊕ Kam Leong Chan

- Non-Executive Director (*appointed 2 September 2024*)
Independent

Qualifications

- CPA, MBA

Experience

- Mr Chan is a CPA with 18 years of extensive experience in accounting and management of corporate affairs. He holds an MBA from the University of Technology, Sydney and has extensive experience focusing on Corporate and Financial Management, Tax Planning, Budgeting and Corporate Reporting. He is a Director of True Elite Business Services that provides accounting, tax planning, and company secretarial services.

Interest in Shares and Options

- Nil

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year

- Nil

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Directors' report

Former directors

Michael Chan

- Executive Director (*resigned 2 September 2024*)
Non-independent
- **Qualifications and experience** Mr Chan is the founder of Story-i. Starting with 1 store in mid-2010, he has built up the company to its current network of 28 stores in over 10 cities in Indonesia. His primary responsibility is working with the management team to expand the store network in Indonesia and development of the educational market in Indonesia.

He has over 22 years of business experience and has held various management positions in companies within the telecommunications and IT industry in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Interest in Shares and Options ● 47,509,646 Ordinary Shares

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year ● None

Djohan Widodo

- Chairman (*resigned 29 August 2023*)
Non-independent
- **Qualifications** Master of Science in Industrial Engineering from the University of Southern California.
- **Experience** Mr Widodo is currently the Chief Executive Officer of PT Senopati and PT Wima Tiga Berlian, part of the Senopati Group, whose activities include logistics, warehousing and distribution of automotive parts for Mitsubishi vehicles in Indonesia. Mr Widodo has over 16 years of working experience with the group.

Interest in Shares and Options ● Nil (*at date of resignation*)

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year ● None

Han Peng Lee

- Non-Executive Director (*resigned 29 August 2023*)
Independent
- **Qualifications** B. Laws
- **Experience** Mr Lee is an experienced corporate executive having 15 years' experience in improving processes and cost cutting while efficiently managing office environments. Mr Lee has held the position of General Manager of HH Cement Sdn Bhd and has previously been employed by Chop Hock Huat and Standard Chartered Bank

Interest in Shares and Options ● 19,309,090 Ordinary Shares (*at date of resignation*)

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year ● None

8. Meetings of directors and committees

During the financial year, three meetings of Directors (including committees of Directors) were held. Attendances by each Director during the year are stated in the following table.

	DIRECTORS' MEETINGS		REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE		FINANCE AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE		AUDIT COMMITTEE	
	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended
Michael Pixley	3	3						
Stuart Usher	3	3						
Kam Leong Chan	Nil	N/A						
Michael Chan	3	3						
Djohan Widodo	1	1						
Han Peng Lee	1	1						

At the date of this report, the Audit, Nomination, and Finance and Operations Committees comprise the full Board of Directors. The Directors believe the Company is not currently of a size nor are its affairs of such complexity as to warrant the establishment of these separate committees. Accordingly, all matters capable of delegation to such committees are considered by the full Board of Directors.

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Directors' report

9. Indemnifying officers or auditor

9.1. Indemnification

The Group has agreed to indemnify all the directors of Story-i for any liabilities to another person (other than the Group or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors of the Company and its controlled entities, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

10. Options

10.1. Unissued shares under option

At the date of this report, there are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option (2023: Nil).

No person entitled to exercise the option has or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

10.2. Shares issued on exercise of options

No shares have been issued by the Company during the financial year as a result of the exercise of options (2023: nil).

11. Non-audit services

During the year, Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd (**Stantons**), the Company's auditor, provided no other services apart from their statutory audits (2023: \$nil). Details of remuneration paid to the auditors can be found within the financial statements at Note 19 *Auditors' Remuneration* on page 48.

In the event that non-audit services are provided by Stantons, the Board has established certain procedures to ensure that the provision of non-audit services are compatible with, and do not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). These procedures include:

- non-audit services will be subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and will be reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- ensuring non-audit services do not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

12. Proceedings on behalf of Group

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) 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.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

13. Corporate Governance

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the directors of Story-i Limited support and have substantially adhered to the best practice recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council. For a detailed analysis of the Company's Corporate Governance Policies, visit the corporate governance section of our website at www.story-i.com.au.

14. Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) for the year ended 30 June 2024 has been received and can be found on page 11 of the annual report.

15. Remuneration report (audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and key management personnel of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2024. The information in this remuneration report has been audited as required by s308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Directors' report

15.1. Key management personnel (KMP)

This remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for KMP who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether Executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and includes those Executives in the Parent and the Group receiving the highest remuneration. KMP comprise the Directors of the Company and key executive personnel:

D Directors

- Michael Pixley Non-Executive Director
- Stuart Douglas Usher Non-Executive Director (*appointed on 29 August 2022*)
- Michael Chan Executive Director

D Former KMP included in current and/or comparative information:

- Djohan Widodo Chairman (*resigned 29 August 2023*)
- Han Peng Lee Non-Executive Director (*resigned 29 August 2023*)
- Kiap Khee Lim Non-Executive Director (*resigned on 29 August 2022*)
- Damien Kwok Chief Executive Officer – PT Inetindo Infocom (*no longer deemed KMP on 1 July 2023*)

Kam Leong Chan was appointed subsequent to balance date and is not included in the remuneration for the current or comparative period. Mr Michael Chan resigned this same date.

15.2. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

a. Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy of Story-I Limited aligns director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and, where the Board believes it appropriate, may also include specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Group's ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the Group.

The Board policy is to remunerate directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to directors and reviews their remuneration annually based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required.

b. Remuneration committee

Currently the responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are undertaken by the full Board.

The Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Group is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors, the CEO and the executive team.

The Remuneration Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of directors and executives on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with an overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality KMP.

c. Remuneration structure

The remuneration policy setting out the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives was developed by the Board.

(1) Non-executive director remuneration

Non-executive director remuneration is adjusted from time to time by the Board.

The remuneration of non-executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2024 is detailed in section 15.4 of this remuneration report. The non-executive directors were paid up to \$36,000 per annum in FY2024.

(2) Executive remuneration

All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as ability and experience). The Board reviews executive packages annually by reference to the economic entity's performance, executive performance, and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries. The performance of any executive directors is measured against the objective of promoting growth in shareholder value.

d. Voting and comments made at the Company's 2023 Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The Company is yet to hold its 2023 AGM. The Group did not employ a remuneration consultant during the year.

15.3. Performance Based Remuneration

a. Short-term and long-term incentive structure

The Board may exercise discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses, and options. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth. Executives may, where the Board believes it appropriate, participate in employee share and option arrangements.

There was nil performance-based remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: Nil).

b. Statutory performance indicators

The Group aims to align our executive remuneration to our strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder wealth. Reported below are measures of the Group's financial performance over the last five years as required by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). However, these are not necessarily consistent with the measures used in determining the variable amounts of remuneration to be awarded to KMPs. As a consequence, there may not always be a direct correlation between the statutory key performance measures and the variable remuneration awarded.

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Profit or (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company (\$'000)	(24,168)	(10,643)	(2,166)	(2,314)	(504)
Basic earnings per share (cents) <i>Continuing operations</i>	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.58)	(0.62)	(0.15)
Dividend payments (\$)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dividend payout ratio (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Share price (\$)**	0.006	0.006	0.024	0.024	0.012
Increase/(decrease) in share price (%)	-	(75.00)	-	100.00	(33.33)

** The Company was suspended on 24 March 2021 and reinstated 23 March 2023. The Company was then suspended 1 September 2024 to present. Reported share prices during these periods have been deemed to be the closing price prior to suspension, for the purposes of the table above.

15.4. Directors and KMP remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the remuneration of each of the KMP of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2024 are set out in the following table.

The following table of benefits and payments represents the components of the current year and comparative year remuneration expenses for each member of KMP of the Group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

2024 – Group Group KMP	Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits Super-annuation	Long-term benefits Other	Termination benefits	Equity-settled share-based payments		Total
	Salary, fees and leave	Profit share and bonuses	Non-monetary	Other				Equity	Options	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Djohan Widodo ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Chan	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000
Michael Pixley	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000
Han Peng Lee ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuart Usher ²	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Damien Kwok ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	132,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,000

- Messrs Widodo and Lee Resigned 29 August 2023
- Fees includes \$36,000 in Company Secretary fees, paid to a service company of which Mr Usher is a director.
- Mr Kwok was no longer deemed KMP on 1 July 2023
- All Director fees remain unpaid and are accrued as liabilities.

Directors' report

15. Remuneration report (audited)

2023 – Group										
Group KMP	Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Equity-settled share-based payments		Total
	Salary, fees and leave	Profit share and bonuses	Non-monetary	Other	Super-annuation	Other	Equity	Options		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Djohan Widodo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Chan	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000
Michael Pixley	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000
Han Peng Lee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuart Usher ^{1,2}	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
Kiap Khee Lim ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damien Kwok	119,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,490
	246,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,490

1. Appointed on 29 August 2022.
2. Fees includes \$33,000 in Company Secretary fees, paid to a service company of which Mr Usher is a director.
3. Resigned on 29 August 2022.

15.5. Share-based compensation

The Group believes that encouraging its directors and executives to become shareholders is the best way of aligning their interests with those of its shareholders. At present the Group does not have an employee share option plan.

There was no share issued during the year to settle the KMP fees (2023: nil).

There were no equity instruments issued during the year to KMP as a result of options exercised that had previously been granted as compensation (2023: nil).

a. *Securities received that are not performance-related*

No members of KMP are entitled to receive securities that are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package.

b. *Options and Rights Granted as Remuneration*

No equity instruments were granted in the financial year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: nil).

15.6. KMP equity holdings

a. *Fully paid ordinary shares of Story-i Limited held by each KMP*

2024 – Group	Balance at start of year or appointment	Received during the year as compensation	Received during the year on the exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year or resignation
Group KMP	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Djohan Widodo ¹	1,309,090	-	-	-	1,309,090
Michael Chan	47,509,646	-	-	-	47,509,646
Michael Pixley	988,750	-	-	-	988,750
Han Peng Lee ¹	19,309,090	-	-	-	19,309,090
Stuart Usher	-	-	-	-	-
Damien Kwok ²	-	-	-	-	-
	69,116,576	-	-	-	69,116,576

1. Messrs Widodo and Lee Resigned 29 August 2023
2. Mr Kwok was no longer deemed KMP on 1 July 2023

b. *Options in Story-i Limited held by each KMP*

No option issued to KMP during the year (2023: nil).

Directors' report

15. Remuneration report (audited)

15.7. Other Equity-related KMP Transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above relating to options, rights and shareholdings.

15.8. Other transactions and balances with KMP and or their Related Parties

Related party	Type of transaction	2024	2023
		\$	\$
PT Tri Berkat Artha	Receivable	-	403,600
PT Inetdata Indonesia - Associate	Receivable	-	703,176
PT Cipta Handal Eternal - Associate	Receivable	-	91,668
TB Widodo	Receivable	-	-
PT Tri Berkat Gemilang - Associate	Sale of goods	-	1,307

There have been no other transactions in addition to those described above or as detailed in note 18 *Related party transactions*.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

This Report of the Directors, incorporating the Remuneration Report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).



MICHAEL PIXLEY

Non-executive Director

Dated this Wednesday, 4 June 2025



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4 June 2025

Board of Directors
Story-I Limited
Level 1, 247 Oxford Street
Leederville WA 6007

Dear Directors

RE: STORY-I 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 Story-I Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Story-I Limited for the year ended 30 June 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
(An Authorised Audit Company)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Samir Tirodkar".

Samir Tirodkar
Director

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Bedford International network of firms

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Restated [†]	
		2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue	1.1	-	-
Costs of sales		-	-
Gross Profit		-	-
Other income	1.2	5,720	-
Administrative and other costs	2.1	(529,155)	(649,188)
Selling and distribution costs		-	-
Operating loss		(523,435)	(649,188)
Interest and finance costs		-	-
Loss before income tax	2.1	(523,435)	(649,188)
Income tax (expense) / benefit	4.1	-	-
Loss from continuing operations		(523,435)	(649,188)
<i>Discontinued Operations</i>			
Loss from discontinued operation (attributable to owners of the company)	11.3	(23,585,992)	(11,153,513)
Net loss for the year		(24,109,427)	(11,802,701)
<i>Loss for the year attributable to:</i>			
⊖ Non-controlling interest		58,714	(1,159,306)
⊖ Owners of the parent		(24,168,141)	(10,643,395)
		(24,109,427)	(11,802,701)
<i>Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:</i>			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	20	¢ (0.14)	¢ (0.17)
<i>Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:</i>			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	20	¢ (6.42)	¢ (2.83)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

[†] Certain amounts have been re-stated to separately show those operations classified as discontinued in the current year as detailed in note 11 Discontinued operations.

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Consolidated statement comprehensive income
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Restated †	
		2024 \$	2023 \$
Net loss for the year		(24,109,427)	(11,802,701)
<i>Other comprehensive income, net of income tax</i>			
⊕ Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
● Foreign currency movement		193,966	540,680
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		193,966	540,680
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(23,915,461)	(11,262,021)
<i>Total comprehensive loss attributable to:</i>			
⊕ Non-controlling interest		58,714	(1,159,306)
⊕ Owners of the parent		(23,974,175)	(10,102,715)
		(23,915,461)	(11,262,021)
<i>Total comprehensive loss attributable to:</i>			
⊕ Continuing operations		(523,435)	(649,188)
⊕ Discontinued operations		(23,392,026)	(10,612,833)
		(23,915,461)	(11,262,021)

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

† Certain amounts have been re-stated to separately show those operations classified as discontinued in the current year as detailed in note 11 Discontinued operations.

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Consolidated statement of financial position
as at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	20,736	2,442,047
Trade and other receivables	5.2.1	79,976	1,665,092
Other current assets	5.3.1	-	232,077
Inventories	6.1	-	7,370,207
Total current assets		100,712	11,709,423
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Plant and equipment	6.2	-	2,335,932
Right of use assets	6.3.1	-	1,192,017
Intangible assets	6.4	-	1,057,049
Deferred tax asset	4.6	-	70,109
Other non-current assets	5.3.2	-	475,312
Total non-current assets		-	5,130,419
Total assets		100,712	16,839,842
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payables	5.4.1	1,133,733	2,823,368
Borrowings	5.5.1	258,653	13,016,823
Leases	6.3.2	-	192,588
Total current liabilities		1,392,386	16,032,779
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Provisions	6.5.1	-	348,297
Leases	6.3.2	-	819,521
Total non-current liabilities		-	1,167,818
Total liabilities		1,392,386	17,200,597
Net assets		(1,291,674)	(360,755)
<i>Equity</i>			
Issued capital	7.1.1	30,274,913	9,631,133
Reserves		(102,831)	(296,800)
Retained earnings		(31,463,756)	(8,797,349)
Non-controlling interest		-	(897,739)
Total equity		(1,291,674)	(360,755)

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Contributed equity	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Sub-total	Non-controlling Interest (NCI)	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Balance at 1 July 2022</i>	9,631,133	2,308,110	(837,480)	11,101,763	261,567	11,363,330
Loss for the year	-	(10,643,395)	-	(10,643,395)	(1,159,306)	(11,802,701)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	540,680	540,680	-	540,680
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(10,643,395)	540,680	(10,102,715)	(1,159,306)	(11,262,021)
<i>Transaction with owners, directly in equity</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to reserves	-	(462,064)	-	(462,064)	-	(462,064)
Balance at 30 June 2023	9,631,133	(8,797,349)	(296,800)	536,984	(897,739)	(360,755)
<i>Balance at 1 July 2023</i>	9,631,133	(8,797,349)	(296,800)	536,984	(897,739)	(360,755)
Loss for the year	-	(24,168,141)	-	(24,168,141)	58,714	(24,109,427)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	193,966	193,966	-	193,966
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(24,168,141)	193,966	(23,974,175)	58,714	(23,915,461)
<i>Transaction with owners, directly in equity</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deconsolidation of discontinued operations	20,643,780	1,501,734	3	22,145,517	839,025	22,984,542
Balance at 30 June 2024	30,274,913	(31,463,756)	(102,831)	(1,291,674)	-	(1,291,674)

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Receipts from customers		5,652,706	41,226,256
Interest received		14,855	39,373
Interest paid (net of AASB 16 interest)		-	(1,576,164)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(9,880,721)	(40,944,217)
Income tax refund/(paid)		65,918	(62,556)
Other receipts		-	953,961
Net cash used in from operating activities	5.1.3a	(4,147,242)	(363,347)
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(308,750)	(316,454)
Payment for security deposits		-	19,239
Net cash used in investing activities		(308,750)	(297,215)
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Repayment of bank loans		-	-
Proceed from/(repayment) of borrowings		2,178,646	1,496,364
(Repayment) of/proceed from short-term loan		-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		-	-
Net provided by financing activities	5.1.3b	2,178,646	1,496,364
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		(2,277,346)	835,802
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,442,047	1,557,672
Foreign exchange gain or (loss)		(143,965)	48,573
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5.1	20,736	2,442,047

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
 for the year ended 30 June 2024

In preparing the 2024 financial statements, Story-i Limited has grouped notes into sections under five key categories:

- ➊ Section A: How the numbers are calculated.....18
- ➋ Section B: Risk.....37
- ➌ Section C: Group structure42
- ➍ Section D: Unrecognised items45
- ➎ Section E: Other Information.....47

Significant accounting policies specific to each note are included within that note. Accounting policies that are determined to be non-significant are not included in the financial statements.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, except where otherwise stated.

Company details

The registered office of the Company is:

<i>Street:</i>	Level 1, 247 Oxford Street LEEDERVILLE WA 6007	<i>Postal:</i>	PO Box 52 WEST PERTH WA 6872
<i>Telephone:</i>	+61 (0)8 6141 3500	<i>Facsimile:</i>	+61 (0)8 6141 3599

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

SECTION A. HOW THE NUMBERS ARE CALCULATED

This section provides additional information about those individual line items in the financial statements that the directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the entity, including:

- (a) accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. These cover situations where the accounting standards either allow a choice or do not deal with a particular type of transaction.
- (b) analysis and sub-totals.
- (c) information about estimates and judgements made in relation to particular items.

Note	1	Revenue and other income	Note	Restated [§]	
				2024	2023
				\$	\$
1.1		Revenue			
		Revenue from sale of goods		-	-
				-	-
1.2		Other Income			
		Interest income		-	-
		Other income	1.2.1	5,720	-
				5,720	-

1.2.1 Represent claim rebates from suppliers.

1.3 Accounting policy

1.3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step process outlined in AASB 15 which is as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer;

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract and determine at what point they are satisfied;

Step 3: Determine the transaction price;

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and

Step 5: Recognise the revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised when or as a performance obligation in the contract with customer is satisfied, i.e. when the control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. A performance obligation is a promise to transfer a distinct goods or service (or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer) to the customer that is explicitly stated in the contract and implied in the Group's customary business practices.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales taxes or services taxes. If the amount of consideration varies due to discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, incentives, penalties or other similar items, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled based on the expected value or the most likely outcome. If the contract with customer contains more than one performance obligation, the amount of consideration is allocated to each performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods or services promised in the contract. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

[§] Certain amounts have been re-stated to separately show those operations classified as discontinued in the current year as detailed in note 11 Discontinued operations.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 1 Revenue and other income (cont.)

The control of the promised goods or services may be transferred over time or at a point in time. The control over the goods or services is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time if:

- i. the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- ii. the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- iii. the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Revenue for performance obligation that is not satisfied over time is recognised at the point in time at which the customer obtains control of the promised goods or services.

1.3.2 Sale of Goods

The Group recognises revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset. Revenue is recognised when the goods are shipped to the customer.

1.3.3 Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised in accordance with Note 3.2 *Finance income and expenses*.

Note 2 Loss before income tax

Note

Restated **

2024

2023

\$

\$

2.1 Expenses by nature

	Note	2024	2023
		\$	\$
⊕ Administration expenses	2.2	22,484	251,012
⊕ Corporate expenses	2.3	290,671	196,638
⊕ Employee benefits expense	2.4	216,000	201,538
⊕ Manufacturing, purchasing, and distribution costs		-	-

Total expenses by nature

529,155 649,188

Reconciliation to net loss before tax

Total revenue and other income	5,720	-
Less: Total expenses by nature	(529,155)	(649,188)
Net loss before tax	(523,435)	(649,188)

2.2 Administration expenses

⊕ Accounting expenses	22,406	112,683
⊕ External consulting fees	-	138,175
⊕ Other expenses	78	154

22,484 251,012

** Certain amounts have been re-stated to separately show those operations classified as discontinued in the current year as detailed in note 11 *Discontinued operations*.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note	2	Loss before income tax (cont.)	
2.3	Corporate expenses		
	ASX fees	16,457	27,826
	Legal expenses	260,884	153,362
	Share Registry and shareholder communications	13,330	15,450
		290,671	196,638
2.4	Employee benefits expense		
	Directors' fees	216,000	201,538
		216,000	201,538

Note	3	Other Material Accounting Policies related to items of profit and loss
3.1	Employee benefit	
3.1.1	Short-term benefits	<p>Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to the reporting date and are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Group expects to pay at the reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.</p> <p>Non-accumulating non-monetary benefits, such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods and services, are expensed based on the net marginal cost to the Group as the benefits are taken by the employees.</p>
3.1.2	Other long-term benefits	<p>The Group's obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than defined benefit plans, such as long service leave, is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods plus related on-costs; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is the Reserve Bank of Australia's cash rate at the report date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.</p>
3.1.3	Retirement benefit obligations: Defined contribution superannuation funds	<p>Short-term employee benefits are recognised when they accrue to the employees.</p> <p>A defined benefit pension plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension that will be received by the employee on becoming entitled to a pension, which usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and compensation.</p> <p>The Group provides post-retirement benefits to its employees in accordance with definite Labor Law Indonesia No. 13/2003. No funding has been made for these defined benefit plans.</p> <p>Group net liabilities on defined benefit plans is calculated from the present value of post-employment benefit obligations are defined at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, if any. Calculation of post-employment benefit liabilities were calculated using the projected unit credit actuarial calculations performed in the end of each reporting period.</p> <p>Remeasurement liabilities post-employment benefits, including a) gains and losses, b) return on plan assets do not include interest, and c) limit the impact of any changes in the assets, not including interest, is recognised in other comprehensive income as incurred. Remeasurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.</p> <p>When the reward program is changed or there is a curtailment of the program, part of the change in exchange related past service cost or gains or at the beginning of the annual reporting period to measure post-employment benefit liabilities during the period.</p> <p>The Group recognises gains and loss upon completion liabilities post-employment benefits at the time of completion of the case, the gain or loss on settlement represents the difference between the present value of liabilities post-employment benefits are defined on the settlement date the settlement price, including any plan assets that was diverted and any payments made by directly by the Group in connection with the settlement.</p>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note	3	Other Material Accounting Policies related to items of profit and loss (cont.)
3.1.4		<p>Termination benefits</p> <p>When applicable, the Group recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of: (a) the date when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer for termination benefits; and (b) when the Group recognises costs for restructuring pursuant to AASB 137 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> and the costs include termination benefits. In either case, unless the number of employees affected is known, the obligation for termination benefits is measured on the basis of the number of employees expected to be affected. Termination benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the annual reporting period in which the benefits are recognised are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid. All other termination benefits are accounted for on the same basis as other long-term employee benefits.</p>
3.1.5		<p>Equity-settled compensation</p> <p>The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model, considering the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is only due to market conditions not being met.</p>
3.2		<p>Finance income and expenses</p> <p>Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that considers the effective yield on the financial asset.</p> <p>Financial expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, unwinding of discounts on provisions and impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.</p>

Note	4	Income tax	Note	2024	2023
				\$	\$
4.1		Income tax expense / (benefit)			
		Current tax		-	62,556
		Deferred tax		-	-
		Less: Attributable to discontinued operations		-	(62,556)
				-	-
4.2		Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable			
		<i>The prima facie tax payable/(benefit) on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:</i>			
		Accounting loss before tax, including discontinued operations		(24,109,427)	(11,740,145)
		Prima facie tax on operating loss at 25% (2023: 25%)		(6,027,357)	(2,935,036)
		<i>Add / (Less) tax effect of:</i>			
		● Amounts which are not assessable in calculating taxable income		-	2,009,061
		● Temporary differences		-	(47,103)
		● Deferred tax assets not recognised		6,027,357	833,292
		● Difference in foreign income tax rate		-	156,762
		● Depreciation adjustment		-	45,580
		Income tax expense / (benefit) attributable to operating loss		-	62,556

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note	4	Income tax (cont.)	Note	2024	2023
				%	%
4.3		The applicable weighted average effective tax rates attributable to operating profit are as follows:		-	(0.53)
4.3.1		The tax rates used in the above reconciliations is the corporate tax rate of 25% payable by the Australian corporate entity on taxable profits under Australian tax law.			
4.3.2		The foreign tax payable relates to the Indonesian corporate entity, where the current corporate tax rate is 25%. (2023: 25%)			
				2024	2023
				\$	\$
4.4		Balance of franking account at year end of the parent		nil	nil
4.5		Current tax liabilities			
		Foreign Income tax payable (included under <i>Taxes payable</i> in note 5.4.1)		32,549	-
4.6		Deferred tax assets			
		Tax losses		-	70,109
				-	70,109
		Set-off deferred tax liabilities		-	-
		Net deferred tax assets		-	70,109
		Less deferred tax assets not recognised		-	-
		Net deferred tax assets		-	70,109
4.7		Tax losses and deductible temporary differences			
		Unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised, that may be utilised to offset tax liabilities:			
		➊ Revenue tax losses carried forward		816,156	1,147,372
		➋ Provision for expenses		-	162,505
		➌ Capital raising costs		-	14,433
				816,156	1,324,310
4.8		Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses have not been brought to account at 30 June 2024 because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time. These benefits will only be obtained if:			
		i. the Group derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss to be realised;			
		ii. the Group continues to comply with conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and			
		iii. no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit from the deductions for the loss.			

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 4 Income tax (cont.)

Note

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto, related to taxation, are based on the best estimates of directors. These estimates consider both the financial performance and position of the Group as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents that directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by tax authorities in relevant jurisdictions.

The parent company has accumulated tax losses of \$3,351,329 (2023: \$3,007,058) which are expected to be available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the parent company in which the losses arose. The recoupment of these losses is subject to assessment of the Australian Taxation Office. No deferred tax asset has been recorded in relation to these tax losses as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available in the foreseeable future and they may not be used to offset taxable.

4.9 Accounting policy

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities (**DTLs**) are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- ⊖ when the DTL arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- ⊖ when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets (**DTAs**) are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- ⊖ when the DTA relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- ⊖ when a deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a DTA is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of DTAs is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised DTAs are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the DTA to be recovered. DTAs and DTLs are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 5 Financial assets and financial liabilities

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents

2024	2023
\$	\$
20,736	2,442,047
20,736	2,442,047

Cash at bank

5.1.1 The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 8 *Financial risk management*.

5.1.2 Cash and cash equivalent denominated in foreign currency at 30 June 2024 is \$nil (2023: \$2,408,195).

5.1.3 Cash Flow Information

2024	2023
\$	\$
(24,168,141)	(10,643,395)
-	2,254,536
-	34,643
-	79,601
-	7,615,911
1,585,116	642,854
232,077	160,366
12,033,628	936,579
70,109	-
6,099,969	(1,444,442)
(4,147,242)	(363,347)

a. *Reconciliation of cash flow from operations to loss after income tax*

Loss after income tax

⊖ *Cash flows excluded from loss attributable to operating activities*

⊖ *Non-cash flows in loss from ordinary activities:*

● Depreciation and amortisation

● Interest expense AASB16

● Unrealised foreign exchange losses

● Impairment

⊖ *Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:*

● (Increase) or decrease in trade and other receivables

● (Increase) or decrease in other current assets

● (Increase) or decrease in inventory

● (Increase) or decrease deferred taxes

● Increase or (decrease) in trade and other payables and provisions

Cash flow (used in) / generated from operating activities

b. *Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities*

	2022	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			2023
			Acquisitions / (Disposals)	Foreign Exchange	Other Changes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Borrowings	12,134,921	902,824	-	(20,923)	-	13,016,822
Leases	1,363,370	593,540	(871,763)	(73,038)	-	1,012,109
Total liabilities from financing activities	13,498,291	1,496,364	(871,763)	(93,961)	-	14,028,931

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 5 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents (cont.)

	2023 \$	Cash flows \$	Non-cash changes			2024 \$
			Acquisitions / (Disposals) \$	Foreign Exchange \$	Other Changes \$	
Borrowings	13,016,822	2,178,646	(14,936,815)	-	-	258,653
Leases	1,012,109	-	(1,012,109)	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	14,028,931	2,178,646	(15,948,924)	-	-	258,653

c. *Credit and loan standby arrangement with banks*

The Group has no credit standby facilities.

d. *Non-cash investing and financing activities*

There were no non-cash financing or investing activities in 2023 or 2024.

5.1.4 Accounting policy

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

5.2 Trade and other receivables

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
5.2.1 Current			
Trade receivables		-	3,322,856
GST receivable		79,976	32,713
Receivable – related parties	18	-	1,199,751
Employee receivable		-	44,096
Other receivables	5.2.5	-	18,166
<i>Less: Allowance for credit losses – trade and other receivables</i>	5.2.6	-	(2,952,490)
		79,976	1,665,092

5.2.2 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII trade and other receivables, at the date of loss of control.

5.2.3 The Group's exposure to credit rate risk and foreign exchange risk are disclosed in note 8 *Financial risk management*.

5.2.4 The amount of trade and other receivables denominated in foreign currency at 30 June 2024 is \$nil (2023: \$1,758,286).

5.2.5 The other receivables are reimbursement for rebates, discounts, reimbursement for warehousing, marketing and promotions costs from principals and suppliers. These amounts are non-interest bearing and repayable upon demand.

5.2.6 As at 30 June 2023, management impaired all trade receivables that were past due, in excess of 90 days as detailed in note 8.2.1b *Impairment losses*

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 5 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

5.2.7 Accounting policies

a. *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss. The Group's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

b. *Trade receivables*

Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging from 30 to 90 days. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. In some circumstances, the Group renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Group does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Impairment of trade receivables is continually reviewed and those that are considered to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms. Factors considered by the Group in making this determination include known significant financial difficulties of the debtor, review of financial information and significant delinquency in making contractual payments to the Group. The impairment allowance is set equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Where receivables are short-term discounting is not applied in determining the allowance (see also Note 5.6.1).

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5.3 Other assets

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$

5.3.1 Current

Prepayments	5.3.4	-	119,513
Advance payment	5.3.4	-	19,910
Restricted deposits	5.3.4,5.3.5	-	92,654
		-	232,077

5.3.2 Non-current

Rental deposits		-	475,312
		-	475,312

5.3.3 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII other assets, at the date of loss of control.

5.3.4 The advance payments include advance payment for purchases, advance rental payments, down payment for fit outs.

5.3.5 Cash in banks and deposits are restricted with respect to the terms of the loan or other agreement is represented as *Restricted deposits*.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 5 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

5.4 Trade and other payables	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
5.4.1 Current			
<i>Unsecured</i>			
Trade payables		387,580	2,177,760
Taxes payable		-	32,549
Related party payables	18	-	65,306
Other payables		746,153	547,753
		1,133,733	2,823,368

5.4.2 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII trade and other payables, at the date of loss of control.

5.4.3 Trade payables are non-interest bearing and usually settled within the lower of terms of trade or 30 days.

5.4.4 The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 8 *Financial risk management*.

5.4.5 The amount of trade and other payables denominated in foreign currency at 30 June 2024 is \$nil (2023: \$2,011,639).

5.4.6 Accounting policy

a. *Trade and other payables*

Trade payables and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

5.5 Borrowings	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
5.5.1 Current			
Bank loan	5.2.2	-	4,017,970
Short-term loan	5.5.4	158,653	41,799
Other borrowings	5.5.5	-	8,957,054
Convertible notes	5.5.6	100,000	-
		258,653	13,016,823

5.5.2 Based on Addendum VIII of Credit Agreement No. 11 dated February 14, 2023, the Company obtained a Corporate Banking facility from PT. Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional, Tbk. This loan was used for working capital.

As a result of the appointment of the receiver and subsequent liquidation process, as detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII borrowings, at the date of loss of control.

5.5.3 The amount of borrowings denominated in foreign currency at 30 June 2024 is \$nil (2023: \$12,975,023).

5.5.4 The short-term loans are ad-hoc funding with no fixed repayment term at 9% p.a.

5.5.5 The Group has the following facilities from non- bank financial institutions:

PT. Lunaria Annua Teknologi

Based on Agreement No. LAT/RM/2021/0517 on 16 May 2023, PT. Inetindo Infocom received a credit facility within a period of 12 months, with a maximum amount of Rp 2,000,000,000 (≈AU\$189,500^{††}). The maximum value for disbursement through a Disbursement Instruction Letter is 80%. Interest of 14% per year is effective (1.16% per month). PT. Lunaria Annua Teknologi is an information technology based financial company registered under No. S-1862 / NB.111 / 2017 and supervised by OJK based on POJK No. 77 / POJK.01 / 2016. This facility had a personal guarantee in place by Ms Betty Widodo.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 5 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

5.5 Borrowings (cont.)

⊕ Transasia Private Capital Limited

Based on Agreement No. ATTF2-FA-1712-006/Amendment Deed on 4 July 2022, PT. Inetindo Infocom obtains a credit facility with a maximum value of US\$1,800,000 for the purchase of consumer electronic products from approved distributors for sale to consumers. This facility expired on 31 December 2023. This facility had a personal guarantee in place by Mr Michael Chan.

⊕ PT Financial Integrasi Teknologi

Based on Agreement No. 018/FIT/IP3/X/2022 on 19 October 2022, PT. Inetindo Infocom gets a credit facility with a maximum value of Rp2,000,000,000 (≈AU\$189,500^{††}) for each third parties. This facility expires on 12 November 2023. This facility had a personal guarantee in place by Ms Betty Widodo.

⊕ Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Sejahtera Jaya Annua

Based on Agreement No. KopSJA/RM-LGL/2022/05/01 dated 16 May 2023, PT. Inetindo Infocom obtains a credit facility for a period of 12 months, with a maximum amount of Rp 13,000,000,000 (≈AU\$1,232,000^{††}). The maximum disbursement limit through the Disbursement Instruction Letter is Rp 13,000,000,000 (≈AU\$1,232,000^{††}). Interest of 14% per annum effective (1.16% per month). Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Sejahtera Jaya Annua has been legalised based on the Ministry Decision Letter No. 012597/BH/M.KUKM/III/2019 dated 1 March 2019. This facility had a personal guarantee in place by Ms Betty Widodo.

⊕ Vehicle leasing

Contract: 50101200651
Vehicle: Mercedes Benz GLS 450 AMG LINE
Term: 60 months
Installation: Rp 37,183,000 (≈AU\$AUD 3,700^{††})
Period: 1/1/2021 – 1/12/2025

As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (**PII**), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII borrowings, at the date of loss of control.

5.5.6 Indian Ocean Capital Advisors – Convertible Notes

On 2 January 2024, the Company entered into two Convertible Note Subscription Agreements (**Notes**) with a Singaporean-based firm, Indian Ocean Capital Advisors (**Indian Ocean**), to raise \$100,000. On 2 January 2025, the Company renewed the two Note agreements. The key terms are as follows:

⊕ **Issue Price**\$50,000 per note.

⊕ **Term**12 months (from January 2025)

⊕ **Security**Unsecured.

⊕ **Conversion**.....Each Note may be converted into one fully paid ordinary share in the capital of the Company at the Conversion Price (below).

⊕ **Conversion Price**\$0.001

⊕ **Variation**In the event the Company undertakes a bonus issue, rights issue or capital reorganisation (including consolidation, subdivision, reduction or return), the conversion price will be varied to the extent applicable and subject to the ASX Listing Rules to place investors in substantially the same position as they would have been had no such event occurred.

⊕ **Interest**.....Interest of 10% p.a. is payable on drawn funds, accruing daily and payable half yearly in arrears starting six months from the date of the agreement.

⊕ **Conversion**.....At the Noteholders election the Notes can be converted into ordinary shares in the Company up until the Maturity Date. Story-i does not have sufficient ASX LR7.1 capacity and will be issuing the notes under exception 17 of LR7.2 whereby the Company must obtain all shareholder approvals under LR7.1 and any other regulatory approvals necessary to enable the conversion of the Convertible Notes into ordinary shares. If the Company is unable to receive all approvals for the Note conversion, it will then be redeemed in cash.

^{††} Based on exchange rate at balance date, 30 June 2023.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 5 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

5.5 Borrowings (cont.)

- ➊ **Redemption**.....Story-i may at any time elect to redeem all or any of the Notes which have not been converted into ordinary shares, including all accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes plus 2.5% of the Issue Price.

5.5.7 Accounting policy

a. *Borrowings*

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Differences between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount are recognised in profit or loss over the term of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment and amortised over the facility's term.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

5.6 Other Material Accounting Policies related to Financial Assets and Liabilities

5.6.1 Investments and other financial assets

a. *Classification*

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- ➊ those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- ➋ those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (**FVOCI**).

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

b. *Recognition and derecognition*

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c. *Measurement*

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

i. *Debt instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments:

- ➊ **Amortised cost**: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 5 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

5.6 Other Material Accounting Policies related to Financial Assets and Liabilities (cont.)

ⓐ **FVOCI:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

ⓑ **FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

ii. **Equity instruments**

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

d. **Impairment**

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Note 6 Non-financial assets and financial liabilities

6.1 Inventories	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Apple products		-	8,914,107
Accessories		-	2,629,845
Others		-	489,676
Impairment of inventories	6.1.2	-	(4,663,421)
	6.1.1	-	7,370,207

6.1.1 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (**PII**), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII inventory, at the date of loss of control.

6.1.2 As at 30 June 2023, the Company determined, after reviewing factors such as the impact of the COVID pandemic, the current sales, age of the inventory, and level of obsolescence (amongst other factors) that an impairment was required on the Group's holding of demonstration stock and accessories inventory.

6.1.3 **Accounting policy**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (**NRV**). Costs are determined by first in first out (FIFO). Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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 recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories, damaged, obsolete, slow moving inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 6 Non-financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

6.2 Plant and equipment	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Equipment		-	756,177
Accumulated depreciation		-	(694,546)
		-	61,631
Office assets		-	4,178,485
Accumulated depreciation		-	(3,778,589)
		-	399,896
Motor vehicles		-	257,523
Accumulated depreciation		-	(90,314)
		-	167,209
Asset in progress		-	265,466
Accumulated depreciation		-	-
		-	265,466
Other assets		-	6,139,466
Accumulated depreciation		-	(4,697,736)
		-	1,441,730
Total plant and equipment	6.2.2	-	2,335,932

6.2.1 Movements in Carrying Amounts

Note	Equipment \$	Office assets \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Asset In progress \$	Other assets \$	Total \$
<i>Carrying amount at 1 July 2022</i>	35,580	862,940	193,312	257,362	2,146,683	3,495,877
Additions/(disposal)	59,751	19,231	-	-	-	78,982
Depreciation	(34,851)	(509,448)	(32,190)	-	(842,828)	(1,419,317)
Impact of foreign exchange rates	1,151	27,173	6,087	8,104	137,875	180,390
<i>Carrying amount at 30 June 2023</i>	61,631	399,896	167,209	265,466	1,441,730	2,335,932
<i>Carrying amount at 1 July 2023</i>	61,631	399,896	167,209	265,466	1,441,730	2,335,932
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	(61,631)	(399,896)	(167,209)	(265,466)	(1,441,730)	(2,335,932)
<i>Carrying amount at 30 June 2024</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.2.2 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII plant and equipment, at the date of loss of control.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 6 Non-financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

6.2 Plant and equipment (cont.)

6.2.3 Accounting policy

a. *Recognition and measurement*

Items of plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and carried at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy 6.6.1 *Impairment of non-financial assets*).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads. Cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation.

Where considered material, the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Where parts of an item of property, plant, and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

Asset in progress are store fitouts under construction or renovation and are not depreciated until its completed and transferred to plant and equipment.

b. *Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Any costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

c. *Depreciation*

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually for appropriateness. The depreciation rates used for the current and comparative period are:

	2024 Years	2023 Years
⊕ Equipment	4	4
⊕ Office assets	4	4
⊕ Motor vehicle	4	4
⊕ Other assets	4 - 10	4 - 10

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

d. *Derecognition and disposal*

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 6 Non-financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

6.3 Leases	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
6.3.1 Right-of-use assets			
Properties		-	1,192,017
	6.3.5	-	1,192,017
<i>Movement in carrying amount:</i>			
Beginning balance		1,192,017	1,724,314
Additions		-	108,991
Depreciation		-	(649,575)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	6.3.5	(1,192,017)	-
Impact of foreign exchange		-	8,287
Ending balance		-	1,192,017
6.3.2 Lease liabilities			
Current		-	192,588
Non-current		-	819,521
	6.3.5	-	1,012,109
6.3.3 Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		-	649,575
Interest expense (included in finance cost)		-	34,643
		-	-

6.3.4 The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was \$nil (2023: \$593,540).

6.3.5 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, at the date of loss of control.

6.3.6 Accounting policy

a. Recognition and measurement

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

i. Right-of-use Asset

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- ⊕ the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- ⊕ any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- ⊕ any initial direct costs, and
- ⊕ restoration costs.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life as follows:

- ⊕ Properties 3 – 5 years

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment and are adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 6 Non-financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

6.3 Leases (cont.)

ii. *Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities at the present value of lease payment to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the assessment of lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payments occurs. The present value of lease payments is discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if the rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. After commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The amount of lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option, and leases of low value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. **Extension and termination options**

An extension options is included in a property of the Group. This is used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The extension option held is exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor.

6.4 Intangible assets

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$

Intangible – fair value of licenses from acquisition of eStore	6.4.2	-	1,057,049
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6.4.1 Movements in Carrying Amounts

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$

<i>Carrying amount at 1 July</i>		1,057,049	1,037,086
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	6.4.2	(1,057,049)	-
Impact of foreign exchange rates		-	19,963
<i>Carrying amount at 30 June</i>		-	1,057,049

6.4.2 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII intangible assets, at the date of loss of control.

6.4.3 Accounting policy

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. They are recognised only if it is probable the asset will generate future benefits for the Group. Those assets with an indefinite useful life are treated for impairment annually. All intangible assets must be tested for impairment when there is an indication that its carrying amount may be greater than its recoverable amount.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Note 6 Non-financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)

6.5 Provisions	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
6.5.1 <i>Non-current</i>			
Post employment benefits	6.5.2,6.5.3	-	348,297
		-	348,297

6.5.2 Description of provisions

The Group records allowance for employee benefits based on actuarial calculations by an independent party applying the "Projected Unit Credit " method based on a 7.8% discount rate, 8% salary increment and a 56 years of age retirement age.

6.5.3 As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, the Company lost control of PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, which included the derecognition of PII provisions, at the date of loss of control.

6.5.4 Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value or management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

6.6 Other Material Accounting Policies related to Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities

6.6.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets (see accounting policy at note 4.9) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement, unless the asset has previously been revalued, in which case the impairment loss is recognised as a reversal to the extent of that previous revaluation with any excess recognised through the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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Note 7 Equity					
7.1 Issued capital	Note	2024 No.	2023 No.	2024 \$	2023 \$
Fully paid ordinary shares		376,404,857	376,404,857	30,274,913	9,631,133
7.1.1 Ordinary shares		2024 No.	2023 No.	2024 \$	2023 \$
At the beginning of the year		376,404,857	376,404,857	9,631,133	9,631,133
Shares issued during the year:		-	-	-	-
Deconsolidation of discontinued operations	7.1.2	-	-	20,643,780	-
At reporting date		376,404,857	376,404,857	30,274,913	9,631,133
7.1.2	In order to deconsolidate a former subsidiary (as referred to in 11.2 <i>Receivership of business</i>) the Group adjusted its equity to reflect the adjustments made upon acquisition of the subsidiary in previous years. As the acquisition transaction was accounted for as a reverse takeover, the deconsolidation results in the recognition of the original equity of the parent entity				
7.1.3	Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. Ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.				
7.1.4	Accounting policy				
	Ordinary issued capital is recorded at the consideration received. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit. Ordinary issued capital bears no special terms or conditions affecting income or capital entitlements of the shareholders.				

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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SECTION B. RISK

This section of the notes discusses the Group's exposure to various risks and shows how these could affect the Group's financial position and performance.

Note 8 Financial risk management

8.1 Financial Risk Management Policies

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, leases, borrowings and accounts payable and receivable.

The Group does not speculate in the trading of derivative instruments.

A summary of the Group's financial assets and liabilities is shown below:

	Floating Interest Rate \$	Fixed Interest Rate \$	Non-interest Bearing \$	2024 Total \$	Floating Interest Rate \$	Fixed Interest Rate \$	Non-interest Bearing \$	2023 Total \$
<i>Financial Assets</i>								
● Cash and cash equivalents	20,736	-	-	20,736	2,442,047	-	-	2,442,047
● Trade and other receivables	-	-	79,976	79,976	-	-	1,665,092	1,665,092
● Restricted deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,654	92,654
Total Financial Assets	20,736	-	79,976	100,712	2,442,047	-	1,757,746	4,199,793
<i>Financial Liabilities at amortised cost</i>								
● Trade and other payables	-	-	1,133,733	1,133,733	-	-	2,823,368	2,823,368
● Borrowings	-	258,653	-	258,653	-	13,016,823	-	13,016,823
● Leases	-	-	-	-	-	1,012,109	-	1,012,109
Total Financial Liabilities	-	258,653	1,133,733	1,392,386	-	14,028,932	2,823,368	16,852,300
Net Financial Assets / (Liabilities)	20,736	(258,653)	(1,053,757)	(1,291,674)	2,442,047	(14,028,932)	(1,065,622)	(12,652,507)

8.2 Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risk the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate, foreign currency risk and equity price risk.

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board adopts practices designed to identify significant areas of business risk and to effectively manage those risks in accordance with the Group's risk profile. This includes assessing, monitoring and managing risks for the Group and setting appropriate risk limits and controls. The Group is not of a size nor is its affairs of such complexity to justify the establishment of a formal system for risk management and associated controls. Instead, the Board approves all expenditure, is intimately acquainted with all operations and discuss all relevant issues at the Board meetings. The operational and other compliance risk management have also been assessed and found to be operating efficiently and effectively.

8.2.1 Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Note 8 Financial risk management (cont.)

The Group only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Group uses publicly available financial information and its own trading record to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

a. *Credit risk exposures*

The maximum exposure to credit risk is that to its alliance partners and that is limited to the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Group in accordance with approved Board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with financial institutions residing in Australia, where ever possible.

b. *Impairment losses*

The ageing of the Group's trade and other receivables at reporting date are as follows:

	Gross 2024 \$	Impaired 2024 \$	Net 2024 \$	Past due but not impaired 2024 \$	Gross 2023 \$	Impaired 2023 \$	Net 2023 \$	Past due but not impaired 2023 \$
<i>Trade and other receivables</i>								
Not past due	79,976	-	79,976	-	1,665,092	-	1,665,092	-
Past due up to 30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 days to 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due over 90 days	-	-	-	-	2,952,490	(2,952,490)	-	-
Total	79,976	-	79,976	-	4,617,582	(2,952,490)	1,665,092	-

The Board has assessed that there is no further impairment to the carrying value of these receivables.

8.2.2 *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's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Typically, the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The financial liabilities of the Group include trade and other payables, borrowings and leases as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 30 days of the reporting date.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 8 Financial risk management (cont.)

a. *Contractual Maturities*

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities and assets into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Within 1 Year		Greater Than 1 Year		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Financial liabilities due for payment</i>						
● Trade and other payables	1,133,733	2,823,368	-	-	1,133,733	2,823,368
● Borrowings	258,653	13,016,823	-	-	258,653	13,016,823
● Leases	-	192,588	-	819,521	-	1,012,109
Total contractual outflows	1,392,386	16,032,779	-	819,521	1,392,386	16,852,300
<i>Financial assets</i>						
● Cash and cash equivalents	20,736	2,442,047	-	-	20,736	2,442,047
● Trade and other receivables	79,976	1,665,092	-	-	79,976	1,665,092
● Restricted deposits	-	92,654	-	-	-	92,654
Total anticipated inflows	100,712	4,199,793	-	-	100,712	4,199,793
Net (outflow) on financial instruments	(1,291,674)	(11,832,986)	-	(819,521)	(1,291,674)	(12,652,507)

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

8.2.3 *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Group's activities minimally expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and exchange rates. The Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments including foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge against financial risk. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk from the previous period.

a. *Interest rate risk*

The company and the Group are exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The Company and the Group's exposures to interest rate in financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

b. *Foreign exchange risk*

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk as certain transactions are denominated in United States Dollars, Singapore Dollars and Indonesian Rupiah as a result of operating in Singapore and Indonesia.

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than the AUD functional currency of the Group.

With instruments being held by overseas operations, fluctuations in the US dollar, Indonesian Rupiah and Singapore Dollar may impact on the Group's financial results unless those exposures are appropriately hedged.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 8 Financial risk management (cont.)

c. *Price risk*

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Group does not presently hold material amounts subject to price risk. As such the Board considers price risk as a low risk to the Group.

8.2.4 *Sensitivity Analyses*

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at balance sheet date would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit \$	Equity \$
a. Interest rates		
Year ended 30 June 2024		
±50 basis points change in interest rates	104	104
Year ended 30 June 2023		
±50 basis points change in interest rates	± 12,210	± 12,210
b. Foreign exchange		
Year ended 30 June 2024		
±10% of Australian dollar strengthening/weakening against the Indonesia Rupiah	-	-
Year ended 30 June 2023		
±10% of Australian dollar strengthening/weakening against the Indonesia Rupiah	± 996,490	± 252,566

i. Due to the receivership of PT Inetindo Infocom, as detailed in note 11 *Discontinued operations*, the Group is no longer subject to material sensitivities in foreign exchange.

8.2.5 *Net Fair Values*

a. *Fair value estimation*

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the table in Note 8.1 and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial instruments whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value due to their nature include:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Trade and other receivables; and
- Trade and other payables.

The methods and assumptions used in determining the fair values of financial instruments are disclosed in the accounting policy notes specific to the asset or liability.

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Note 9 Capital Management

9.1 Capital

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2023.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses.

None of the Group's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Operating cash flows are used to maintain the Company during its transition, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax, dividends and general administrative outgoings.

Gearing levels are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis in line with its target gearing ratio, the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

9.2 Working Capital

The working capital position of the Group was as follows:

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	20,736	2,442,047
Trade and other receivables	5.2.1	79,976	1,665,092
Inventories	6.1	-	7,370,207
Other current assets (excl. prepayments)	5.3.1	-	112,564
Trade and other payables	5.4	(1,133,733)	(2,823,368)
Borrowings	5.5	(258,653)	(13,016,823)
Leases - current	6.3.2	-	(192,588)
Working capital position		(1,291,674)	(4,442,869)

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

SECTION C. GROUP STRUCTURE

This section provides information which will help users understand how the group structure affects the financial position and performance of the group as a whole. In particular, there is information about:

- (a) changes to the structure that occurred during the year as a result of business combinations and the disposal of a discontinued operation
- (b) transactions with non-controlling interests, and
- (c) interests in joint operations.

A list of significant subsidiaries is provided in note 10.

Note 10 Interest in subsidiaries

10.1 Information about principal subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group and the proportion of ownership interest held equals the voting rights held by the Group. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost. Each subsidiaries country of incorporation is also its principal place of business:

	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Percentage Owned	
			2024	2023
Story-i Pte Ltd	Singapore	Ordinary	100	100
PT Inetindo Infocom (see note 11.2)	Indonesia	Ordinary	nil	95
PT Menara Gemerlap Kulinari	Indonesia	Ordinary	100	99

Note 11 Discontinued operations

11.1 Sale of Apple reseller business

The Company initially announced on 10 July 2023 that it had agreed, subject to shareholder approval, which was subsequently received on 21 August 2023, to sell the whole of its Apple reseller business PT Inetindo Infocom (PII) in Indonesia to NextGen Retail Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary and lifestyle vertical of Society Pass Inc. (NASDAQ: **SOPA**).

The terms of the agreement were as follows:

- Story-I to sell all of the shares in its 95% Indonesian subsidiary, PT Inetindo;
- consideration was \$2,787,173, payable on completion;
- sale must be approved by Story-I shareholders at a general meeting;
- all regulatory approvals, if any, to be obtained; and
- other conditions customary for a transaction of this nature.

On 21 August 2023, shareholders voted to approve the sale.

One of the primary conditions of the agreement was that SOPA had to replace the personal and corporate guarantees for the credit facilities to PT Inetindo. This condition was not met. On 28 November 2023, the Board of Story-i agreed to terminate the business sale process.

11.2 Receivership of business - PT Inetindo Infocom

The Company's Apple reseller business in Indonesia was placed into receivership. Messrs. Sammy Arter and Sri Damayanti have been appointed as the receivers for PII.

The outstanding debt owed by PII to creditors totals IDR 38.2 billion, equivalent to AUD 3.58 million. These liabilities are at the subsidiary level, and there are no claims on Story-i itself as the 95% shareholding in PII is held through Story-i Pte Ltd, a Singapore investment holding company. There is an inter-company loan of approximately AUD \$3.5 million due from PII to Story-i. The receivers will be working closely with PII and its creditors.

The Indonesian business had been experiencing losses for the past four years due to a combination of factors, including poor sentiment in the consumer discretionary segment during and after the pandemic, regular business interruptions due to COVID, low margins, and increased funding costs resulting from significant interest rate rises in the past year. Following the announcement dated 30 November 2023 regarding the termination of the sale of the business to NextGen Retail Inc., a subsidiary of SOPA, the Board engaged in discussions with other potential buyers but was ultimately unsuccessful, and proceeded to liquidate the business, a process that can last up to two years.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 11 Discontinued operations (cont.)

11.3 Financial performance and cash flow information	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue	9,598,444	38,641,899
Other income	6,004,258	993,334
Expenses	(31,242,863)	(50,726,190)
Loss before income tax	(15,640,161)	(11,090,957)
Income tax (expense) / benefit attributable to discontinued operations	-	(62,556)
Loss on deconsolidation of discontinued operation	(7,945,831)	-
Net loss for the year from discontinued operations	(23,585,992)	(11,153,513)
<i>Other comprehensive income, net of income tax</i>		
⊕ Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
● Foreign currency movement	193,966	540,680
Other comprehensive loss for the year from discontinued operations	193,966	540,680
Total comprehensive loss for the year from discontinued operations	(23,392,026)	(10,612,833)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(2,047,789)	(363,348)
Net cash inflow from investing activities	(308,750)	(297,215)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	1,952,933	1,496,364
Net cash flows from discontinued operations	(403,606)	835,801

11.4 Accounting policy for discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Note 12 Deconsolidation of subsidiary

12.1 Receivership of business

As detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*, PT Inetindo Infocom (PII), has entered receivership due to ongoing losses from weak consumer demand, pandemic disruptions, low margins, and rising interest costs. PII owes IDR 38.2 billion (AUD 3.58 million) to creditors and AUD 3.5 million to its parent, Story-i. After unsuccessful attempts to sell the business, liquidation will proceed, likely taking up to two years, with no direct claims on Story-i.

As a result of the appointment of the receiver and subsequent liquidation process, the Company lost control of PII and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023.

Note 13 Other Material Accounting Policies related to Group Structure

13.1 Basis of consolidation

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended. Where controlled entities have left the Consolidated Group during the year, their operating results have been excluded from the date control was ceased.

13.1.1 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 Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed to variable returns from another entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 13 Other Material Accounting Policies related to Group Structure (cont.)

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- ⊕ the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- ⊕ the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- ⊕ if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree;

less

- ⊕ the net recognised amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The excess of the consideration transferred the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. 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 profit or loss.

13.1.2 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as non-controlling interests. The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The grant by the Company of options over its equity instruments to the employees of subsidiary undertakings in the Group is treated as a capital contribution to that subsidiary undertaking. The fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an increase to investment in subsidiary undertakings, with a corresponding credit to equity.

Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

A list of controlled entities is contained in note 10 *Interest In Subsidiaries* of the financial statements.

13.1.3 Loss of control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interests are measured at fair value at the date control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

13.1.4 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

All intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

SECTION D. UNRECOGNISED ITEMS

This section of the notes provides information about items that are not recognised in the financial statements as they do not (yet) satisfy the recognition criteria.

In addition to the items and transactions disclosed below, there are also unrecognised tax amounts – see note 4 Income tax.

Note 14 Commitments

There are no commitments for the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: Nil).

Note 15 Events subsequent to reporting date

15.1 Issue of Convertible Notes

15.1.1 Haiping Liu, Junlei Yang and Renewable Energy Network Asia – Convertible Notes

On 2 September 2024, the Company entered into two Convertible Note Subscription Agreements (**Note**) with Haiping Liu, Junlei Yang and Renewable Energy Network Asia, to raise \$150,000. The key terms of the Notes are as follows:

- ⊕ **Issue Price**.....\$50,000 per note.
- ⊕ **Term**12 months.
- ⊕ **Security**.....Unsecured.
- ⊕ **Conversion**.....Each Note may be converted into one fully paid ordinary share in the capital of the Company at the Conversion Price (below).
- ⊕ **Conversion Price**.....\$0.001
- ⊕ **Variation**.....In the event the Company undertakes a bonus issue, rights issue or capital reorganisation (including consolidation, subdivision, reduction or return), the conversion price will be varied to the extent applicable and subject to the ASX Listing Rules to place investors in substantially the same position as they would have been had no such event occurred.
- ⊕ **Interest**.....Interest of 10% p.a. is payable on drawn funds, accruing daily and payable half yearly in arrears starting six months from the date of the agreement.
- ⊕ **Conversion**.....At the Noteholders election the Notes can be converted into ordinary shares in the Company up until the Maturity Date. Story-i does not have sufficient ASX LR7.1 capacity and will be issuing the notes under exception 17 of LR7.2 whereby the Company must obtain all shareholder approvals under LR7.1 and any other regulatory approvals necessary to enable the conversion of the Convertible Notes into ordinary shares. If the Company is unable to receive all approvals for the Note conversion, it will then be redeemed in cash.
- ⊕ **Redemption**.....Story-i may at any time elect to redeem all or any of the Notes which have not been converted into ordinary shares, including all accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes plus 2.5% of the Issue Price.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 15 Events subsequent to reporting date (cont.)

15.1.2 *Mr Chen Chen – Convertible Notes*

On 8 October 2024, the Company entered into a Convertible Note Subscription Agreement (**Note**) with Mr Chen Chen, to raise \$50,000. The key terms of the Note are as follows:

- ➊ **Issue Price**.....\$50,000.
- ➋ **Term**12 months.
- ➌ **Security**.....Unsecured.
- ➍ **Conversion**.....Each Note may be converted into one fully paid ordinary share in the capital of the Company at the Conversion Price (below).
- ➎ **Conversion Price**.....\$0.001
- ➏ **Variation**.....In the event the Company undertakes a bonus issue, rights issue or capital reorganisation (including consolidation, subdivision, reduction or return), the conversion price will be varied to the extent applicable and subject to the ASX Listing Rules to place investors in substantially the same position as they would have been had no such event occurred.
- ➐ **Interest**.....Interest of 10% p.a. is payable on drawn funds, accruing daily and payable half yearly in arrears starting six months from the date of the agreement.
- ➑ **Conversion**.....At the Noteholders election the Notes can be converted into ordinary shares in the Company up until the Maturity Date. Story-i does not have sufficient ASX LR7.1 capacity and will be issuing the notes under exception 17 of LR7.2 whereby the Company must obtain all shareholder approvals under LR7.1 and any other regulatory approvals necessary to enable the conversion of the Convertible Notes into ordinary shares. If the Company is unable to receive all approvals for the Note conversion, it will then be redeemed in cash.
- ➒ **Redemption**.....Story-i may at any time elect to redeem all or any of the Notes which have not been converted into ordinary shares, including all accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes plus 2.5% of the Issue Price.

There has not been any other matter or circumstance that has arisen after balance date that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial periods.

Note 16 Contingent liabilities

There are no other contingent liabilities of the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: Nil).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

SECTION E. OTHER INFORMATION

This section of the notes includes other information that must be disclosed to comply with the accounting standards and other pronouncements, but that is not immediately related to individual line items in the financial statements.

Note 17 Key Management Personnel compensation (KMP)

The names and positions of KMP are as follows:

Directors

- Michael Pixley Non-Executive Director
- Stuart Douglas Usher Non-Executive Director (*appointed on 29 August 2022*)
- Michael Chan Executive Director

Former KMP included in current and comparative information:

- Djohan Widodo Chairman (*resigned 29 August 2023*)
- Han Peng Lee Non-Executive Director (*resigned 29 August 2023*)
- Kiap Khee Lim Non-Executive Director (*resigned on 29 August 2022*)
- Damien Kwok Chief Executive Officer – PT Inetindo Infocom (*no longer deemed KMP on 1 July 2023*)

Kam Leong Chan was appointed subsequent to balance date and is not included in the remuneration for the current or comparative period.

Information regarding individual directors and executives' compensation and some equity instruments disclosures as required by the Corporations Regulations 2M.3.03 is provided in the Remuneration report table on page 8.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	132,000	246,490
Total	132,000	246,490

Note 18 Related party transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Related party	Type of transaction	Note	2024	2023
			\$	\$
PT Tri Berkas Artha	Receivable		-	403,600
PT Inetdata Indonesia - Associate	Receivable		-	703,176
PT Cipta Handal Eternal - Associate	Receivable		-	91,668
PT Tri Berkas Gemilang - Associate	Sale of goods		-	1,307
		5.2.1	-	1,199,751
K. Tang	Loan payable	5.4.1	-	(65,306)
Susan Yap	Loan payable	5.5.1	(58,799)	(8,799)

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 21 Operating segments

21.1 Identification of reportable segments

As a result of the appointment of the receiver and subsequent liquidation process, the Company lost control of PII and deconsolidated PII at 30 November 2023, as detailed in note 11.2 *Receivership of business*. As a result, management have identified it has only one material operating segments, based activity based on the current and restated comparative year.

Note 22 Parent entity disclosures

Story-i Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

Story-i Limited did not enter into any trading transactions with any related party during the year.

22.1 Financial Position of Story-i Limited

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current assets	100,712	79,668
Non-current assets	-	7,930,531
Total assets	100,712	8,010,199
Current liabilities	1,392,386	832,606
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	1,392,386	832,606
Net assets	(1,291,674)	7,177,593
<i>Equity</i>		
Issued capital	30,274,913	30,274,913
Accumulated losses	(31,566,587)	(23,097,320)
Total equity	(1,291,674)	7,177,593

22.2 Financial performance of Story-i Limited

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Loss for the year	(8,469,267)	(649,188)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(8,469,267)	(649,188)

22.3 Guarantees

There are no guarantees entered into by Story-i Limited for the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024 (2023: none).

22.4 Contractual commitments and contingencies

The parent company has no capital commitments and contingencies at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$nil).

22.5 Contingent liabilities

There are no guarantees entered into by Story-i Limited for the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024 (2023: none).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 23 Statement of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

23.1 Basis of preparation

23.1.1 Reporting Entity

Story-i Limited (**Story-i** or the **Company**) is a listed public company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in Australia. These are the consolidated financial statements and notes of Story-i and controlled entities (collectively the Group). The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity. The Group is a for-profit entity.

The separate financial statements of Story-i, as the parent entity, have not been presented with this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

23.1.2 Basis of accounting

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AAS Board**) and International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**), and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Australian Accounting Standards (**AASBs**) set out accounting policies that the AAS Board has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with AASBs ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 4 June 2025 the Directors of the Company.

23.1.3 Going concern

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

The Group incurred a loss (from discontinued and continuing operations) for the year of \$24,109,427 (2023: \$11,802,701 loss) and incurred a loss from continuing operations for the year of \$523,435 (2023: \$649,188^{§§} loss).

Due to the deconsolidation that resulted from the matters detailed in *11 Discontinued operations*, The net liabilities of the Group have increased from 2023 by \$930,919 to \$1,291,674 at 2024 (2023: \$360,755) and a working capital deficit of \$1,291,674 (2023: \$4,442,869 working capital deficit).

The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast, which indicates that the Group will have sufficient cash flows to meet all commitments and working capital requirements for the 12-month period from the date of signing this financial report. The Directors believe it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis because:

- ➊ The Group has the ability to raise funds from equity sources and has a successful record for past raisings that gives the board confidence that it can complete further capital raising if required.
- ➋ The Board intends to raise \$300,000 in Q4 FY2025 to meet near term funding requirements. A new business opportunity has been identified and the board plans to recapitalize the Company to support the investment in this new venture.

The directors plan to continue the Group's operations on the basis disclosed above and believe that there will be sufficient funds for the Group to meet its obligations and liabilities for at least 12 months from the date of this report. In the event that the Group is unable to generate sufficient revenue in the normal course of business or secure additional funds through new share issues or borrowings, the Group may need to reduce costs or negotiate extended terms with key creditors in order to meet working capital requirements. Should the Group be unable to successfully execute one or more of the aforementioned matters, there exists a material uncertainty that may cause significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or liabilities that might be necessary should the entity not continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they become due and payable.

^{§§} Certain amounts have been re-stated to separately show those operations classified as discontinued in the current year as detailed in note 11 *Discontinued operations*.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 23 Statement of significant accounting policies

23.1.4 Comparative figures

Where required by AASBs comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the Group retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

23.1.5 New and Amended Standards Adopted by the Group

The Group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

23.2 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is the generic term for the broad-based consumption taxes that the Group is exposed to such as: Australia (Goods and Services Tax or GST), in Singapore (Goods and Services Tax or GST) and in Indonesia (Value-added tax or VAT), hereafter collectively referred to as GST.

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office (or jurisdictional equivalent) is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

23.3 Foreign currency transactions and balances

23.3.1 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the legal parent entity's functional and presentation currency.

23.3.2 Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the profit or loss except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in other comprehensive income to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in other comprehensive income, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the profit or loss.

23.3.3 Group companies and foreign operations

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- ⊕ assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- ⊕ income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- ⊕ retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the consolidated statement of financial position. These differences are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

23.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 23 Statement of significant accounting policies

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgements made by management in the application of AASBs that have significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in Note 23.4.1.

23.4.1 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Management discusses with the Board the development, selection and disclosure of the Group's critical accounting policies and estimates and application of these policies and estimates. The Board determined no estimates and judgements have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

23.4.2 Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the consolidated entity based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the consolidated entity operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the consolidated entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of COVID-19.

23.5 Fair Value

23.5.1 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable AASB.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly unforced transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also considers a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

23.5.2 Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Note 23 Statement of significant accounting policies

The Group would change the categorisation within the fair value hierarchy only in the following circumstances:

- ➊ if a market that was previously considered active (Level 1) became inactive (Level 2 or Level 3) or vice versa; or
- ➋ if significant inputs that were previously unobservable (Level 3) became observable (Level 2) or vice versa.

When a change in the categorisation occurs, the Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy (i.e. transfers into and out of each level of the fair value hierarchy) on the date the event or change in circumstances occurred.

23.5.3 Valuation techniques

The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- ➊ Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- ➋ Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- ➌ Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

23.6 New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

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Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

Entity name	Ownership interest 2024	Type of Entity	Trustee, partner, or participant in a joint venture	Country of incorporation	Australian resident for tax purposes	Foreign jurisdiction of foreign resident
Story-I Limited	100	Body corporate	N/A	Australia	Australian	N/A
Story-I Pte Ltd	100	Body corporate	N/A	Singapore	Foreign	Singapore
PT Menara Gemerlap Kulinari	100	Body corporate	N/A	Indonesia	Foreign	Indonesia

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Directors' declaration

The Directors of the Company declare that in the Directors' opinion:

1. The attached financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 12 to 53, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) including:
 - (a) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date
2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 23.1.2 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);

The Consolidation Entity Disclosure Statement on page 54 is true and correct as at 30 June 2024.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

On behalf of the Directors



MICHAEL PIXLEY

Non-executive Director

Dated this Wednesday, 4 June 2025

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
STORY-I LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial report of Story-i Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policies, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial report of the Group. Because of the significance of the matter described in the *Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion* section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on this financial report.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

As referred to in Note 10, included in the consolidated group were three foreign subsidiaries at 30 June 2023, namely:

- PT Inetindo Infocom, an entity incorporated in Indonesia and the main operating entity in the Group;
- Story-i Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore; and
- PT Menara Gemerlap Kulineri, incorporated in Indonesia.

According to Note 11, PT Inetindo Infocom entered into receivership on 30 November 2023 and has been reported as a discontinued operation in the financial report at balance date.

The collective net losses after tax for these subsidiaries (including the discontinued operation) for the year ended 30 June 2024 is \$23,585,992, which represented 98% of the Group's loss after tax. The net asset deficiency for these subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024 is \$1,291,674 which is significant to the Group's net asset deficiency.

We were not provided with sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support;

- the profit and loss, financial position and cashflows of these subsidiaries at the date they discontinued operations which are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group;
- the profit and loss, financial position and cashflows of the Company; and
- the remuneration of the three directors included in the Remuneration Report.



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As a result of these matters, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary and therefore the impact on Group's statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001* has been given to the directors of the Company on 4 June 2025.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 23.1.3 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a loss (from discontinued and continuing operations) for the year of \$24,109,427 and incurred a loss from continuing operations of \$523,435. The Group also has a net liability position of \$1,291,674 as at 30 June 2024 and a working capital deficit of \$1,291,674. As stated in Note 23.1.3, these events or conditions, along with other matters set forth in the Note, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and

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

- i. the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii. the consolidated entity disclosure that is true and correct and is free from material 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.



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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial report in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matter described in the *Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion* section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Disclaimer Opinion on the Remuneration Report

The Remuneration Report disclosed the benefits and payments to the directors and key management personnel of \$132,000 for the year ended 30 June 2024. Because of the significance of the matter described in the *Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion* we have been unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in relation to the balances disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

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)

Samir Tirodkar
Director
West Perth, Western Australia
4 June 2025

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Corporate governance statement

The Board is responsible for establishing the Company's corporate governance framework. In establishing its corporate governance framework, the Board has referred to the 4th edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Councils' Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations.

The Corporate Governance Statement discloses the extent to which the Company follows the recommendations. The Company will follow each recommendation where the Board has considered the recommendation to be an appropriate benchmark for its corporate governance practices. Where the Company's corporate governance practices will follow a recommendation, the Board has made appropriate statements reporting on the adoption of the recommendation. In compliance with the "if not, why not" reporting regime, where, after due consideration, the Company's corporate governance practices will not follow a recommendation, the Board has explained its reasons for not following the recommendation and disclosed what, if any, alternative practices the Company will adopt instead of those in the recommendation.

The Company's governance-related documents can be found on its website at <https://www.story-i.com.au/>.

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Additional Information for Listed Public Companies

The following additional information is required by the Australian Securities Exchange in respect of listed public companies.

1 Capital as at 9 May 2025

a. Ordinary share capital

376,404,857 ordinary fully paid shares held by 738 shareholders.

b. Unlisted Options over Unissued Shares

There are no unlisted options over unissued shares.

c. Performance Rights over Unissued Shares

There are no performance rights over unissued shares.

d. Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to each class of equity security are as follows:

- **Ordinary shares:** Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.

e. Substantial Shareholders as at 9 May 2025

Name	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	54,849,419	14.57
High Success Financial Inc	25,220,218	6.70
Mr Chan Hai En	24,199,646	6.43
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	23,310,000	6.19
Lee Han Peng	19,309,090	5.13
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	18,973,229	5.04

f. Distribution of Shareholders as at 9 May 2025

Category (size of holding)	Total Holders	Number Ordinary	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1 – 1,000	11	2,846	0.00
1,001 – 5,000	122	363,962	0.10
5,001 – 10,000	302	3,004,333	0.79
10,001 – 100,000	142	5,841,111	1.55
100,001 – and over	161	367,192,605	97.55
	738	376,404,857	99.99

g. Unmarketable Parcels as at 9 May 2025

There were 561 shareholders who held less than a marketable parcel of shares, holding 7,648,152 shares.

h. On-Market Buy-Back

There is no current on-market buy-back.

i. Restricted Securities

The Company has no restricted securities

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Additional Information for Listed Public Companies

j. 20 Largest Shareholders — Ordinary Shares as at 9 May 2025

Rank	Name	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1.	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	54,849,419	14.57
2.	High Success Financial Inc	25,220,218	6.70
3.	Mr Chan Hai En	24,199,646	6.43
4.	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	23,310,000	6.19
5.	Lee Han Peng	19,309,090	5.13
6.	Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	18,973,229	5.04
7.	Mu Kwek Fei	18,750,000	4.98
8.	Martha Tan Mee Hoon	18,062,500	4.80
9.	Ms Tri Berlianty Widodo	16,700,000	4.44
10.	Ms Hartaty Widodo	16,700,000	4.44
11.	Ong Boon Tiong Daniel	14,062,500	3.74
12.	Tri Berlianty Widodo	7,737,146	2.06
13.	Samuel Wu	6,000,000	1.59
14.	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <UOBKH R'miers>	5,535,533	1.47
15.	Rimoyne Pty Ltd	5,042,357	1.34
16.	Mr Ravindran Govindan	4,090,909	1.09
17.	State One Capital Group P/L <CJZ - Csaba A/C>	4,076,118	1.08
18.	Mr Bobby Vincent Li	3,325,000	0.88
19.	I Venture Pty Ltd	3,248,810	0.86
20.	Ngo Yu Peng	2,590,000	0.69
	TOTAL	291,782,475	77.52

2 The Company Secretary is Stuart Usher.

3 Principal registered office

As disclosed in *Company details* on page 17 of this Annual Report.

4 Registers of securities

As disclosed in the *Corporate directory* on page i of this Annual Report.

5 Stock exchange listing

Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the Company on all Member Exchanges of the Australian Securities Exchange Limited, As disclosed in the *Corporate directory* on page i of this Annual Report.

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