



Urbanise.com Limited

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Annual Report

2023

Connecting property, suppliers,
and clients to help deliver
exceptional service and gain
operational efficiencies with
powerful automation, data
and insights.



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Chairman's Overview

Growing our customer base and implementing key projects

Dear Shareholder,

I am pleased to deliver the results for FY2023 which was another eventful year for Urbanise as we continued to grow our customer base, successfully implemented key projects, and completed an equity raising that delivered net proceeds of \$3.3m.

We made significant changes across the Company. In the June quarter, our management team was restructured and divided into our two businesses - Urbanise Strata and Urbanise Facilities Management (FM) - to better align our sector expertise to the distinctive requirements of the strata and FM markets. We also made several changes at Board level and commenced a review of the operations and cost base of the business, which is expected to deliver an improvement in cash used in FY2024.

Major project milestones achieved

Urbanise achieved major milestones with the implementation of the Colliers Australia project and integration into the Strata regulatory authority in Dubai. Colliers Australia went live on 3 April 2023 following a period of significant investment in the FM platform to extend its functionality for commercial property management. User feedback has been positive and recognition of Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR) from this customer commenced in Q4 FY2023. The FM platform can now service property managers with national portfolios leading to increased sales enquiries in recent months.

In the Middle East, the strata market is undergoing rapid change with strata managers required to meet the increasingly complex compliance requirements of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA). We believe Urbanise is in a strong position to lead this market given our experience in handling larger strata portfolios and significant work order volumes. As a result, we have increased investment in our FM and strata platforms to integrate to RERA and facilitate customer compliance and migration of RERA data. This development led to a new contract with a large Middle East strata customer which was secured and implemented in Q3 FY2023. This contract is now contributing ARR of \$200k and has resulted in other pipeline opportunities with this customer and other potential customers.



Strategic growth plan and risk management

Our strategy continues to be centred around the delivery of mission critical strata and FM platforms into our core markets of APAC and the Middle East. Within these markets, we focus on key industry verticals where we have specific expertise. In APAC, we continued to work closely with PICA, Australia's largest strata manager and convert sales pipeline opportunities that target small to medium strata managers that are seeking a cloud-based solution. In FM, our sales team has focused on aged care / retirement villages, commercial retail and FM outsourcers. In the Middle East, a key competitive advantage is the unique provision of an integrated strata and FM platform that appeals to larger property developers and pure play strata managers.

The Board continues to closely monitor our sales pipeline which contains contract opportunities that have a higher Average Contract Value (ACV) than in the past highlighting the use of Urbanise's platforms by larger customers especially in FM and Middle East Strata.

Capital raise and use of funds

In June 2023, we successfully completed a placement to new and existing institutional shareholders and sophisticated investors to raise net proceeds of \$3.3m. These funds will be used to accelerate delivery of Strata and Facilities Management platforms to Urbanise's customer base in APAC and the Middle East. It will also provide additional working capital and strengthens the Company's balance sheet. Urbanise has projected a cash break even position by FY2025 which is underpinned by revenue growth and continued working capital and cost management.

Board renewal

Following five years in the position, Almero Strauss decided to step down as Chairman in April 2023. We are grateful to Almero for the important role he has played in transforming the business and management team and are pleased that he remains a Non-Executive Director.

At the same time, we welcomed Darc Rasmussen to the Board as a Non-Executive Director. Darc is a seasoned enterprise software professional with over 25 years' experience building successful Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) and cloud-based businesses across global markets. He also has extensive experience as a Non-Executive Director and currently serves on the Boards of Objective Corporation (ASX:OBJ) and Gentrack Group (ASX:GTK).

In October 2022, Daniel Bignold joined the Board replacing Pierre Goosen, who had been a Non-Executive Director since 2018. Daniel resigned as a Non-Executive Director in June 2023 but continues to make a valuable contribution to the Company in an advisory capacity.

We continue to evaluate the skills and knowledge required at Board level to ensure we have the right mix to drive top line growth and achieve a sustainable cash position.

Outlook

Looking ahead, our pipeline and key markets remain strong, and we are well positioned to grow our ARR as a result of the investment in our FM and Strata platforms. Our priorities for the coming year will focus on delivering new sales, executing our product roadmap and making further progress towards cashflow breakeven.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our senior leadership and talented global team for their hard work and dedication to building an outstanding company. Finally, I would like to thank our customers and shareholders for their ongoing support.



Sam Cuccurullo
Non-Executive Chairman
and Director

CEO's Report



Dear Shareholder,

In FY2023, Urbanise laid the foundations for future growth with the successful implementation of the Colliers Australia project, the RERA development in the Middle East, the restructuring of the Company into two business lines and the completion of an equity raising that is expected to fund Urbanise to breakeven.

Strata Update

Urbanise Strata remains the larger part of our business contributing 64.3% of total revenue for the year. Within Strata, ANZ accounts for 68.7% of revenue, the Middle East 30.6%, and Africa 0.7%.

ANZ Strata continues to focus on small to medium strata managers in ANZ and sales continue to be steady. We expect continual improvement over time with the opportunity to gradually secure market share from on-premise (non-cloud-based) competitors.

Our sales effort is a combination of relying on our strong relationship network as well as marketing through Strata Community Association (SCA) events.

Our objective is to increase revenues by strengthening existing partnerships with strata franchisee networks¹ and third-party software and other services, with the view to increase revenue by reselling partner services to existing or new customers.

Middle East Strata continues to focus on the strata requirements of property developers and 'pureplay' strata managers² who need combined FM and strata solutions. Our sales pipeline allows for deeper expansion into property development groups, where we have an existing footprint, as well as securing new customers. There are opportunities to further expand with existing customers where the UAE government is driving the consolidation of government-owned strata and FM businesses³.

Integration work into Dubai's Real Estate Regulatory Authority's (RERA) platform continues to be on track for a September 2023 completion date. The integration of Urbanise Strata and FM ensures our customers meet legislative compliance obligations, specifically the provision of customer satisfaction, strata and facilities data which is automatically loaded into the government database. We successfully completed manual data loads for customers during Q4 FY2023 as an interim solution, which further validated our integrations design.

The integration provides Urbanise with further competitive advantage in the region, ensuring the Company is the single system integrated into RERA's platform (Mollak) combining data from our systems and other third-party systems. There are relatively few major competitors who can provide this end-to-end solution, particularly for large customers.

FM Update

Urbanise FM contributes 35.6% of total revenue. In FY2023, ANZ represented 81.1% of FM revenue, the Middle East 17.9% and Africa 1.0%.

Colliers continued to roll-out Urbanise FM across their portfolio and user adoption has been positive. Urbanise has provided Colliers with roll-out support during this time. We recognised licence and professional fees in Q4 FY2023, totalling \$105k with Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR) of \$216k. The roll-out provides an important reference for future sales, particularly for commercial and multi-site facilities management, which we have been able to promote at various trade events. We also completed a number of implementations during the quarter including for Colliers NZ and Bapcare.

In July 2023, Urbanise FM secured an FM APAC customer with ARR of ~\$40k and implementation fees of approximately \$50k. We expect the implementation to be completed by Q2 FY2024. During Q4 FY2023, we also secured an order for \$260k of professional fees with a MENA FM customer for primarily analytics and value add services, to be delivered in FY2024.

The sales focus by industry:

Aged care: The team continue to target NSW and VIC based aged care and retirement village operators through a series of trade events and direct sales efforts. The opportunity is to provide village operators with asset management compliance reporting using our platform.

FM outsourcers: Our pipeline includes opportunities with new FM outsourcers as well as increasing revenue with existing customers who are tendering for new contracts.

1. Partners include the Ace Strata Franchise and Stratavote, a third-party strata voting platform.
2. Strata managers are referred to as community managers in the UAE region.
3. This includes the Recent merger of Eltizam Asset Management and Aldar Estates.

Commercial and retail: Urbanise is targeting retail and commercial operators who manage their FM in-house. The current pipeline includes shopping centres and retail brands.

Capital raise and use of funds

We were pleased with the success of the capital raising in May which was a strong endorsement of the significant growth opportunities ahead for the Company. The placement provides us with the financial flexibility to leverage the substantial investment we have made in our platforms over the past twelve months to drive penetration of our core markets and key industry verticals. It also provides us with greater balance sheet strength which is important as we target larger enterprise contracts. The funds raised will be used to support working capital and growth and we expect to achieve a cash break even position during FY2025.

Cash management

The cash closed at \$4.25m on 30 June 2023 and included the net proceeds of \$3.31m from the capital raise.

Total receipts for FY2023 of \$13.74m were impacted by \$0.55m in outstanding invoices from four large Middle East customers. These customers have been impacted by local compliance changes relating to budget approvals by RERA and other corporate entity changes, which has delayed payments to Urbanise over the last two quarters. Urbanise has received assurances from these customers and RERA that these processes are being resolved.

Management team changes

We welcomed Dave Goldbach into our leadership team as our new CFO in October 2023. Dave brings broad financial leadership experience and has a strong operational background.

During Q4 FY2023 our management team was re-organised and divided into our two businesses – Urbanise Strata and Urbanise FM. Prior to the re-organisation, the management team was comprised of functional leads for sales, implementation, product development and support, working across both businesses. The purpose of the re-organisation is to better align our sector expertise to the distinct strata and FM markets. I have been pleased with the energy and focus our team are demonstrating since we implemented these changes, with their enthusiasm to service our customers and their drive to achieve profitability.

The Board and senior management team have commenced a review of the operations and cost base of the business, ahead of an anticipated ramp down of development effort. This follows recent significant investment for Colliers and integrations to Mollak in Dubai and earlier development for the PICA contract. While the investment in product is expected to yield significant return on investment through new sales, the current cash cost of development is substantial. We expect to complete that review within Q1 FY2024, with the expectation that any changes will deliver an improvement in cash burn.

FY2023 Results Overview

In FY2023, Urbanise reported \$12.85m of total revenue in FY2023 including \$11.2m of licence fees for the year ended 30 June 2023 (87% recurring revenue). Underlying licence revenue growth of \$1.0m was offset by a revenue reduction of \$0.8m.

FY2023 revenue growth was largely driven by the implementation of 1 July 2022 backlog of \$219k and new wins in FY2023 of \$384k, as well as organic growth of \$408k of which over half relates to price increases. New wins came from small to medium strata customers in Australia, pure play strata managers in the Middle East and small to medium FM customers in the Middle East and APAC.

The \$0.8m reduction in FY2023 licence revenue vs pcp was due to the reduction in licences by Ventia (\$491k), small customer churn (\$129k split equally between FM and Strata) and the loss of a contract or lots under management by two APAC customers (one in strata and one in FM). Urbanise continues to work closely with these two customers and expects them to replace lost business in the future.

Urbanise achieved ARR growth of 6.5% to \$11.56m and total revenue growth of 1.5% to \$12.85m.

The key highlights are as follows:

- ARR: \$11.56 million (FY2022: \$10.85 million)
- Revenue: \$12.85 million (FY2022: \$12.67 million)
- EBITDA: \$4.20 million loss (FY2022: \$3.31 million loss)
- Underlying average monthly cash used of \$223k (FY2022: \$241k)
- Closing cash: \$4.25 million (FY2022: \$3.97 million)

Outlook

In FY2024, the priorities will be to generate and convert our significant pipeline of opportunities, maintain our disciplined approach to cost and cash management and execute our product roadmap.

I would like to thank the Board and our shareholders for their ongoing support, and our team for their invaluable contribution to the continued growth of our Company.

I look forward to the year ahead as we focus on delivering outstanding products and solutions to our customers that transform their businesses.



Simon Lee
Executive Director and
Chief Executive Officer

FY2023 Key Metrics vs PCP¹



Revenue

\$12.85m

↑ 1.5%

- › Licence fees up 1.5%
- › Professional fees up 1.3% customers
- › Underlying licence revenue growth of \$1.0m offset by \$0.8m revenue reduction (Ventia², small customer churn, loss of contract / lots by 2 APAC customers)



ARR³

\$11.56m

↑ 6.5%

- › New customer and organic growth across strata and FM more than offset the loss of customers and licence reductions
- › Colliers Australia went live in April 2023 with revenue partially recognised in line with staged roll out that continues into H1 FY2024



CARR

\$12.4m

↑ 2.5%

- › Contracted ARR increased by 2.5% vs pcp reflecting on-going demand for Urbanise's platforms from strata and facilities managers



Net Cash Position

\$4.25m

No material debt

- › \$3.3m net proceeds raised from institutional placement
- › Underlying average monthly cash used of \$223k vs \$241k for FY2022
- › Cost base under review to reduce cash burn



Customer Retention Rate⁴

95.1%

- › Customer retention rate of 96.9% and 86.3% for Strata and FM respectively
- › ARR retention rate⁵ of 94.5%
- › ARR retention for Strata of 97.1% and FM 89.4%.
- › ACV⁶ of lost customers was \$26k

1 Prior comparative period.

2 From 1 April 2022, Ventia reduced its requirements for user licences on 3 contracts due to implementation of a single standardised enterprise system across that business. ARR impact of \$0.63m.

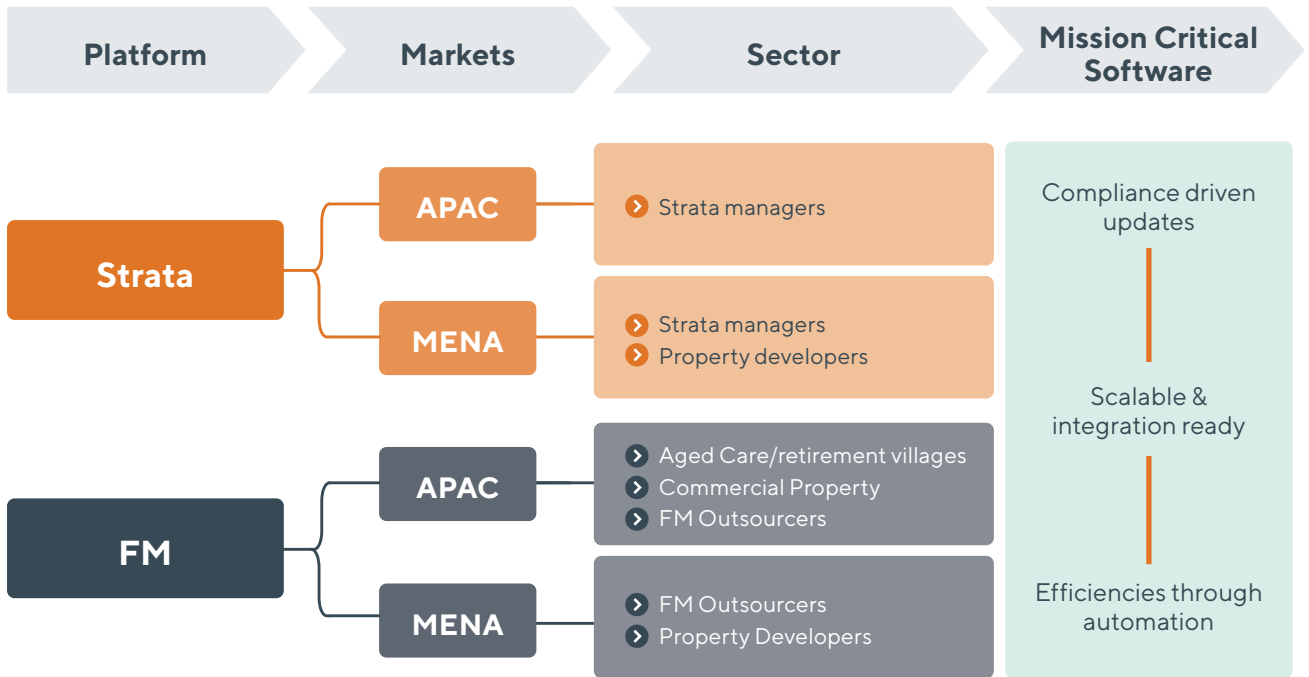
3 Annualised Recurring Revenue (ARR) based on June 2023 licence revenue.

4 Customer retention rate for FY2023 is based on the number of customers from the beginning of the period, that were retained.

5 ARR retention rate based on \$10.85m ARR at the beginning of July 2022.

6 Average contract value.

Urbanise's Platforms Have Broad Customer Appeal



FY2023 Key Metrics

	Jun 19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Total Contracted Revenue of ~\$12.4m Backlog as at 1 Jul 2023
Strata lots	~300k	~320k	~331k	~392k	~636k	~678k	~681k	~689k	~684k	~45k
Strata ARR*	\$4.36m	\$4.66m	\$4.83m	\$5.83m	\$6.89m	\$7.13m	\$7.21m	\$7.39m	\$7.66m	Est. ~\$0.4m
Facilities users	~1.84k	~2.21k	~2.23k	~2.30k	~2.47k	~2.61k	~2.32k	~2.45k	~2.61k	3 contracts
Facilities ARR*	\$2.77m	\$3.19m	\$3.33m	\$3.30m	\$3.55m	\$4.22m	3.64m	\$3.89m	3.90m	Est. ~\$0.4m
Total ARR*	\$7.13m	\$7.85m	\$8.16m	\$9.13m	\$10.44m	\$11.35m	\$10.85m	\$11.28m	\$11.56m	Est. ~\$0.8m



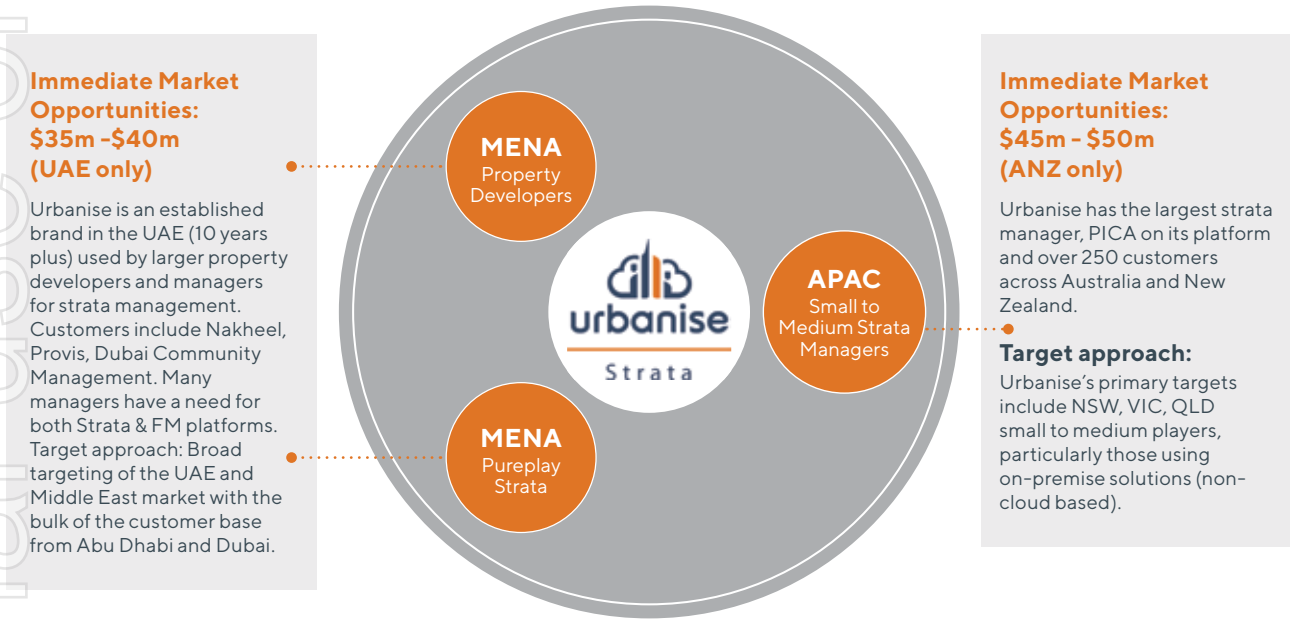
* Annualised Recurring Revenue based on the month of June/December licence revenue

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Urbanise Strata is used by **strata managers** to administer strata schemes (Australia/NZ) and jointly owned properties (UAE).

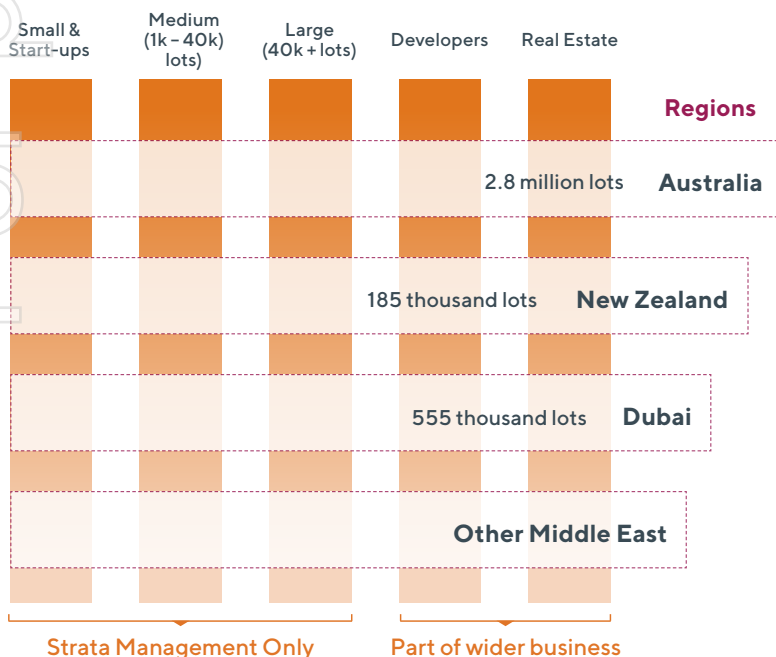
Strata Market

Immediate Market Opportunities \$80 - \$90m



Strata Market

Segmentation of strata managers



Key Players

Australia:

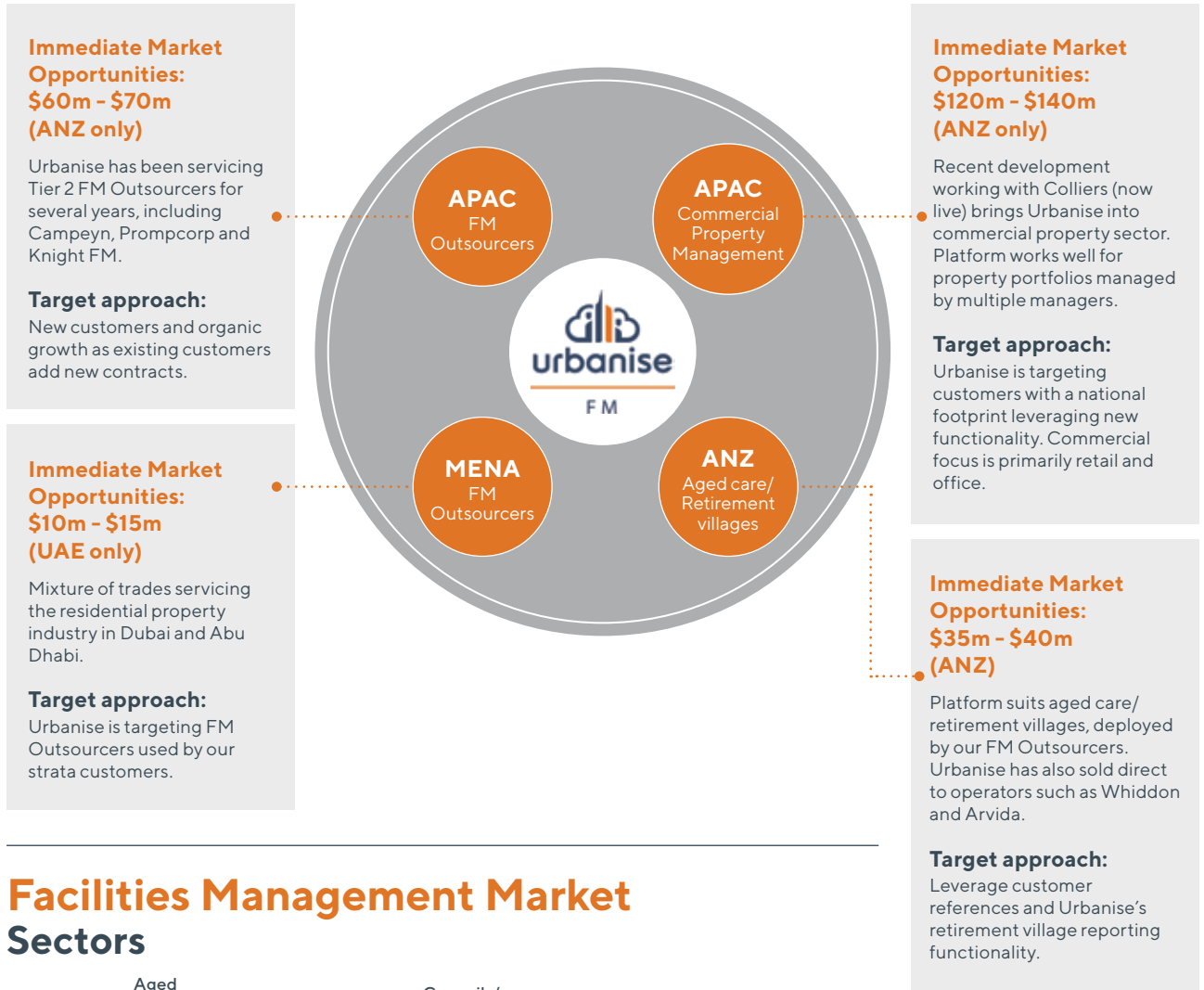
- PICA, Smarter Communities, Bright and Duggan, Whittles, SSKB Strata Managers, MBCM Strata Specialists, Jamesons Strata Management, NetStrata, Strataplus

United Arab Emirates:

- Nakheel, Damac, Provis/Aldar

Urbanise FM is used by **facilities managers** to manage the maintenance of property assets and supervision of contractors

Facilities Management Market Immediate Market Opportunities \$225 - \$265m



Facilities Management Market Sectors

Education	Aged Care/NDIS	Utilities	Mining	Councils/LGA	Other
Tier 1 FM Outsourcer					
Tier 2 FM Outsourcer					
Asset Owner/Custodian					
Strata					

Key Players

Australia:

- Spotless, Programmed, Ventia, Sodexo, ISS Facilities Services, JLL, CBRE, BGIS
- 400 plus FM Outsourcers

United Arab Emirates:

- 5 Major players dominate
- Owners Associations (Strata) Managers have FM responsibilities

Case Study



Optimising operations and enhancing client experience to drive portfolio growth: The Urbanise Strata Solution



About Urbanise Strata

Urbanise Strata is a comprehensive property management software designed for efficient management of strata-titled properties, such as apartments and town houses. It offers features like financial management, communication tools, maintenance scheduling, document organisation, meeting coordination, and online payment options. Urbanise Strata streamlines property management, enhancing communication between property managers, owners, and residents while ensuring compliance with regulations and optimising financial operations.

Challenges that lead to a partnership with Urbanise

- **Ineffective Financial Management:** Managing finances (levies, payments, budgets) is labour-intensive and error-prone without automation.
- **Poor Client Experience:** Without a central platform, communication and client service is disjointed, leading to poor client experience.
- **Compliance Complexity:** Meeting regulatory and legal requirements is complicated without a system to help
- **Reduced Efficiency:** Manual processes waste time and resources when using multiple platforms.
- **Limited Reporting:** without analytics tools it is difficult for strata managers to identify trends, optimise processes, and make informed decisions

These challenges often result in poor business reputation, low management fees or revenue per lot and contribute to customer churn.

Benefits of Urbanise Implementation

- Streamlines levy and invoice generation to maintain a consistent cash flow and improved handling of overdue payments through automated arrears escalation ensuring timely and accurate billing while reducing errors.
- Drives proactive client engagement and informed decision-making with unified data and real-time information readily accessible.
- Automate repetitive tasks, reduce administrative burdens, and allocate resources strategically, empowering your team to focus on high-impact initiatives.
- Improved client satisfaction with a self-service client portal for 24/7 access to information such as levies, meeting minutes and by laws

Results

By leveraging technology and adopting the Urbanise Strata solution, customers can effectively optimise operations, improve client service, and foster financial management, resulting in growth opportunities. As customers build trust with their clients they can drive growth from Management Fees and Disbursements as well as introducing new revenue streams, capitalising on the value they provide. This approach attracts new schemes and builds business reputation.



“Urbanise Strata has been our trusted Strata Management platform since we started operating our business over four years ago. One of our main benefits is that it is cloud-based, allowing our staff to access information seamlessly anywhere.

Other features such as automatic issuing of levies, arrears notices, live financials, live support, and StrataVote anywhere have helped us increase efficiencies and are essential to our business’s day-to-day operation. Urbanise Strata has been fundamental in our ability to deliver professional service to our clients and grow our business.”

Naz Naufal
Owners Corporation Manager

Case Study

Whiddon

Enhancing operational efficiency, legislative compliance, and resident outcomes: Whiddon's journey towards improved property management practices.

Background

Whiddon is a leading provider of aged care services in Australia, operating multiple retirement villages and aged care homes nationwide. With a commitment to open transparency and adherence to legislative reforms, Whiddon sought a property management system to meet their requirements and support operational efficiency.

Challenges and Objectives

Whiddon faced several challenges that led them to search for a suitable property management system. The introduction of reforms by the NSW government regarding retirement village laws necessitated greater transparency and the implementation of a 10-year asset management plan. Whiddon recognised the limitations of their Excel-based asset management system and understood the need for complete digitisation to comply with the legislative changes and achieve operational efficiencies.

Additionally, Whiddon aimed to disrupt their asset management approach by integrating their residential aged care services and associated maintenance officers into a whole-of-business platform. They sought increased visibility into their operations, efficient data-supported decision-making, improved contract management, and enhanced compliance to ensure well-maintained properties and long-term business sustainability.



“We decided the requirements of aged care reforms were our opportunity to implement an integrated system to ensure our business stayed on top of the legislative changes and provide business efficiencies.”

Regan Stathers, Executive General Manager, Technology & Property, Whiddon

Selection Criteria and Choosing Urbanise

Whiddon based their selection criteria on their enterprise architecture when evaluating software solutions, seeking a SaaS-based solution that aligned with their technological strategy roadmap. They desired scalability, integration capabilities with financial systems and Microsoft 365 platform, and synchronization with their contractor compliance management platform.

Urbanise fulfilled these criteria, allowing them to tag individual assets, associate purchase and maintenance orders, and precisely track expenditures. The system provided the necessary compliance components, flexibility to meet legislative requirements and analytics for lifecycle reporting.

Whiddon also chose Urbanise over other alternatives due to its integration of local knowledge and consideration of aged care legislative requirements. They valued Urbanise's ability to deliver a statutory-compliant system aligned with the NSW Retirement Village reforms. Urbanise's cloud-based SaaS architecture, integration capabilities, compliance features, and analytics made it the best choice for Whiddon's property management needs.



“Urbanise ticked all the boxes as a cloud-based SaaS, with the integration we were looking for, the compliance component, the ability to be prescriptive in descriptions to meet legislative requirements, and the analytics to report on the lifecycle of assets.”

Regan Stathers, Executive General Manager, Technology & Property, Whiddon

Results and Benefits of Implementing Urbanise

Since implementing Urbanise, Whiddon has experienced significant improvements in their property management processes. They generated comprehensive asset management plans by populating Urbanise with property, plant, and equipment information, enabling informed decision-making and optimised investments. Transparency for village residents increased, as they could see budget shortfalls and understand the need for increased maintenance investments.

Urbanise has facilitated the ability to comply with legislative reporting requirements within the tight statutory timeframes and has allowed for more open transparency with village residents. Whiddon gained visibility into contract arrangements, SLAs, and work performed by suppliers, leading to better internal and external team structuring. Supplier compliance became more manageable, and contracts included up-to-date asset information, ensuring accurate payments for existing assets.

Implementing Urbanise provided Whiddon with enhanced risk management, better visibility into maintenance activities, and improved support for meeting aged care quality standards. The system’s data-backed insights drive engagements with the government for necessary investments in rural, regional, and remote communities. Integrating the financial system with Urbanise will further enhance the tracking of Opex and Capex expenditures and enable better decision-making on investments and maintenance strategies.

Overall, Whiddon’s implementation of Urbanise has empowered them to achieve greater operational efficiency, compliance with legislative requirements, and improved property management practices, benefiting both their organisation and the residents they serve.

“With Urbanise, we have complete visibility into the lifecycle of our assets and their associated expenditure. With integration to our finance and compliance software and real-time reporting, we have a continuous improvement model that enables business efficiencies across our property investments and delivers improved outcomes for residents who call our aged care & retirement villages home.”

Regan Stathers, Executive General Manager, Technology & Property, Whiddon

Case Study



Streamlining Operations and Enhancing Efficiency: SIBCA's Urbanise CAFM Solution Case Study



Challenges that led SIBCA to a partnership with Urbanise

- Comprehensive management of assets, ensuring efficient tracking, maintenance, and utilisation.
- Establish a system for monitoring data with high accuracy, enabling reliable insights and informed decision-making.
- Implement effective and efficient resource management practices to optimise workforce, materials, and equipment.
- Attain visibility, easily track all outstanding and completed jobs, and monitor key performance indicators (KPIs) and service level agreements (SLAs).
- Gain a deeper understanding of resource performance, identify and address asset failures, and accurately assess costs for improved operational efficiency.
- Establish seamless and effective communication channels with clients, facilitating tasks such as obtaining signatures, capturing customer feedback, and providing complete and accurate information.

Benefits of Urbanise Implementation

Urbanise has brought about significant improvements and measurable outcomes for SIBCA. Key improvements include:

- **Efficient maintenance processes:** Urbanise has streamlined reactive and planned maintenance, work order management, and preventive maintenance, ensuring efficient and effective handling of maintenance tasks.
- **Centralised asset management:** The centralised asset management system provided by Urbanise enables effective management of assets through centralised data and easy document access, leading to improved asset tracking and documentation.
- **Integrated facilities, assets, and workforce:** Urbanise integrates facilities, assets, and workforce management into a single platform, promoting collaboration and coordination across departments and enhancing communication and efficiency in resource management.
- **Automation of daily operations:** Urbanise's automation capabilities increase efficiency and accuracy in routine tasks, optimising day-to-day operations, reducing manual effort, and minimising errors.
- **Improved performance measurement:** SIBCA can now measure team performance, meet KPIs and SLAs for preventive and reactive maintenance, and optimise resource allocation, enabling better performance tracking and resource management.
- **Enhanced customer satisfaction:** Monitoring customer satisfaction ratings for each job and work order enables corrective actions to enhance service quality, improving customer satisfaction and strengthening client relationships.



- **Improved job visibility and tracking:** Urbanise provides enhanced visibility and monitoring of job progress and completion, improving operational efficiency, task management, and timely project completion.
- **Enhanced communication with clients:** The Urbanise solution improves communication, ensuring accurate information exchange, fostering better client relationships, and facilitating effective collaboration.
- **Real-time analytics and reporting:** Urbanise offers real-time analytics and reporting, enabling a better understanding of performance, asset failures, and costs, supporting data-driven decision-making and identifying areas for improvement.

Results and Future Implementation Plans

The advancements brought by Urbanise have significantly improved productivity, service quality, and cost-effectiveness for SIBCA. Implementing Urbanise has streamlined SIBCA's operations, resulting in measurable improvements and positioning the company for continued success in the industry. The solution's maintenance processes, asset management, collaboration, automation, and communication capabilities have delivered tangible benefits to SIBCA, enhancing productivity, service quality, and cost-effectiveness.

Some of the feedback the SIBCA team have received from their clients post Urbanise implementation include:

- "Team reached within minutes and resolved the issue immediately"
Abu Dhabi Trade Centre - Residential Tower
- "Response from your team is great!"
Emircom Data Centre
- "Keep it like that"
Marriott Hotel & Marriott Executive Apartments
- "Thank you for your help and support during the Inspection!"
Caboodle Pamper - Old Galleria
- "Finalizing of the PPM in year 2022, good job SIBCA Team, they were willing to complete PPM and were flexible with the timings/date due to busy operations. thank you so much."
Movenpick Hotel - JBR

"Since mid-2022, SIBCA has been utilising Urbanise as their CAFM solution, leading to a comprehensive automation transformation in their processes. The platform has replaced manual processes with streamlined reactive maintenance, work order management and enhanced preventive and planned maintenance. This has resulted in increased efficiency and accuracy".

Khalil I. Lari, Chief Technology Officer

"Overall, Urbanise, our CAFM solution, has effectively innovated our daily operations into a completely automated process."

Khalil I. Lari, Chief Technology Officer

Directors' Report

The Directors of Urbanise.com Limited (Urbanise) present their report together with the consolidated annual financial report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023 (FY2023) and auditor's report thereon.

Information on Directors and Company Secretary



Sam Cuccurullo
Non-Executive Chairman

(appointed as Director on 4 March 2021, Non-Executive Chairman on 18 April 2023)

Sam brings broad experience in property services to the Board and a deep understanding of the requirements of facility management in the Asia-Pacific region. During a career spanning more than 40 years, Sam has held executive positions with leading firms in this sector and has been responsible for several global strategic initiatives involving the implementation of new business systems.

Until March 2020, Sam was Head of Property & Asset Management, APAC for Cushman & Wakefield, and from 1995 to 2014, Executive Managing Director of Asset Services, APAC for CBRE.

Sam has a Bachelor of Commerce (Land Economy) from the University of Western Sydney and is a Fellow of the Australian Property Institute (FAPI). He is also a Certified Property Manager (Property Council of Australia) and Licensed Real Estate Agent.



Simon Lee
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

(appointed 28 June 2022)

Simon joined Urbanise as CFO in 2019 from ASX listed public company BSA Limited where, since 2014, he had held senior finance roles including General Manager Finance. Simon was promoted to CEO of Urbanise in June 2022 after a period as Interim CEO.

Prior to this he worked in several finance, commercial and business development roles at Lendlease and UGL. He commenced his career in audit and M&A with Grant Thornton and PwC. Simon has broad experience across corporate functions, operations, shared services, business development, client service and contract management.

Simon is a qualified Chartered Accountant (ICAEW), holds a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) from the University of Exeter and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Almero Strauss
Non-Executive Director

(appointed as Director on 8 February 2017, Executive Chairman on 3 April 2018, Non-Executive Chairman on 21 January 2019, Non-Executive Director on 18 April 2023)

Almero joined the Board of Urbanise on 8 February 2017, was appointed Executive Chairman on 3 April 2018, Non-Executive Chairman on 21 January 2019, resigned as Non-Executive Chairman and remained as Non-Executive Director on 18 April 2023. Almero is a director and an executive member of Mergon's investment team since 2008. Mergon is a private investment group that was founded in 1980. From a single, start-up business, Mergon has grown a diversified investment portfolio with significant interests in companies in the SaaS, commercial property, insurance, telecoms and fintech industries. Almero represents Mergon on the Boards of Infotech, one of South Africa's oldest technology companies, FREI (a Mobile Virtual Network Enabler) and Mertech Marine.

After starting his career as an electronic engineer Almero also obtained pre- and postgraduate accountancy qualifications from the University of Cape Town before launching his career in strategy and management consulting with leading international firms Bain & Company and Deloitte in South Africa and the USA. Almero was a founding member of Decipher Consulting, a South African niche consulting firm, where he was an executive director of the business.

Almero is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Remuneration Committee.

Directors' Report



Tod McGrouther

Non-Executive Director

(appointed 16 October 2018)

Tod has a Bachelor of Law (First Class Honors) and University Medal from the University of Sydney, a Bachelor of Commerce (First Class Honors) and University Medal majoring in Accounting and Finance from the University of New South Wales and a Diploma in Applied Finance from the Securities Institute of Australia.

Tod has worked in the Australian corporate advisory industry since 1986 and has specialised in the provision of corporate advice in the areas of corporate valuation, equity capital raising both for private and public equity and investor relation advice for ASX listed companies. Tod was an Associate Director of Bankers Trust Australia between 1986 and 1994.

Between 1994 until 1998 Tod was a Director of the Corporate Finance Department of Prudential Bache Securities Limited. From 1998 until the present Tod is co-founder and Director of KTM Capital. KTM provides corporate advisory and equity capital markets services across mid-market resources, IT, financial and other services sector companies.

Tod is a Director of ASX listed NSX Limited, Love Group Global Ltd and AC8 Limited.

Tod is Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.



Darc Rasmussen

Non-Executive Director

(appointed 18 April 2023)

Darc is a seasoned enterprise software professional with over 25 years' experience building successful Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) and cloud-based businesses across global markets. In a wide-ranging career, Darc has led and contributed to the growth of private and public companies in Europe, the USA and APAC including Infor, SAP, IntraPower (Trusted Cloud) and Integrated Research (ASX:IRI).

While at SAP (NYSE:SAP), Mr Rasmussen led the global CRM Line of Business, building it from start-up to total annual revenues of US\$1.5 billion, establishing SAP as the global leader in the CRM market. As CEO of Integrated Research (ASX:IRI), he led a whole of business transformation strategy that delivered 70%+ growth in revenue and profits along with a 4x+ growth in the Company's market capitalisation. During his tenure as CEO at IRI, Darc led the development and execution of a product and go to market strategy that won IRI the distinction of Gartner "Cool Vendor" and established the company as the global market leader in the Unified Communications Performance Management market. Darc is currently a director of Objective Corporation (ASX:OCL) and Gentrack Group (ASX:GTK).

Darc is a member of the Remuneration Committee.

Pierre Goosen

Non-Executive Director

(appointed 3 April 2018 and resigned on 30 September 2022)

Daniel Bignold

Non-Executive Director

(appointed 1 October 2022 and resigned on 13 June 2023)

Directors' interest in the shares, performance rights and options of Urbanise.com Limited

As at the date of this report, the interest of the directors in the shares, performance rights and options of the Group:

Directors	Number of fully paid ordinary shares	Number of performance rights	Number of Options
Almero Strauss	266,000	-	-
Simon Lee	199,439	409,003	-
Tod McGrouther	441,971	-	-
Sam Cuccurullo	36,666	-	-
Darc Rasmussen	41,523	-	-

Directors' Report

Company secretary

Kim Clark held the position of company secretary of Urbanise.com Limited at the end of the financial year. Kim is an experienced business professional with over 22 years' experience in the Banking and Finance industries and 7 years as a Company Secretary of an ASX300 company prior to her current role. She has over 17 years' experience as a Company Secretary of ASX Listed entities.

Her experience includes debt and capital raising, risk management, mergers and acquisitions, compliance, and governance. Kim currently acts as Company Secretary to various ASX listed and unlisted companies in Australia and is the Head of Corporate Services for Boardroom's Queensland office.

Directorships of other listed companies

Directorships of other ASX listed companies held by Directors in the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year are as follows:

Name	Company	Urbanise Office
Sam Cuccurullo	nil	Non-Executive Chairman and Director
Simon Lee	nil	Executive Director
Tod McGrouther	NSX Limited, Love Group Global Limited, AC8 Limited	Non-Executive Director
Almero Strauss	nil	Non-Executive Director
Darc Rasmussen	Objective Corporation and Gentrack Group	Non-Executive Director

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

Principal activities

Urbanise.com Limited and its associated entities (the Group) is a leading provider of cloud-based software platforms designed and developed for the Strata and Facilities Management industries.

Operating and financial review

The commentary below should be read with the consolidated financial statements and related notes in this report. Some parts of this commentary may include information regarding the plans and strategy for the business and may include forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of certain events may differ materially from future results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in the commentary. References to FY2023 are to the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

During FY2023, the Group achieved major milestones with the implementation of the Colliers Australia project and integration into the compliance system with Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) in Dubai. This positions the Group to leverage its experience to win additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 FM customers in APAC and expand its footprint in the Middle East.

In Q4 FY2023, the Group's management team was restructured and divided into Urbanise Strata and Urbanise FM to better align the Group's sector expertise to the distinctive requirements of the Strata and FM markets.

Global headcount averaged at around 73 throughout the financial year (FY2022: 81).

Directors' Report

Financial performance

Sales revenue

Total sales revenue growth was up by 1.5% to \$12.85 million (FY2022: \$12.65 million). Licence revenue increased to \$11.16 million (FY2022: \$10.99 million) while professional fees increased to \$1.69 million (FY2022: \$1.67 million).

Expenses

Total operating expenses increased by 6.8% or \$1.08 million from \$15.97 million to \$17.05 million mainly due to:

- All development costs related to Strata were expensed in FY2023 as the development costs no longer met the accounting requirements. A total of \$930k in development costs were capitalised in FY2022. No development costs were capitalised in FY2023.
- Project related contractor and employment costs partially offset savings from FY2022 restructuring and one-off costs;
- IT subscriptions and licence costs increase is due to hosting costs, IT integration/partnership costs, and other internal software requirements;
- Professional fees increased largely due to tax compliance (transfer pricing) and subsidiary company setup costs; and
- Travel costs increased primarily due to development requirements in the Middle East for RERA, these costs were partially funded

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Employee benefits and contractor costs	(11,569,651)	(11,326,279)
IT Subscription and licence cost	(3,105,913)	(2,684,332)
Occupancy cost	(202,426)	(139,609)
Professional fees	(794,702)	(603,638)
Travel costs	(393,495)	(211,258)
Cost of implementation and materials	(296,533)	(275,745)
Advertising and promotion expenses	(219,763)	(251,528)
Other expenses	(350,748)	(341,033)
Doubtful debt expenses	(120,306)	(139,013)
Total operating expenses	(17,053,537)	(15,972,435)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,218,425)	(1,984,417)
Finance costs	(81,326)	(65,080)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(557,488)	(898,996)
Total expenses	(18,910,776)	(18,920,928)

Loss before tax

The reported loss before tax reduced from \$5.90 million to \$5.70 million (3.9% improvement) due to a reduction in depreciation and amortisation expenses, and foreign exchange losses offset by an increase in operating expenses.

Directors' Report

Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) reconciliation:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Loss for the Period	(5,664,547)	(5,895,936)
Add Back:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,218,425	1,984,417
Finance costs	81,326	65,080
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	557,488	898,996
Other income	(396,101)	(359,848)
EBITDA	(4,203,409)	(3,307,291)

Cashflow

The net cash outflow from operating activities and investing activities was \$3.06 million, a 20.3% reduction in net outflow from the prior period (FY2022: \$3.84 million) primarily from FY2022 non-recurring employment costs related to restructuring.

Capital and financial structure

As at 30 June 2023 Urbanise had a net cash position of \$4.25 million with no material debt² or borrowings.

Business strategies and prospects

Urbanise will continue to focus on growing its recurring revenue over the next twelve months through a continued focus on our core markets of APAC and the Middle East for both Facilities Management and Strata.

The Board believes that the strategic initiatives undertaken will deliver increased shareholder value over the medium to long term.

In the coming financial year Urbanise will continue to build on its solid foundation to:

- Generate and convert the Group's pipeline of opportunities
- Maintain a disciplined approach to costs and cash management
- Execute the product roadmap

Drive scale

Urbanise has invested in operations in APAC and the Middle East and will continue to scale in these regions. Some of the development function remains in Bulgaria and South Africa, while customer and back-office support remains in South Africa and Dubai.

Significant events after the balance sheet date

Other than as already noted in the financial statements, there have been no significant subsequent events in the affairs of the Group at the date of this report.

Ordinary shares, options and performance rights shares

Share Options

Unissued shares

At the date of this report, nil ordinary shares were under option.

Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option or performance right shares, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any related body corporate.

² No debt other than annual insurance premium funding.

Directors' Report

Shares issued and exercised as a result of the exercise of options

Nil options were issued during the financial year 2023 (FY2022: nil) and nil options were on the company registers as of 30 June 2023 (FY2022: Nil).

Performance rights

Unissued shares

At the date of this report, there were 1,641,686 ordinary shares under performance rights. Refer to the Director's Remuneration Report for further details of the performance rights outstanding for Key Management Personnel (KMP) and Note 30 for further details of the performance rights shares outstanding.

Performance rights holders do not have any right, by virtue of the performance rights, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any related body corporate.

Shares issued as a result of the performance rights

During the year, 1,047,486 performance rights shares were issued (FY2022: 471,836 performance rights shares), 263,287 performance rights shares were exercised (FY2022: 894,873 performance rights shares) and 411,229 performance rights shares were forfeited (FY2022: 315,784).

Indemnification of officers and auditors

The Group has entered into agreements to indemnify all the Directors and Officers against all liabilities to persons (other than the Group), which arise out of the Directors and Officers conduct unless the liability relates to conduct involving a lack of good faith or is otherwise prohibited by law. The Group has agreed to indemnify the Directors and Officers against all costs and expenses incurred in defending an action that falls within the scope of the indemnity and any resulting payments.

Further disclosure required under section 300(9) of the *Corporations Act 2001* is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

To the extent permitted by law, the Group has agreed to indemnify its auditors, A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit. No payment has been made to indemnify the Auditors during or since the financial year.

Directors' meetings

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of Board Committees) and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company held during the financial year are detailed in the following table:

Name	Directors' Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee		Remuneration and Nomination Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Sam Cuccurullo	7	7	3	5	1	1
Almero Strauss	7	7	5	5	1	1
Pierre Goosen ⁽ⁱ⁾	2	2	-	-	1	1
Tod McGrouther	5	7	3	5	1	2
Daniel Bignold ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	4	4	-	-	-	-
Darc Rasmussen ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	3	3	-	-	1	1
Simon Lee	7	7	-	-	-	-

(i) Resigned on 30 September 2022

(ii) Appointed on 1 October 2022 and resigned on 13 June 2023

(iii) Appointed on 18 April 2023.

Directors' Report

Environmental, Social and Governance

Urbanise has taken a decision to expand its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting and the Board recognises the importance of enhancing the Group's disclosures over time. Urbanise already has policies and strategies in place that minimise the environmental impact of our operations, promote social responsibility and demonstrate governance best practice.

In FY2023, the Board of Directors created an ESG Sub-Committee with the Chairman as Chair of that committee. The ESG Sub-Committee meets monthly and is attended by both Board members and key management. A framework has been developed that Urbanise has been consistently actioning throughout the year. Urbanise intends to continue with this sub-committee for the foreseeable future.

As a growth technology company, Urbanise's global operations are primarily focused on software development delivered by a globally diverse workforce that is mostly employed on a full-time basis.

The Board and ESG Sub-Committee recognise the importance of the review and continuous oversight of policies and ensuring their implementation.

Environmental

Our activities as a software developer result in a relatively low impact to the environment. Our key focus areas are summarised below:

Software solutions

Urbanise's software solutions are primarily designed for the benefit of reducing cost and driving efficiency in the management of building assets. Our customers are facilities managers and strata managers who have direct and indirect responsibilities to reduce the environmental impact associated with managing residential, commercial and industrial building assets. Some of the key benefits of our products are:

- To minimise or replace the use of paper for our clients, except where paper copies are required under legislation;
- To assist our customers (directly and indirectly) to optimise energy consumption associated with the building assets they maintain; and
- To assist our customers to comply with various safety, environmental and labour legislation

Development processes

Our software development processes and implementation services are executed with the use of computers and hosted servers. Most of our work can be performed remotely. As a result, we do not manufacture physical products or deliver services that rely on the use of raw materials or transport logistics. Our internal back-office processes, including maintaining books and records, invoicing and administration are 100% digitised and cloud-based.

Energy consumption & internal impacts

The key areas of energy consumption managed by the group are as follows:

- Our team works from leased offices that all have a small square metre footprint. Our head office is located at 201 Miller Street, North Sydney which currently has a 5-star NABERS energy rating. Energy consumption mainly relates to the use of electricity to power our equipment and to heat/cool our global offices. Recycling bins are provided for office waste, in both domestic and overseas office locations.
- Except for electricity consumption in our global offices, a significant portion of indirect energy consumption is through the data centres of Amazon Web Services (AWS), our cloud services platform provider. Supplier relationships are reviewed periodically to understand their environmental impact. An example of our drive for improvement within our supply chain is demonstrated by our largest supplier committing to progressing to the use of 100% renewable energy by 2030.
- Internal administrative processes (including record keeping) are now digitised and cloud-based, minimising the use of paper. Urbanise is minimising our office footprint by remote work across our satellite offices.

The Group is not exposed to any material regulatory risks because of climate change. The Group's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Commonwealth or State regulations or laws.

Directors' Report

Social

People and Culture

People are critical to the Group and our customers' success, and we prioritise the attraction and retention of key talent. This includes a focus on our team's wellbeing and their continuing career development.

Review processes are in place across the organisation to:

- Collate individual employee feedback on job satisfaction;
- Review the training and development requirements based on role-based competency considerations; and
- Enhance performance management

Health, Safety and Well-Being

The Group's approach to ensuring health and safety includes the following commitments:

- We are committed to compliance with the applicable legislation of the countries in which we operate;
- All employees and those working on our behalf have a responsibility for their health and safety;
- We collate individual feedback from employees on their wellbeing on a regular basis;
- We foster a culture where all people, are held accountable for fulfilling their health and safety responsibilities;
- We have a Group health and safety policy in place; and
- We have an Employee Assistance Program provided for all employees. This includes confidential counselling support and advice services

Remuneration and reward

The Board closely reviews and monitors remuneration to ensure alignment to the retention objectives. Another key aspect of this program is our ongoing review of pay rates for roles and incentives across the organisation to ensure we maintain a close eye on relevant market rates and that remuneration packages are set accordingly.

The Group's remuneration policies and practices can be found in the Remuneration Report within the Directors' report below.

Diversity and inclusion

Urbanise is an equal opportunity employer and continually seeks to maintain a culture of diversity and inclusion through several key approaches:

- Creating a workplace culture that embraces and respects diversity
- Developing diversity throughout the organisation
- Continuing to deliver transparent recruitment and remuneration processes
- Maintaining hybrid and flexible working practices

The gender split within Urbanise is shown in the table below:

	As at 30 June 2023	Average across FY2023
Male	69%	70%
Female	31%	30%

Directors' Report

Governance

Overview

Overall governance is managed by the Board of Directors and their core responsibilities include the following key areas:

- Strategic direction, purpose and values
- Risk management and reporting
- Compliance with legislation and best practice
- Management composition and structures
- Remuneration setting
- KPI setting and performance management

Policies

The following corporate compliance policies are in place and can be found on the Group's website:

- Corporate Governance Charter
- Corporate Governance Statement
- Statement of Values
- Audit & Risk Management Committee Charter
- Remuneration & Nomination Committee Charter
- Code of Conduct
- Urbanise Share Trading Policy
- Urbanise Whistle-Blower Policy
- Urbanise Shareholder Communication Policy
- Anti-Bribery Anti-Corruption Policy

Urbanise are currently undergoing a review of our corporate compliance policies and will update them on our website should any changes be required.

Urbanise are currently in the process of implementing a Modern Slavery policy which we aim to roll out in the next financial year.

Board composition and reviews

The Board of Directors currently comprises five directors including three independent Directors. Each Director is on a 3-year rotation and is required to seek re-election at the end of this period.

The Board composition and its involvement in setting the direction of the business, is reviewed against the long-term strategy of the business. In addition, the Board has a skills matrix by which the Board in its entirety and its individuals are measured. The skills matrix is periodically updated by senior management and the Board, in response to the needs of the business and an annual self-assessment addressing key aspects of the operation of the Board is undertaken.

The Board administers governance through regular reports from management together with Board meetings as well as the operation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit for the financial year is provided with this report.

Non-audit services

The auditors were not engaged in any non-audit services for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Proceedings on behalf of the Group

The Group has not applied for leave of court to bring any proceedings on its behalf.

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

The prescribed details for each person covered by this report are detailed below under the following headings:

- Remuneration Report Overview
- Overview of Executive Remuneration
- Overview of Non-Executive Director Remuneration
- Statutory and Share-based Reporting
- Loans to Key Management Personnel
- Other Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Remuneration Report Overview

The Directors of Urbanise.com Limited present the Remuneration Report (the Report) for the Company and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2023. This Report forms part of the Directors' Report and has been audited in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Report details the remuneration arrangements for Urbanise's key management personnel (KMP):

- Non-Executive directors (NEDs)
- Executive Directors and Senior Executives (collectively the Executives).

KMPs are those persons who, directly or indirectly, have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and Group.

The table below outlines the KMP of the Group and their movements during FY2023:

Non-Executive Directors

Sam Cuccurullo	(Non-Executive Director – appointed 4 March 2021) (Non-Executive Chairman – 18 April 2023)
Almero Strauss	(Non-Executive Director – appointed 8 February 2017) (Executive Chairman – appointed 3 April 2018) (Non-Executive Chairman – 21 January 2019) (Non-Executive Director – 18 April 2023)
Pierre Goosen	(Non-Executive Director – appointed 3 April 2018, resigned 30 September 2022)
Tod McGrouther	(Non-Executive Director – appointed 16 October 2018)
Darc Rasmussen	(Non-Executive Director – appointed 18 April 2023)
Daniel Bignold	(Non-Executive Director – appointed 1 October 2022 and resigned 13 June 2023)

Executive Director

Simon Lee	(Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer – appointed 28 June 2022)
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Overview of Executive Remuneration

The Board policy for determining the nature and amount of key management personnel remuneration is agreed by the Board of Directors after review, approval and recommendation by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Board or the Remuneration and Nomination Committee may engage external consultants to provide independent advice where it considers it appropriate to ensure that the Group attracts and retains talented and motivated directors and employees who can enhance Group performance through their contributions and leadership.

Compensation levels and structures for key management of the Group are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced people, to reward the achievement of strategic objectives and achieve the broader outcome of protecting and enhancing shareholder value. The compensation structure is designed to account for the capability and experience of key management and the ability of key management to control areas of their respective responsibilities.

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

The principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration are as follows:

- a) Alignment to shareholder interests:
 - Controllable financial drivers of the business including annualised recurring revenue, total revenue, cost management, net profit, working capital, cash flow and operational drivers of the business including sales, market growth, risk and security, innovation, and product development; and
 - Remuneration is set at a level to attract and retain high calibre executives.
- b) Alignment to the key management interests:
 - Appropriate rewards for capability and experience;
 - Clear policies for earning rewards; and
 - Recognition for contribution.

The framework provides a mix of fixed pay and variable at risk incentives and a blend of short and long-term incentives. In relation to long-term incentives, as executive's contribution and term with Urbanise increase they can be rewarded by gaining exposure to growth in the value of the Group through access to the Employee Share Option Plan.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee which provides recommendations to the Board on remuneration and incentive policies and practices. The Committee provides specific recommendations on remuneration packages and other terms of employment for Executive Directors, Executives and Non-Executive Directors. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of Directors and Senior Executives on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with an overall objective of the retention of a high-quality Board and Executive team.

Executive remuneration arrangements

For executives, the Group provides a remuneration package that incorporates both cash-based remuneration and share based remuneration. The contracts for service between the Group and executives are on a continuing basis, the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future. Share-based remuneration is conditional upon continuing employment thereby aligning executive and shareholder interests.

The following table outlines the summary terms of employment for the CEO and other executive KMP:

	Notice period by Executive	Notice period by Company	Termination Benefits
Simon Lee	3 months	3 months	Statutory benefits only
Dave Goldbach	2 months	2 months	Statutory benefits only

Executive remuneration policies and structures

Executives are awarded with a level and mix of remuneration appropriate to their position, responsibilities, and performance, in a way that aligns with the business strategy. Executives receive fixed remuneration and variable remuneration consisting of short-term and long-term incentive opportunities.

Executive remuneration levels are reviewed annually by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee with reference to the remuneration guiding principles and market movements. The structure of executive remuneration in FY2022 is comprised of the following elements:

- **Fixed remuneration**
- **Variable remuneration, split between:**
 - Short Term Incentives
 - Long Term Incentives

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

Elements of remuneration

1. Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of base salary and superannuation and is designed to reward for:

- The scope of the executive's role
- The executive's skills, experience, and qualifications
- Individual performance

It is set with reference to comparable roles in similar companies.

2. Variable remuneration

a) Short-Term Incentives (STI)

- The objective of the STI program is to link the achievement of personal Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and the Group's annual financial and operational targets with the remuneration received by the Executives charged with meeting those targets.
- The total potential STI available is set at a level that provides sufficient reward to the Executive for exceeding the financial and operational targets and at such a level that the cost to the Group is reasonable in the circumstances.
- STI rewards are assessed annually and are usually paid in cash. Actual STI payments granted to each Executive depend on the extent to which specific personal Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and annual financial and operational targets set at the beginning of the financial year are met or exceeded.

Performance Criteria

- KPIs cover financial (annualised recurring revenue, total revenue, EBITDA, cash collections and working capital) and non-financial as a group, regional and product level performance. For each KPI, a target is set. The targets are set by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Board for the year ahead.

b) Long-Term Incentives (LTI)

Long-Term Incentives are assessed annually and are usually awarded as performance rights. The performance rights are designed to align employee remuneration with the creation of shareholder value and improving cash flows over the long-term and enable the company to recruit and retain the talented people needed to achieve the Company's business objectives.

Executives are awarded an LTI in accordance with the Group's Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP). The number of performance rights granted is determined using the fair value at the date of grant, considering the terms and conditions upon which the performance rights were granted.

Executives are eligible to receive performance rights (one performance right equals one ordinary share in the company upon meeting the performance criteria). The performance rights vest over a 3-year period, dependent on continued employment with the company unless otherwise determined by the Board. The first year of vesting occurs one year after the performance targets have been achieved.

The treatment of vested and unexercised awards will be determined by the Board with reference to the circumstances of cessation. Performance rights do not vest until all vesting or performance criteria set at granting have been met in accordance with the terms and conditions of the ESOP. There are no voting or dividend rights attached to the performance rights. Voting rights will attach to the ordinary shares when the performance rights have been exercised. Unvested performance rights cannot be transferred and will not be quoted on the ASX. All performance rights expire on the earlier of their expiry date or subject to Directors' discretion.

Performance Criteria

Performance criteria include the Group achieving revenue targets, cash flow targets and other financial targets as set by the Board. The performance criteria are set by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Board for the year ahead.

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

LTI Schemes

- During FY2023, a resolution was passed by the Board to issue 1,021,426 performance rights to Urbanise employees. These performance rights are subject to performance criteria being achieved prior to vesting based on achieving Annualised Recurring Revenue, total revenue, EBITDA and cash targets. These performance rights would vest in 3 equal tranches on 31 August 2024, 31 August 2025 and 31 August 2026, subject to the employees (including Key Management Personnel) continued employment. There is no exercise price on these performance rights. Targets are subject to review post reporting date.
- During FY2022, a resolution was passed by the Board to issue 471,836 performance rights to Urbanise employees. These performance rights are subject to performance criteria being achieved prior to vesting based on achieving Annualised Recurring Revenue, total revenue, EBITDA and cash targets. These performance rights would vest in 3 equal tranches on 31 August 2023, 31 August 2024 and 31 August 2025, subject to the employees' (including Key Management Personnel) continued employment. There is no exercise price on these performance rights. Targets are subject to review post reporting date.

Dividends

Executives are not eligible to receive dividends on unvested performance rights. Executives will receive dividends on vested performance rights.

Overview of company performance

The table below sets out information about Urbanise.com Limited's earnings and movements in shareholder wealth for the past five years up to and including the current financial year.

	FY2023	FY2022	FY2021	FY2020	FY2019
Revenue (\$m)	13.2	13.0	11.8	9.7	8.1
Sales revenue (\$m)	12.9	12.7	11.5	9.6	8.1
Profit/(loss) after tax (\$m)	(5.7)	(5.9)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(4.8)
EBITDA (\$m)	(4.2)	(3.3)	(2.9)	(2.4)	(3.5)
Operating cash flow (\$m)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(2.1)	(0.1)	(2.5)
Investing cash flow (\$m)	(0)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(0.7)
Share price (cents)	56	60	160	96	45

Overview of Non-Executive Director Remuneration

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Group with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the appropriate calibre.

The ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be determined from time to time by a General Meeting.

The amount of aggregate remuneration and the way it is apportioned amongst Directors is reviewed annually.

The Board can access independent advice and industry benchmarks on fees paid to Non-Executive Directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

During the financial year ending 30 June 2023 NED's were not issued any securities under the Company's Long Term Incentive Plan. The Board commenced a review of its remuneration paid to Non-Executive Directors and sought external advice on appropriate remuneration structures taking into account the nature and size of the Company and the demands and responsibilities of Non-Executive Directors. This review is continuing into FY24.

NED fees consist of base fees. The Board fees payable to NEDs for FY2023 was in a range of \$36,000 to \$62,000 per year (inclusive of superannuation).

NEDs may be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred in attending to the Group's affairs.

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

Maximum aggregate NED fee pool

NED fees are determined within an aggregate NED fee pool limit, which is periodically approved by shareholders. The - maximum aggregate amount that may be paid to NEDs for their services is \$250,000 during any financial year.

Statutory and Share-based Reporting

Executive KMP remuneration for the years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022

		Salary & fees	STI	Long service leave	Super-annuation	Termination payment	Performance rights and ordinary shares	Performance related	Total
Simon Lee	2023	359,708	173,250 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	25,292	-	173,250 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	47%	731,500
	2022	266,607	181,561 ^(iv)	-	23,568	-	131,561 ^(v)	52%	603,297
Dave Goldbach ^(vi)	2023	180,080	67,500 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	18,707	-	94,500 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	45%	360,787
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
S Jain ^(vii)	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
	2022	223,214	-	-	13,381	219,420	-	0%	456,015
Total executive KMP	2023	539,788	240,750	-	43,999	-	267,750	47%	1,092,287
	2022	489,821	181,561	-	36,949	219,420	131,561	30%	1,059,312

(i) STI was subject to Board approval at 30 June 2023 of which 0% was approved subsequently

(ii) LTI was subject to Board approval at 30 June 2023 of which 28.2% was approved subsequently to be vested over Aug 24, Aug 25 and Aug 26

(iii) LTI was subject to Board approval at 30 June 2023 of which 21.4% was approved subsequently to be vested over Aug 24, Aug 25 and Aug 26

(iv) Includes STI of \$101,561 subject to Board approval at 30 June 2022 of which \$50,000 was subsequently approved and a one-off STI of \$80,000 for performing additional duties an interim CEO

(v) Includes LTI of \$101,561 subject to Board approval at 30 June 2022 of which 100% was subsequently approved and a one-off LTI of \$30,000 for performing additional duties an interim CEO

(vi) Commenced 6 October 2022

(vii) Ceased 14 December 2021

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

The following table outlines the proportion of maximum STI and LTI earned in relation to the FY2023 financial year.

	Maximum STI opportunity (% of fixed remuneration)	Maximum LTI opportunity (% of fixed remuneration)
S Lee	45%	45%
D Goldbach	25%	35%

NED remuneration for the years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022

		Director Fees	Allowances	Options and Performance Rights	Total
S Cuccurullo ⁽ⁱ⁾	2023	62,000	-	-	62,000
	2022	60,000	-	-	60,000
P Goosen ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2023	9,000	-	-	9,000
	2022	36,000	-	-	36,000
T McGrouther ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	2023	60,000	-	-	60,000
	2022	60,000	-	-	60,000
A Strauss ^(iv)	2023	37,466	-	-	37,466
	2022	36,721	-	-	36,721
D Bignold ^(v)	2023	48,000	-	-	48,000
	2022	-	-	-	-
D Rasmussen ^(vi)	2023	12,000	-	-	12,000
	2022	-	-	-	-
Total NED's	2023	228,466	-	-	228,466
	2022	192,721	-	-	192,721

(i) Appointed March 2021

(ii) Appointed April 2018, resigned September 2022

(iii) Appointed October 2018

(iv) Appointed February 2017

(v) Appointed October 2022, resigned June 2023

(vi) Appointed April 2023

Options and performance rights awarded, vested and lapsed during the year

The table below discloses the number of share options and performance rights granted, vested or lapsed during the year. Share options or performance rights do not carry any voting or dividend rights and can only be exercised once the vesting conditions have been met.

Options

No options were issued for both FY2023 and FY2022. Nil options remain on the company share register as of 30 June 2023 (Nil 30 June 2022)

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

Performance rights issued to KMP

	Year	No. of PR granted during the year No	Grant date	Fair price at award date \$	Vesting date	Exercise price \$	Expiry date	No Vested during the year	Value of PR forfeited during the year \$	Value of PR granted during the year \$	Value of PR exercised during the year \$
		71,047			31/08/24						
S Lee	2023	71,046	22/11/22	\$0.81	31/08/25	\$0.00	-	-	-	\$173,250	-
		71,046			31/08/26						
		38,889			31/08/24						
D Goldbach	2023	38,889	1/11/22	\$0.81	31/08/25	\$0.00	-	-	-	\$94,500	-
		38,889			31/08/26						

Shares issued on exercise of performance rights to KMP during FY2023

Date	No of shares issued	Paid per share dollar
31/08/22	88,681	\$0.00
Total	88,681	\$0.00

Performance rights holdings of KMP

	Balance at 30-Jun-22	Granted	Forfeited / lapsed	Exercised	Balance at 30-Jun-23
Executives					
S Lee	284,545	213,139	-	(88,681)	409,003
D Goldbach ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	116,258	-	-	116,258
Total	284,545	329,397	-	(88,681)	525,261

(i) Commenced 6 October 2022

Shareholdings of KMP

	Balance at 1-Jul-22	Initial Interest	Awarded as compensation	Exercise of performance rights	Acquired	Balance at 30-Jun-23
Non-Executive Directors	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
T McGrouther	441,971*	-	-	-	-	441,971
A Strauss	266,000	-	-	-	-	266,000
S Cuccurullo	1,666	-	-	-	35,000	36,666
D Rasmussen	-	41,523	-	-	-	41,523
Executives						
S Lee	110,758	-	-	88,681	-	199,439
Total	820,395	41,523	-	88,681	35,000	985,599

* The balance at 1 July 2022 is increased by 558 compared to the FY2023 Annual Financial Statement for a transfer related to prior period

Directors' Report – Audited Remuneration Report

Loans to Key Management Personnel

There were no loans issued to or from key management personnel during FY2023 (FY2022: nil).

Other Transactions with Key Management Personnel

There were no other transactions with key management personnel during FY2023 (FY2022: nil) other than those already stated.

Rounding of amounts

In accordance with ASIC Corporations (*Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports*) Instrument 2016/191, the amounts in the Directors' report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors,



Sam Cuccurullo
Chairman

22nd August 2023

Auditor's Independence Declaration



A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd

Authorised Audit Company
ASIC Registered Number 339233
Audit & Assurance Services

Level 1 261 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box H88
Australia Square NSW 1215
ABN: 56 136 616 610
Ph: (02) 9290 3099
Email:
add3@addca.com.au
Website:
www.addca.com.au

**Auditor's Independence Declaration
Under Section 307c of The Corporations Act 2001
To the Directors of Urbanise.com Limited
ABN 70 095 768 086
And Controlled Entities**

I declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023, there have been no contraventions of:

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

A D DANIELI AUDIT PTY LTD

Sam Danieli
Sydney, 22 August 2023

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Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Urbanise.com Limited ('Urbanise' or 'the Company') is responsible for corporate governance. The Board has chosen to prepare the Corporate Governance Statement ("CGS") in accordance with the 4th edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations under which the CGS may be made available on a Group's website.

Accordingly, a copy of the Group's CGS is available on the Urbanise website at www.Urbanise.com under the Corporate Governance section.

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Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue and other income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	12,850,128	12,665,144
Other income	8	396,101	359,848
		13,246,229	13,024,992
Less: expenses			
Employee benefits and contractor costs	9	(11,569,651)	(11,326,279)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	9	(1,218,425)	(1,984,417)
IT Subscription and licence cost		(3,105,913)	(2,684,332)
Occupancy cost		(202,426)	(139,609)
Professional fees	9	(794,702)	(603,638)
Travel costs		(393,495)	(211,258)
Cost of implementation and materials		(296,533)	(275,745)
Doubtful debt expense/impairment from expected credit loss	9	(120,306)	(139,013)
Advertising and promotion costs		(219,763)	(251,528)
Finance costs	9	(81,326)	(65,080)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	9	(557,488)	(898,996)
Other expenses		(350,748)	(341,033)
Total Expenses		(18,910,776)	(18,920,928)
Loss before tax		(5,664,547)	(5,895,936)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	10	-	-
Net Loss for the year		(5,664,547)	(5,895,936)
Other comprehensive income(loss), net of income tax			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		505,858	832,588
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year net of income tax		505,858	832,588
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(5,158,689)	(5,063,348)
Loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(5,664,547)	(5,895,936)
<i>Total comprehensive loss attributable to:</i>			
<i>Owners of the parent</i>		(5,158,689)	(5,063,348)
Loss per share			
From continuing operations:			
Basic (cents per share)	29	(9.87)	(10.47)
Diluted (cents per share)	29	(9.87)	(10.47)

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

at 30 June 2023

	Note	30 June 2023 \$	30 June 2022 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	22	4,247,586	3,970,135
Trade receivables	11	2,644,191	1,404,822
Contract assets	11	327,905	140,681
Other assets	12	171,178	193,625
Prepayments	12	316,773	375,324
Total current assets		7,707,633	6,084,587
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	88,276	167,894
Intangible assets	14	3,315,354	4,151,776
Right of use assets	20	751,516	623,584
Goodwill	15	4,786,480	4,786,480
Other assets	12	126,828	127,348
Total non-current assets		9,068,454	9,857,082
Total assets		16,776,087	15,941,669
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	2,846,636	1,879,769
Provisions	18	939,669	787,292
Deferred revenue	7	3,684,044	2,426,137
Lease Liabilities	18	261,079	199,227
Total current liabilities		7,731,428	5,292,425
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred revenue	7	500,220	662,670
Provisions	18	5,239	16,096
Lease Liabilities	18	490,437	424,357
Total non-current liabilities		995,896	1,103,123
Total liabilities		8,727,324	6,395,548
Net assets		8,048,763	9,546,121
Equity			
Issued capital and contributed equity	19	111,280,758	107,768,805
Employee share reserve	19	584,210	456,619
Foreign currency translation reserve	19	447,676	(58,182)
Accumulated losses		(104,263,881)	(98,621,121)
Total equity		8,048,763	9,546,121

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Issued capital and contributed equity \$	Employee share reserve \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		107,109,440	1,342,591	(890,770)	(93,246,194)	14,315,067
Profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	-	(5,895,936)	(5,895,936)
Foreign currency reserve		-	-	832,588	-	832,588
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	832,588	(5,895,936)	(5,063,348)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Conversion of performance rights	19	629,365	(629,365)	-	-	-
De-recognition of share-based payments		-	(521,009)	-	521,009	-
Recognition of share-based payments	30	30,000	264,402	-	-	294,402
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners for the period		659,365	(885,972)	-	521,009	294,402
Balance at 30 June 2022		107,768,805	456,619	(58,182)	(98,621,121)	9,546,121
Profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	-	(5,664,547)	(5,664,547)
Foreign currency reserve		-	-	505,858	-	505,858
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	505,858	(5,664,547)	(5,158,689)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Conversion of performance rights	19	165,709	(165,709)	-	-	-
Cost of rights issue	19	(174,604)				(174,604)
Rights issue	19	3,500,000				3,500,000
De-recognition of share-based payments		-	(21,787)	-	21,787	-
Recognition of share-based payments	30	20,848	315,087	-	-	335,935
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners for the period		3,511,953	127,591	-	21,787	3,661,331
Balance at 30 June 2023		111,280,758	584,210	447,676	(104,263,881)	8,048,763

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		13,740,183	13,590,445
Payments to suppliers and employees		(17,100,665)	(16,689,665)
R&D Tax refund & Government Incentive		388,570	351,886
Interest		(54,101)	(65,080)
Net cash used in operating activities	23	(3,026,013)	(2,812,414)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(52,886)	(95,539)
Payments for intangible assets		-	(929,517)
Receipts on sale of Utilities business		16,400	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(36,486)	(1,025,056)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		3,500,000	-
Payments for share issue costs		(186,894)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		3,313,106	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		250,607	(3,837,470)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,970,135	7,819,705
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash balances		26,844	(12,100)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		4,247,586	3,970,135

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

1. Corporate information

General information

The consolidated financial statements of Urbanise.com Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 22nd August 2023. Urbanise.com Limited (the Company or the parent) is a for profit company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the corporate information section. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are the development and commercialisation of intellectual property associated software licensing and consulting services. Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group is provided in the Directors' report.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, except when otherwise indicated under the option available to the company under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which this legislative instrument applies.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and can affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at the acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of AASB 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed of operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(c) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of developing and licencing software and providing support and implementation services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the benefit of services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring the benefit to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 4.

Platform licence

The Group's hosted Software-as-a-Service ("SaaS") application, which allows customers to use hosted software over the contract period without taking possession of the software, is provided on a subscription basis, and recognised over time (rateably over the contract period) on a straight-line basis, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits, commencing on the date an executed contract exists and the customer has the right-to-use and access to the platform.

Payment credit terms range from 14 to 60 days upon invoice date. Throughout the contract, Urbanise has an enforceable right to payment for performance to date.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated based on their standalone selling price ("SSP").

In determining the transaction price for each performance obligation, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for providing access to the software to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

(ii) Volume discounts

Revenue is constrained and the Group provides volume discounts to certain customers once the quantity of licences purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. The Group has certain contracts whereby the license fee changes based on a tiered pricing schedule. In these contracts, any variable consideration (lower prices for increased volumes), is allocated to the period in which the revenue relates.

Variable consideration is constrained and the group does not estimate this variable consideration in advance of the variability being resolved as the incremental fees attributable to additional volumes are recognised in the reporting period when the new volumes are activated.

Professional services

Professional services are typically billed on a time and material basis and revenue is recognised over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation, as the services are performed. For professional services contracts billed on a fixed price basis, revenue is recognised over time based on the proportion of services performed.

The Group recognises revenue from professional services over time, using an input method based on hours incurred to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

In general, the Company's professional services are capable of being distinct as they could be performed by third party service providers or self-delivered by the customer.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (p) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Deferred revenue

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Deferred revenue is recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Group pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain for license fees and professional services. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense sales commissions (included under employee benefits) because the amortisation period of the asset that the Group otherwise would generally have used is twelve months based on the minimum contract term.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(f) Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount at initial recognition.

(g) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

(h) Income tax

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities 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 at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments

The Group assesses the tax position for the financial year ended and considers:

- Where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, whether it is likely that the proposed tax treatment to be included in the entity's tax return would be accepted by the appropriate authority (usually the Australian Taxation Office).
- In determining the likelihood of acceptance of any particular treatment, the Group will assume that the tax authority will perform an examination of all amounts that it has the right to examine, and that this examination will have full access to, and knowledge of, all books, records and other relevant information. In other words, financial statements cannot be prepared on an assumption that the tax authority may fail to detect an inappropriate tax treatment.
- Where it is considered probable that the proposed tax treatment will be accepted by the tax authority, the financial statements should be prepared upon this basis.
- Where it is considered not probable that the proposed tax treatment will be accepted by the tax authority, the Group must choose one of two methods, based on which is considered to give a better prediction of the resolution of the matter:
 - make an estimate of the most likely outcome in terms of tax treatment and recognise the current and deferred tax payable based on that estimate.
 - make an estimate of the expected value of the tax treatment, for example where there is a range of potential outcomes. The Group will assess the likelihood of each of them and calculate a probability-weighted average value based on this assessment.
- The Group will reassess these estimates and update them for each financial reporting period, based on whether there has been any change to the relevant facts and circumstances.

The Group has assessed the tax position for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 and based on the carrying value of the financial losses from prior years, the Directors have assessed and have determined that there is no material uncertainty over Income Tax treatments.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 deferred tax asset 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.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in 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 reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it reflects new information obtained about facts and circumstances that exist at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised at that date where recognised during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Transfer Pricing

The Group implemented transfer pricing in FY2023 as required under the Income Tax Assessment ACT 1997. Transfer pricing covers the following areas for services provided between entities of the group:

- Management and administrative services
- Software development
- Customer and finance support services
- Royalties from licence to distribute software

Costs in transfer pricing includes general and administrative costs including employee costs for the senior leadership team to provide management or support services to entities of the group, and royalties from distribution of licence from APAC.

Australian Tax consolidation legislation

Urbanise.com Limited and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 July 2014 for Mystrata Holdings Pty Limited and 1 July 2015 for Mystrata Pty Limited.

The head entity, Urbanise.com Limited and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The Group has applied the Group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Urbanise.com Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- When the GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the revenue or the expense item or as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

(i) Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognised in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss respectively).

Foreign subsidiaries

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

(j) Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws of Australia, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. All repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Note 4).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The depreciation rates used for each class of assets are:

Class of assets	Useful life	Depreciation method
Other plant and equipment	1- 5 years	Straight line
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the useful life or the remaining term of the lease	Straight line

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(I) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition 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.

Product development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Together with management, the Board of Directors assess expenditure by product against the above criteria on an ongoing basis. Where expenditure does not meet the above criteria then no further expenditure will be capitalised for the product until the above criteria are met and the expenditure meets the accounting requirements for recognition as a capitalised development asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Costs capitalised include direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the software development projects.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is completed, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property acquired separately is measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intellectual property acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intellectual property is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intellectual property is not capitalised, and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at the excess over the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the fair value (or proportionate share of net assets value) of the non-controlling interest, and the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest (in case of step acquisition), less the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Trademarks

Trademarks acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of trademarks acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, trademarks are carried at cost and not amortised. Internally generated trademarks are not capitalised, and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired separately is measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of customer relationships acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, customer relationships are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated customer relationships are not capitalised, and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Software

Software acquired separately is measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of software acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, software is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The amortisation rates used for each class of assets are:

Class of assets	Useful life	Amortisation method
Software	1 – 5 years	Straight line
Intellectual Property	7 years	Straight line
Product Development Costs	7 years	Straight line
Trademarks	0 – 7 years	Straight line
Customer Relationships	7 years	Straight line
Goodwill	NA	Impairment tested

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Group reviews the useful lives, amortisation method and estimated residual value of all intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

(m) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions Note 4
- Property, plant and equipment Note 13
- Intangible assets Note 14

The Group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit and loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit and loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(n) AASB 16 leases

AASB 16 requires a single lessee accounting model that will require a lessee to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. Subsequent to initial recognition:

- right-of-use assets are accounted for on a similar basis to non-financial assets, whereby the right-of-use asset is accounted for in accordance with a cost model; and
- lease liabilities are accounted for on a similar basis as other financial liabilities, whereby interest expense is recognised in respect of the liability and the carrying amount of the liability is reduced to reflect lease payments made.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The right of use asset and lease liability are recorded on the balance sheet in respect of the Group's portfolio of property leases, currently accounted for as operating leases.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

The Group has analysed all their leases and has determined that the appropriate interest rate to calculate the net present value due to the adoption of AASB 16 would be the incremental borrowing rate. Currently, all right-of-use assets are calculated based on an interest rate of 10.95% p.a. (FY2022: 7.70%).

Right-of-use assets are measured at present value 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.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

(o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(p) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under AASB 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

For a financial asset that is a debt instrument to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions Note 4
- Trade receivables including contract assets Note 11

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Based on historical experience, the Group considers a financial asset is in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Provisions

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. 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 a provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

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

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Group has a constructive obligation, which is when:

- i. there is a detailed formal plan that identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, the detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and
- ii. the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Long service leave and annual leave

The Group does not expect its long service leave or annual leave benefits to be settled wholly within 12 months of each reporting date. The Group recognises a liability for long service leave and annual leave measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(s) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations

Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and any other employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within twelve months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled. The expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences such as annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Long-term employee benefit obligations

The provision for employee benefits in respect of long service leave and annual leave which, are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months of the reporting date, are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflow to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Employee benefit obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Retirement benefit obligations

The Group makes contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans in respect of employee services rendered during the year. These superannuation contributions are recognised as an expense in the same period when the employee services are received.

Short term incentive plan

The Group recognises a provision when a bonus is payable in accordance with the employee's contract of employment, and the amount can be reliably measured.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment of an employee or group of employees is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when the entity provides termination benefits as a result of an offer made and accepted in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The Group recognises a provision for termination benefits when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits, or if earlier, when the termination benefits are included in a formal restructuring plan that has been announced to those affected by it.

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are given in Note 30.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense (Note 9), together with a corresponding increase in equity (Employee share option reserves), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of comprehensive income for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not considered when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share (further details are given in Note 29).

(t) Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount at initial recognition.

(u) Earnings/loss per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

(w) Rounding of amounts

The parent entity and the Group have applied the relief available under *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* and accordingly, amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest dollar.

3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

As at 30 June 2023, the Group has adopted the accounting standards as required under AASB.

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

a. Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the Group will have sufficient cash to pay its debts as and when they become payable for a period of at least 12 months from the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023, the Group produced a Net Loss After Tax (NLAT) of \$5,664,547. The Group has net assets of \$8,048,763 at reporting date inclusive of cash reserves of \$4,247,586 with no external debt or borrowings.

The Group has prepared a three-year cash flow forecast based on its current level of expenditure which indicates that the Group will not require an improved cash flow position within the next 12 months to meet its forecast net outgoings.

The key assumptions underpinning the three-year forecast are:

- Revenue: The ARR at June 23 and then added all the known and relatively certain changes and conservative growth in existing and new client revenues.
- Employee costs based on current employees plus employee movements as identified in the budget, adjusted for annual increases. Employee costs include casual labour costs that will vary based on development activity. It is expected that these casual labour costs can be flexed up and down by the Group based on availability of funds.
- Other expenses based on current expense base with escalations.
- Working capital changes: This includes receipts from increases or decreases to debtors and deferred revenue based on increases or decreases to sales of the prior period and changes to payables.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Result

It is forecast that Urbanise has enough cash on hand to fund the business at the forecasted levels of revenue and cost. The forecast is dependent on:

- Forecast sales being realised
- Cost base not materially increasing or the Group's ability to reduce labour costs in a timely manner
- No unusual or unexpected cash outflow higher than the current levels
- Timing of cash inflows not delayed
- Achieving working capital improvements

The forecast assumes revenue growth based on recent years, sensitised for potential impacts from delayed sales. Cost growth is modelled to reflect a relatively fixed base of operating costs.

Successfully executing the above strategies are material to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors are confident that they will be able to achieve the Group's projected cash flow to ensure that the Group meet its minimum expenditure commitments and support its planned level of overhead expenditures, and therefore that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

On this basis no adjustments have been made to the financial report relating to the recoverability and classification of the carrying amount of assets or the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

Should the Group be unable to achieve its cash flows with the initiatives detailed above then, the Group may in the future not be able to continue as a going concern and may therefore be required to realise assets and extinguish liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business with the amount realised being different from those shown in the financial statement.

b. Revenue from contracts with customers

Contracts with customers often include promises to deliver multiple products and services. Determining whether such bundled products and services are considered:

- i. distinct performance obligations that should be separately recognised, or
- ii. non-distinct and therefore should be combined with another good or service and recognised as a combined unit of accounting may require significant judgment.

In general, the Company's professional services are capable of being distinct as they could be performed by third party service providers or self-delivered by the customer.

The determination of stand-alone selling prices for distinct performance obligations can also require judgment and estimates. The Group allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the platform licence and activation fees and professional services.

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Identifying performance obligations

The Group provides professional services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of licenses to a customer. The professional services are a promise to transfer services in the future and are part of the negotiated exchange between the Group and the customer.

The Group determines that both the professional services and licenses are capable of being distinct. The fact that the Group regularly sells both professional services and licenses on a stand-alone basis indicates that the customer can benefit from both products on their own. The Group also determined that the promises to transfer the licenses and to provide professional services are distinct within the context of the contract. The licenses and professional services are not inputs to a combined item in the contract. The Group is not providing a significant integration service because the presence of the license and professional services together in this contract do not result in any additional or combined functionality. Consequently, the Group allocates a portion of the transaction price to the licences and the professional services based on relative stand-alone selling prices.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Determining the timing of satisfaction of professional services

The Group determined that the input method is the best method in measuring progress of the professional services because there is a direct relationship between the Group's effort (i.e., labour hours incurred) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Group recognises revenue on the basis of the labour hours expended relative to the total expected labour hours to complete the service.

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next three years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested.

The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 16.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information, based on the economic conditions of the geography it operates in. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 11.

d. Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option or performance right, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

The calculation of the fair value of options and performance rights issued requires significant estimates to be made with regards to several variables such as volatility, dividend policy and the probability of options / performance rights reaching their vesting period. The Group measures the cost of equity settled share-based payments at fair value at the grant date using an appropriate valuation model, considering the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted and expected vesting period.

e. Development costs

The Group capitalises costs for product development projects where the requirements meet the accounting definition for developments as outlined in Note 2(l).

Capitalised development costs have a finite life and are amortised on a systematic basis over the period beginning in the year following capitalisation and cease at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognised. Costs capitalised include direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the software development projects. During the year the Group did not capitalise any development costs (FY2022: \$929,517).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. At 30 June 2023, the carrying amount of capitalised development costs was \$2,462,252 (FY2022: \$3,271,202).

Following review by the Directors at 30 June 2022, it has been determined that the Strata product has reached a stage of maturity where current development focus on improving the Strata product, and the future expenditure will not be likely to lead to substantial improvements in the product or generate future economic benefits. As such, the FY2023 development costs did not meet the accounting standards necessary to be capitalised as development costs. Amounts capitalised for the Strata product up to 30 June 2022 will continue to be amortised.

f. Employee entitlements

Management judgement is applied in determining the following key assumptions used in the calculation of current, long service leave and gratuity at 30 June 2023:

- Future increases in wages and salaries;
- Future on-cost rates;
- Experience of employee departures; and
- Experience of employee annual leave taken in relevant period.

5. Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective that are expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

The Group has not adopted, and currently does not anticipate adopting any standards prior to their effective dates.

6. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its 3 geographical regions as follows:

Geographies

- APAC - Australia, New Zealand and Asia
- E/ME - Middle East and Europe
- Africa - South Africa and rest of Africa

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Each operating segment includes professional service and licence and activation fees.

The Executive Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Also, the Group's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

6. Segment information (continued)

Revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable operating segments for the periods under review:

Revenue by geography	2023	2022
	\$	\$
APAC	9,384,396	9,500,851
E/ME	3,351,181	2,958,064
Africa	114,551	206,229
Total revenue of all segments	12,850,128	12,665,144

Segment results

Continuing operations	2023	2022
	\$	\$
APAC	(3,467,908)	(3,648,997)
E/ME	(320,860)	1,489,404
Africa	(72,316)	(818,799)
Total of all segments	(3,861,084)	(2,978,392)

Depreciation and amortisation	(1,218,425)	(1,984,417)
Finance cost	(81,326)	(65,080)
Other corporate revenue	396,101	359,848
Impairment reversal of trade receivables	(120,306)	(139,013)
Other	(779,506)	(1,088,882)
Profit/(loss) after tax	(5,664,546)	(5,895,936)

The assets and liabilities of the Group collaboratively support the various segment revenues generated by the Group.

The revenue reported above represents the revenue generated from external customers.

Transfer pricing between the segments commenced in FY2023 which includes an allocation of general and administrative costs, employee costs for management and support services and royalties for distribution of licences outside of APAC. The segment result for FY2022 represents the profit or loss incurred by each segment without the impact of Transfer pricing.

The amount of total external revenue derived from major customers where each contract's revenue is greater than 10% of total revenue is \$3.35 million (FY2022: \$3.76 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

7. Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

Type of good or service	For the year ended 30 June 2023				
	Strata	Facilities	Utilities	Other	Total
Platform licence and activation fee	7,334,739	3,816,043	4,861	-	11,155,643
Professional services	931,211	756,586	6,688	-	1,694,485
Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8,265,950	4,572,629	11,549	-	12,850,128

	For the year ended 30 June 2022				
	Strata	Facilities	Utilities	Other	Total
Platform licence and activation fee	7,031,064	3,920,998	38,764	-	10,990,826
Professional services	631,552	1,041,266	-	-	1,672,818
Other Revenue	-	-	-	1,500	1,500
Total revenue from contracts with customers	7,662,616	4,962,264	38,764	1,500	12,665,144

Geographical markets	For the year ended 30 June 2023				
	Strata	Facilities	Utilities	Other	Total
APAC	5,676,904	3,707,492	-	-	9,384,396
E/ME	2,531,164	820,017	-	-	3,351,181
Africa	57,882	45,120	11,549	-	114,551
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8,265,950	4,572,629	11,549	-	12,850,128

	For the year ended 30 June 2022				
	Strata	Facilities	Utilities	Other	Total
APAC	5,540,405	3,958,946	-	1,500	9,500,851
E/ME	2,010,320	947,744	-	-	2,958,064
Africa	111,891	55,574	38,764	-	206,229
Total revenue from contracts with customers	7,662,616	4,962,264	38,764	1,500	12,665,144

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

7. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Contract balances

	For the year ended 30 June 2023				
	Strata	Facilities	Utilities	Other	Total
Trade receivables	1,688,780	1,072,682	-	-	2,761,462
Contract assets	205,804	122,101	-	-	327,905
Current deferred revenue	2,571,189	1,112,855	-	-	3,684,044
Non-current deferred revenue	42,156	458,064	-	-	500,220

	For the year ended 30 June 2022				
	Strata	Facilities	Utilities	Other	Total
Trade receivables	1,203,842	393,514	-	-	1,597,356
Contract assets	62,493	78,188	-	-	140,681
Current deferred revenue	1,495,631	930,506	-	-	2,426,137
Non-current deferred revenue	-	662,670	-	-	662,670

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 14 to 60 days.

Deferred revenue includes license revenue received in advance as well as transaction price allocated to professional services not yet completed. The remaining consideration under contracts is variable and is constrained.

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Amount included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	3,088,807	2,822,936

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 30 June are as follows:

Deferred revenue	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current	3,684,044	2,426,137
Non-current	500,220	662,670
Total	4,184,264	3,088,807

8. Other Income

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Other income		
Research and development tax refund	388,570	351,560
Other	7,531	8,288
Total other income	396,101	359,848

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

9. Expenses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense		
Share-based payments	335,935	294,402
Contractors ⁽ⁱ⁾	923,196	427,809
Employee remuneration	10,310,520	10,604,068
Total employee benefits and contractor cost	11,569,651	11,326,279
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		
Depreciation		
Other plant and equipment	136,443	166,370
Leasehold improvement	-	393
Total depreciation	136,443	166,763
Amortisation		
Intellectual property	6,535	793,599
Development	808,950	722,418
Customer relationships	-	32,471
Software	20,937	41,626
Right of use assets	245,560	227,540
Total amortisation	1,081,982	1,817,654
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,218,425	1,984,417
Professional fees		
Accounting, Audit and tax	228,910	165,305
Legal fees	61,537	42,546
Listed company compliance	170,921	131,682
Consultants	333,334	264,105
Total professional fees expense	794,702	603,638
Doubtful debt expenses		
Doubtful debt expenses	120,306	139,013
Total Doubtful debt expenses	120,306	139,013
Finance costs		
Interest expense	81,326	65,080
Total finance costs	81,326	65,080
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		
Realised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(29,860)	(2,813)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(527,628)	(896,183)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(557,488)	(898,996)

(i) Increase in contractor costs from project development work for one Middle East and one APAC customer.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

10. Income taxes

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income tax		
(a) Components of tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Derecognition of temporary differences	-	-
Under/(over) provision in prior years	-	-
Total tax (benefit)/expense	-	-
(b) Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Accounting loss before income tax	(5,664,547)	(5,895,936)
Income tax benefit calculated at 25.0% (FY2022: 25.0%)	(1,416,137)	(1,473,984)
<i>Add tax effect of:</i>		
Non-deductible items	142,809	247,692
R&D eligible expenditure	(97,143)	(87,890)
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets on current year losses	1,336,887	889,945
Effect of foreign tax rates	33,584	414,237
Income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to profit	-	-
(c) Deferred tax assets not brought to account		
Foreign entity tax losses	3,056,343	3,083,719
Operating tax losses	15,014,236	14,700,219
Temporary differences - Australia	1,743,343	1,987,980
Total deferred tax assets not brought to account	19,813,922	19,771,918

Management assessed deferred tax assets and liabilities for the reporting period 30 June 2023 and their recoverability based on the forecast taxable profit over five years. Management deemed it is appropriate not to recognise deferred tax assets and liabilities due to uncertainty on whether those assets and liabilities would be utilised against future profits generated in Australia, South Africa and Bulgaria.

Tax losses carried forward from 30 June 2022 along with tax losses incurred for the period ended 30 June 2023 have not been recognised. Deferred tax assets from temporary differences have been recognised and offset against deferred tax liabilities from temporary differences resulting in \$nil net deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability being recognised (FY2022: \$nil).

Management will assess this position at each reporting period. Deferred tax assets have been recognised only to the extent to offset deferred tax liabilities.

Tax consolidation

Urbanise.com Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries Mystrata Holdings Pty Limited and Mystrata Pty Limited have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. The accounting policy for the implementation of the tax consolidation legislation is set out in Note 2.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

11. Trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Total trade receivables		
Trade receivables	2,761,462	1,597,356
Doubtful debt provision	(117,271)	(192,534)
Total trade receivables	2,644,191	1,404,822

Summary of trade receivables for the year ended 30 June 2023:

	APAC	E/ME	Africa	Group
Age of trade receivables				
Current	513,879	964,359	2,937	1,481,175
31-60 days	85,067	188,194	2,654	275,915
61-90 days	39,913	219,936	707	260,556
90+days	141,310	587,623	14,883	743,816
Total	780,169	1,960,112	21,181	2,761,462

Age of doubtful debt provision

Current	-	-	-	-
31-60 days	-	-	-	-
61-90 days	-	-	-	-
90+days	(20,575)	(92,082)	(4,614)	(117,271)
Total	(20,575)	(92,082)	(4,614)	(117,271)

Age of trade receivables net of doubtful debt provision

Current	513,879	964,359	2,937	1,481,175
31-60 days	85,067	188,194	2,654	275,915
61-90 days	39,913	219,936	707	260,556
90+days	120,735	495,541	10,269	626,545
Total	759,594	1,868,030	16,567	2,644,191

Age of trade receivables net of doubtful debt provision %

Current	19.4%	36.5%	0.1%	56.0%
31-60 days	3.2%	7.1%	0.1%	10.4%
61-90 days	1.5%	8.3%	0.0%	9.8%
90+days	4.6%	18.7%	0.5%	23.8%
Total	28.7%	70.6%	0.7%	100.0%

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

11. Trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets (continued)

Summary of trade receivables for the year ended 30 June 2022:

	APAC	E/ME	Africa	Group
Age of trade receivables				
Current	426,707	417,362	9,318	853,387
31-60 days	110,729	110,408	7,483	228,620
61-90 days	62,525	22,567	6,454	91,546
90+days	203,783	191,790	28,230	423,803
Total	803,744	742,127	51,485	1,597,356
Age of doubtful debt provision				
Current	-	-	-	-
31-60 days	(1,674)	-	-	(1,674)
61-90 days	(3,516)	-	-	(3,516)
90+days	(126,808)	(55,397)	(5,139)	(187,344)
Total	(131,998)	(55,397)	(5,139)	(192,534)
Age of trade receivables net of doubtful debt provision				
Current	426,707	417,362	9,318	853,387
31-60 days	109,055	110,408	7,483	226,946
61-90 days	59,009	22,567	6,454	88,030
90+days	76,975	136,393	23,091	236,459
Total	671,746	686,730	46,346	1,404,822
Age of trade receivables net of doubtful debt provision %				
Current	30.3%	29.7%	0.7%	60.7%
31-60 days	7.8%	7.9%	0.5%	16.2%
61-90 days	4.2%	1.6%	0.5%	6.3%
90+days	5.5%	9.7%	1.6%	16.8%
Total	47.8%	48.9%	3.3%	100.0%
Movement in the doubtful debts provision				
At 30 June 2021				58,408
Expected doubtful debts (expensed)				139,013
Utilised during period				(4,887)
At 30 June 2022				192,534
Expected doubtful debts (expensed)				120,306
Utilised during period				(195,569)
At 30 June 2023				117,271

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

11. Trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets (continued)

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Contract assets		
Contract assets	327,095	140,681
Total contract assets	327,095	140,681

12. Other assets & prepayments

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Other current assets		
Deposits	171,178	193,625
Total other current assets	171,178	193,625

Other non-current assets		
Bank Guarantee for leases	126,828	127,348
Total other non-current assets	126,828	127,348

Prepayments		
Software subscriptions	273,767	348,907
Prepaid travel	-	26,417
Other	43,006	-
Total prepayments	316,773	375,324

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Other plant and equipment \$	Leasehold improve- ments \$	Total \$
At cost			
At 1 July 2021	681,859	98,678	780,537
Additions	95,538	-	95,538
Disposals	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	777,397	98,678	876,075
Additions	56,825	-	56,825
Disposals	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	834,222	98,678	932,900
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2021	443,133	98,285	541,418
Depreciation charge for the year	166,370	393	166,763
Disposals	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	609,503	98,678	708,181
Depreciation charge for the year	136,443	-	136,443
Disposals	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	745,946	98,678	844,624
Net book value			
At 30 June 2022	167,894	-	167,894
At 30 June 2023	88,276	-	88,276

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

14. Intangible assets

	Intellectual property at cost \$	Development at cost \$	Trademarks \$	Customer relationships \$	Software \$	Total \$
At cost						
At 1 July 2021	18,013,259	10,889,713	790,000	220,000	299,241	30,212,213
Additions	-	929,517	-	-	-	929,517
At 30 June 2022	18,013,259	11,819,230	790,000	220,000	299,241	31,141,730
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	18,013,259	11,819,230	790,000	220,000	299,241	31,141,730
Amortisation and impairment						
At 1 July 2021	17,213,125	7,825,610	-	187,529	173,576	25,399,840
Amortisation charge for the year	793,599	722,418	-	32,471	41,626	1,590,114
At 30 June 2022	18,006,724	8,548,028	-	220,000	215,202	26,989,954
Amortisation charge for the year	6,535	808,950	-	-	20,937	836,422
At 30 June 2023	18,013,259	9,356,978	-	220,000	236,139	27,826,376
Net book value						
At 30 June 2022	6,535	3,271,202	790,000	-	84,039	4,151,776
At 30 June 2023	-	2,462,252	790,000	-	63,102	3,315,354

15. Goodwill

	\$
Gross carrying amount	
Balance at 1 July 2021	15,304,268
Movement during the period	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	15,304,268
Movement during the period	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	15,304,268
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	
Balance at 1 July 2021	(10,517,788)
Movement during the period	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	(10,517,788)
Movement during the period	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	(10,517,788)
Net book value	
Balance at 30 June 2022	4,786,480
Balance at 30 June 2023	4,786,480

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

16. Carrying value of non-financial assets

For impairment testing, goodwill acquired through business combinations and intangible assets are allocated to the Strata CGU.

Carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets allocated to each of the CGUs:

	Strata		Facilities		Utilities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Goodwill	4,786,480	4,786,480	-	-	-	-	4,786,480	4,786,480
Intellectual property	-	6,535	-	-	-	-	-	6,535
Development cost	2,462,253	3,271,202	-	-	-	-	2,462,253	3,271,202
Trademarks	790,000	790,000	-	-	-	-	790,000	790,000
Total	8,038,733	8,854,217	-	-	-	-	8,038,733	8,854,217

The Group performed its annual impairment test in June 2023 and June 2022 to support the carrying value of goodwill, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. The Group considers the relationship between its market capitalisation and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. As at 30 June 2023, the market capitalisation of the Group was above the book value of its equity, the Group continues to be loss making and have cash outflows, indicating a potential impairment of goodwill and impairment of assets.

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs according to applicable business operations. The recoverable amount of a CGU is based on value in use calculations. These calculations are based on projected cash flows approved by the Board for the first year and management projections covering a further two years plus a terminal value calculation. Management's determination of cash flow projections is based on past performance and its expectation for the future performance.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The calculation of Value In Use (VIU) is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Future cash flows
- Discount rates
- Revenue growth
- Expenses

Future cash flows - VIU calculations, inclusive of working capital movements and forecast capital expenditure based on financial projections approved by the Board for the first year and 2 additional years forecasted by management and then reverting to a terminal value.

Discount rates - Discount rates represent the current assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments. Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future cash flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Revenue growth - Forecast revenue growth was based on Board approved budget for year one and management projections for a further 2 years, and an assessed conversion of known revenue opportunities for the business. Years 2 and 3 onwards assume modest growth (in line with the long-term growth rate used in the terminal value) and is achieved within existing business markets and geographies.

Expenses - Forecast growth based on Board approved budget for year one and management projections for a further 2 years, and an assessed cost growth for the business. Years 2 and 3 onwards assume modest growth (in line with the long-term growth rate used in the terminal value) within existing business markets and geographies.

The carrying value of Goodwill and other intangible assets relate to the Strata CGU only. The allocation of goodwill is made to those cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

16. Carrying value of non-financial assets (continued)

Cash generating unit with significant goodwill - Strata

For the Strata CGU, the present value of future cash flows has been calculated using a revenue growth rate of 11% for year one (FY2022: 13%), 11% for year two (FY2022: 11%), 11% for year three (FY2022: 11%) and a terminal growth rate of 3% (FY2022: 3%) and a pre-tax discount rate of 15.15% (FY2022: 12.47%) to determine value in use.

The growth in year one is largely driven by a conversion rate for the existing pipeline opportunities and in subsequent years by expected contract wins in line with historical growth rates. Management have assessed that there is no impairment to the Strata CGU based on the value in use calculations.

To illustrate the sensitivity to future cash flows, if key assumptions differed such that expected future cash flows decreased by 59% (FY2022 64%) across the forecast period, without implementing mitigation plans, recoverable amount would be equal to the carrying value.

Cash generating units - Facilities and Utilities

Management have assessed that the intangible assets in respect of the Facilities and Utilities CGU's remain fully impaired at 30 June 2023 based on the value in use calculations.

17. Trade and other payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	1,206,402	728,753
Accrued expenses	1,177,216	674,734
Other payables	463,018	476,282
Total trade and other payables	2,846,636	1,879,769
Further breakdown of accrued expenses and other payables:		
Accrued expenses		
Hosting and other cost of service	453,976	304,000
Other expenses	270,701	121,971
Salary & wages and employee benefit	452,539	248,763
Total accrued expenses	1,177,216	674,734
Other payables		
General expenses	136,474	217,052
GST/VAT	153,610	125,981
Payroll compliance	52,371	4,215
Superannuation	120,563	129,034
Total other payables	463,018	476,282

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

18. Provisions & lease liabilities

Provisions	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current		
Annual leave provision	595,691	533,722
Long service leave provision	144,074	110,082
Gratuity provision ⁽ⁱ⁾	199,904	143,488
Total current provisions	939,669	787,292
Non-current		
Long service leave provision	5,239	16,096
Total non-current provisions	5,239	16,096

(i) Gratuity provision relates to the Middle East employees' end of service employment entitlements which are required under United Arab Emirates Labour Laws.

Lease Liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities – AASB 16	261,079	199,227
Total current lease liabilities	261,079	199,227
Non-current lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities – AASB 16	490,437	424,357
Total non-current lease liabilities	490,437	424,357

(i) Capitalisation of property lease contracts as per AASB 16 and the group does not capitalise leases with less than 12 months lease terms. Further details on the lease commitment is detailed in Note 20.

19. Issued capital and reserves

Issued capital and contributed equity			2023 \$	2022 \$
63,827,366 (2022: 56,564,079) Fully paid ordinary shares			111,280,758	107,768,805
	2023 No.	2022 No.	2023 \$	2022 \$
Ordinary shares				
Opening balance	56,564,079	55,619,206	107,768,805	107,109,440
Vesting of performance rights ^{(i) (ii)}	237,227	894,873	165,709	629,365
Conversion of performance rights ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	26,060	-	20,848	-
Private Placement	7,000,000	-	3,500,000	-
Share issue costs	-	-	(174,604)	-
Short term incentive payment	-	50,000	-	30,000
Closing balance	63,827,366	56,564,079	111,280,758	107,768,805

i) On 31 August 2022, 237,227 ordinary shares were issued as a result of vesting of performance share rights originally issued in accordance with the Company's remuneration strategy and under the adopted Employee Share Plan.

ii) On 4 October, 26,060 ordinary shares were issued as a result of vesting of performance share rights originally issued in accordance with the Company's remuneration strategy and under the adopted Employee Share Plan.

iii) On 29 September 2022, 26,060 performance rights were issued to an Urbanise employee and converted to ordinary shares on 04 October 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

19. Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that all entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders. The capital structure of the Group can, at various times, consist of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders, 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 and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures including tax and general administrative outgoings.

Reserves

Foreign currency translation reserve

This reserve is used to record the exchange differences relating to the translation of the net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Australian dollars). They are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve is used to record the fair value of performance right shares or options granted to employees and directors as part of their remuneration. The balance is transferred to share capital when share based payments are exercised.

20. Commitments

The Group has entered into the following property leases arrangements each of which are the contractual non-cancellable lease period, excluding any potential extension options:

- i. A 3 year lease for office space in Sofia, which expires on 1 April 2026;
- ii. A 5 year lease for office space in Melbourne, which expires on 30 June 2025; and
- iii. A 5 year lease for office space in Sydney, which expires on 30 April 2026.

There are no contingent rents. Lease liabilities over 12 months are capitalised on the balance sheet as per adoption to AASB 16 effective from 1 July 2019.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Right of use assets at cost		
Opening balance	1,157,981	1,222,428
Additions	373,492	-
Adjustment	-	(64,447)
Closing balance	1,531,473	1,157,981
Amortisation		
Opening balance	534,397	306,857
Amortisation expenses	245,560	227,540
Closing balance	779,957	534,397
Net balance	751,516	623,584

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

21. Subsidiaries

The parent entity of the Group is Urbanise.com Limited, which has the subsidiaries detailed in the following table.

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2023 %	2022 %
Parent entity			
Urbanise.com Limited	Australia		
Subsidiaries			
Mystrata Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Mystrata Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Mystrata Middle East FZ LLC	United Arab Emirates	100	100
Urbanise.com Limited (Branch)	United Arab Emirates	100	100
Urbanise.com Software Trading LLC	United Arab Emirates	100	0
Urbanise.com (Pty) Limited	South Africa	100	100
Urbanise (Bulgaria) EOOD	Bulgaria	100	100

During FY2023, Urbanise.com Software Trading LLC was registered effective from 02/05/23.

22. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	4,247,586	3,970,135
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,257,586	3,970,135

23. Cash flow from operations reconciliation

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit/(Loss) for the year:	(5,664,547)	(5,895,936)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,218,425	1,984,417
Share based payments	335,935	294,402
Other	225,923	617,149
Changes in net assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables & contract assets	(1,426,593)	20,869
Decrease/(increase) in other assets & prepayments	80,998	(61,927)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	966,867	(111,390)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	141,522	74,131
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	1,095,457	265,871
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,026,013)	(2,812,414)

Non-cash financing and investing activities

There were no significant non-cash financing and investing transactions during financial year 30 June 2023 (FY2022: \$Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

24. Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial assets comprise of trade and contract assets, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial assets is to facilitate the Group's operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks supported by the Board's Audit and Risk Committee. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for identifying and managing operational and financial risks and mitigate through appropriate controls and risk limits.

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,247,586	3,970,135
Trade receivables	2,644,191	1,404,822
Contract assets	327,905	140,681
Other assets	171,178	193,625
Total financial assets	7,390,860	5,709,263
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	2,846,636	1,879,769
Total financial liabilities	2,846,636	1,879,769

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. Urbanise is not exposed to material price risk.

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Group is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk as there are no external debts or borrowings.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

At the reporting date, there were no borrowings in relation to bank facilities. A 100-basis points change (a reasonably possible change) on the interest rates would result in an increase/decrease to the Group's net profit by approximately \$42,476 based on the cash held at the end of the year (FY2022: \$39,701).

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Group's investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. At the end of the year the Group was exposed to US Dollar (USD), Dirhams (AED) and Euro (EUR) currency fluctuations. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved internal policy parameters. The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date were:

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

24. Financial risk management (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

	Liabilities		Assets	
	30 June 2023 \$	30 June 2022 \$	30 June 2023 \$	30 June 2022 \$
USD (Australian dollars equivalent)	(49,489)	(34,082)	295,596	359,438
EUR (Australian dollars equivalent)	-	-	8,029	8,029
OMR (Australian dollars equivalent)	-	-	-	-
Total	(49,489)	(34,082)	303,625	367,467

Based on the financial instruments held at 30 June 2023 the Group's Net financial assets would have been \$25,414 higher/lower (FY2022: \$33,339 higher/lower) with a 10% increase/decrease (a reasonable possible change) in the Australian dollar against other foreign currencies.

10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates in the short-term.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored. The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in consolidated statement of financial position and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the Group.

Cash deposits and trade receivables

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's finance department in accordance with the Group's policy. Credit risk for cash deposits is managed by holding all cash deposits with major banks.

Credit risk for trade receivables is managed by setting credit limits and completing credit checks for new customers. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored for payment in accordance with credit terms. The ageing analysis of trade and other receivables is provided in Note 11. As the Group undertakes transactions with a large number of customers and regularly monitors payment in accordance with credit terms, the financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, are expected to be received in accordance with the credit terms.

The Group does not have any material credit risk exposure for other receivables or other financial instruments.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board for the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The table below represents the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments and management's expectation for settlement of undiscounted maturities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

24. Financial risk management (continued)

2023	< 1 Year \$	1 - 5 years \$	Total contractual cash flows \$	Carrying amount \$
Payables	(2,846,636)	-	(2,846,636)	(2,846,636)
Total	(2,846,636)	-	(2,846,636)	(2,846,636)

2022	< 1 Year \$	1 - 5 years \$	Total contractual cash flows \$	Carrying amount \$
Payables	(1,879,769)	-	(1,879,769)	(1,879,769)
Total	(1,879,769)	-	(1,879,769)	(1,879,769)

Fair value compared with carrying amounts

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

25. Fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

Fair value hierarchy

Asset and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value have been determined by the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

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

Transfers between level 1 and level 2

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements

There were no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value as at 30 June 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

26. Key management personnel compensation

Key management is defined as Directors and other key management personnel. The aggregate compensation made to key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Short-term employee benefits	1,009,004	864,103
Long-term employee benefits	-	-
Termination payments	-	219,420
Post-employment benefits - superannuation	43,999	36,949
Share-based payments	267,750	131,561
Total key management personnel compensation	1,320,753	1,252,033

27. Related party transactions

Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management personnel compensation

Details of key management personnel compensation is disclosed in Note 26.

(ii) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the financial year. (FY2022: nil)

(iii) Other transactions with key management personnel of the Group

There were no other transactions with key management personnel of the Group during the financial year or in the prior year.

Transactions between Urbanise.com Limited and its related parties

(i) Related parties

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Group, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

28. Remuneration of auditors

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Auditor of the parent entity		
Audit and review of the financial report	84,040	81,200
Non-audit services:		
- Assurance related	-	-
- Taxation compliance	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	84,040	81,200

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

29. Loss per share

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Basic earnings loss cent per share ⁽ⁱ⁾	(9.87)	(10.47)
Diluted earnings loss cent per share ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(9.87)	(10.47)

(i) Basic and diluted loss per share

Net loss from operations	(5,664,547)	(5,895,936)
---------------------------------	--------------------	-------------

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	57,406,588	56,320,856
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share	57,406,588	56,320,856

(ii) Diluted earnings/(loss) per share

Potential ordinary shares are anti-dilutive and are therefore excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share. Accordingly, the number used to calculate the diluted earnings/(loss) per share is the same as the number used to calculate the basic earnings/(loss) per share.

30. Share-based payments

Employee share option and performance rights share plan

Share options and share performance rights are granted to executives and staff as part of their remuneration package under the Employee Share Option Plan. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Employee Share Option Plan is designed to provide long-term incentives for senior managers and staffs (including Directors) to deliver long-term shareholder returns. Participation in the plan is at the Board's discretion and there is no individual contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

Share based expenses recognised

The expense recognised for share-based payments during the year is shown in the table below:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Total expenses resulting from share-based payments	335,935	294,402

Options and performance share rights movements

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the current and comparative reporting periods and are supported by the tables provided below:

Performance share rights

	No.
At 30 June 2021	2,007,537
Performance share rights issued	471,836
Performance share rights forfeited/converted to ordinary shares	(1,210,657)
At 30 June 2022	1,268,716
Performance share rights issued	1,047,486
Performance share rights forfeited/converted to ordinary shares	(674,516)
At 30 June 2023	1,641,686

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

30. Share-based payments (continued)

(i) Performance share rights FY2023

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at beginning of year	Financial Year 2023			Balance at end of year	
				Granted during year	Exercised during year	Forfeited during year		
27/9/19	i/ii	31/8/22	\$0.00	221,041	-	(101,711)	(119,330)	-
27/9/19	ii	31/8/23	\$0.00	123,001	-	-	(21,278)	101,723
1/10/20	i/ii	31/8/22	\$0.00	187,380	-	(135,516)	(51,864)	-
1/10/20	ii	31/8/23	\$0.00	187,380	-	-	(51,864)	135,516
1/10/20	ii	31/8/24	\$0.00	187,379	-	-	(51,864)	135,515
4/5/21			(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
13/9/21	ii	31/8/23	\$0.00	120,852	-	-	(38,343)	82,509
13/9/21	ii	31/8/24	\$0.00	120,852	-	-	(38,343)	82,509
13/9/21	ii	31/8/25	\$0.00	120,851	-	-	(38,343)	82,508
29/9/22	iii		\$0.00	-	26,060	(26,060)	-	-
1/11/22	iv	31/8/24	\$0.00	-	269,429	-	-	269,429
1/11/22	iv	31/8/25	\$0.00	-	269,429	-	-	269,429
1/11/22	iv	31/8/26	\$0.00	-	269,429	-	-	269,429
21/11/22	iv	31/8/24	\$0.00	-	71,047	-	-	71,047
21/11/22	iv	31/8/25	\$0.00	-	71,046	-	-	71,046
21/11/22	iv	31/8/26	\$0.00	-	71,046	-	-	71,046
Total				1,268,716	1,047,486	(263,287)	(411,229)	1,641,686

- i) On 31 August 2022, a total of 237,227 ordinary shares were issued as a result of vesting of performance share rights originally issued in accordance with the Company's remuneration strategy and under the adopted Employee Share Plan. 34,923 of the 237,287 ordinary shares were issued to KMP.
- ii) During FY2023, a total of 411,227 performance share rights were forfeited relating to the FY2020, FY2021 and FY2022 employee share plan. 373,360 and 37,869 performance share rights were forfeited on 1 July 2022 and 1 September 2022 respectively.
- iii) On 29 September 2022, 26,060 performance rights were issued to an Urbanise employee and converted to ordinary shares on 4 October 2022.
- iv) During FY2023, a total of 1,021,426 performance share rights were issued in accordance with the Employee Share Plan. These performance rights are subject to performance criteria being achieved at 30 June 2023 and would vest in 3 equal tranches on 31 August 2024, 31 August 2025 and 31 August 2026. Subject to employees' (including Key Management Personnel) continued employment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

30. Share-based payments (continued)

(ii) Performance share rights FY2022

		Financial Year 2022						
Grant Date		Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at beginning of year	Granted during year	Exercised during year	Forfeited during year	Balance at end of year
24/10/18	i	31/8/21	\$0.00	200,000	-	(200,000)	-	-
21/11/18	i	31/8/21	\$0.00	233,333	-	(233,333)	-	-
27/9/19	i	31/8/21	\$0.00	221,041	-	(221,041)	-	-
27/9/19		31/8/22	\$0.00	221,041	-	-	-	221,041
27/9/19		31/8/23	\$0.00	123,001	-	-	-	123,001
22/11/19	i	31/8/21	\$0.00	91,503	-	(91,503)	-	-
22/11/19	iii	31/8/22	\$0.00	91,503	-	(91,503)	-	-
22/11/19	iv	31/8/23	\$0.00	91,503	-	-	(91,503)	-
1/10/20		31/8/22	\$0.00	187,380	-	-	-	187,380
1/10/20		31/8/23	\$0.00	187,380	-	-	-	187,380
1/10/20		31/8/24	\$0.00	187,379	-	-	-	187,379
30/10/20	iii	31/8/22	\$0.00	57,500	-	(57,500)	-	-
30/10/20	iv	31/8/23	\$0.00	57,500	-	-	(57,500)	-
30/10/20	iv	31/8/24	\$0.00	57,500	-	-	(57,500)	-
4/5/21	i			(27)	-	7	-	(20)
13/9/21	ii	31/8/23	\$0.00	-	120,852	-	-	120,852
13/9/21	ii	31/8/24	\$0.00	-	120,852	-	-	120,852
13/9/21	ii	31/8/25	\$0.00	-	120,851	-	-	120,851
25/11/21	iv	31/8/23	\$0.00	-	36,427	-	(36,427)	-
25/11/21	iv	31/8/24	\$0.00	-	36,427	-	(36,427)	-
25/11/21	iv	31/8/25	\$0.00	-	36,427	-	(36,427)	-
Total				2,007,537	471,836	(894,873)	(315,784)	1,268,716

- i) On 31 August 2021, a total of 745,870 ordinary shares were issued as a result of vesting of performance share rights originally issued in accordance with the Company's remuneration strategy and under the adopted Employee Share Plan. 345,261 of the 745,870 ordinary shares were issued to KMP.
- ii) During FY2022, a total of 471,836 performance share rights were issued in accordance with the Employee Share Plan. These performance rights are subject to performance criteria being achieved at 30 June 2022 and would vest in 3 equal tranches on 31 August 2023, 31 August 2024 and 31 August 2025. Subject to employees' (including Key Management Personnel) continued employment.
- iii) On 15 December 2021, a total of 149,003 performance share rights were converted into ordinary shares as part of the termination payment for the outgoing CEO.
- iv) On 15 December 2021, a total of 315,784 performance share rights were forfeited for the outgoing CEO.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

30. Share-based payments (continued)

Fair value of Performance share rights at grant date

Financial Year 2023							
Grant Date	Fair value of performance shares at grant date	No. of performance shares granted	Expiry date	Share price at grant date	Expected volatility of shares	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate
29/9/22	\$0.80	26,060	4/10/22	\$0.80	85%	0%	3.93%
1/11/22	\$0.81	269,429	31/8/24	\$0.745	85%	0%	3.93%
1/11/22	\$0.81	269,429	31/8/25	\$0.745	85%	0%	3.93%
1/11/22	\$0.81	269,429	31/8/26	\$0.745	85%	0%	3.93%
21/11/22	\$0.81	71,046	31/8/24	\$0.66	85%	0%	3.93%
21/11/22	\$0.81	71,046	31/8/25	\$0.66	85%	0%	3.93%
21/11/22	\$0.81	71,046	31/8/26	\$0.66	85%	0%	3.93%

Expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility over the expected life of the shares

Financial Year 2022							
Grant Date	Fair value of performance shares at grant date	No. of performance shares granted	Expiry date	Share price at grant date	Expected volatility of shares	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate
13/9/21	\$1.406	120,852	31/8/23	\$1.40	85%	0%	1.67%
13/9/21	\$1.406	120,852	31/8/24	\$1.40	85%	0%	1.67%
13/9/21	\$1.406	120,851	31/8/25	\$1.40	85%	0%	1.67%
25/11/21	\$1.406	36,427	31/8/23	\$1.09	85%	0%	1.67%
25/11/21	\$1.406	36,427	31/8/24	\$1.09	85%	0%	1.67%
25/11/21	\$1.406	36,427	31/8/25	\$1.09	85%	0%	1.67%

Expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility over the expected life of the shares

31. Subsequent events

Other than as already noted in the financial statements, there have been no significant subsequent events in the affairs of the Group at the date of this report.

From the changes made to the operations and feedback from the clients, the group have not seen any material impact on the business from the COVID-19 pandemic.

32. Deed of cross guarantee

Pursuant to ASIC Class Order 98/1418 (as amended) dated 13 August 1998, the wholly-owned subsidiaries listed below are relieved from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of financial reports, and Director's reports.

It is a condition of the Class Order that the Company and each of the subsidiaries enter into a Deed of Cross Guarantee. The effect of the Deed is that the Company guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in the event of winding up any of the subsidiaries under certain provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*. If a winding up occurs under other provisions of the Act, the Company will only be liable in the event that after six months any creditor has not been paid in full. The subsidiaries have also given similar guarantees in the event that the Company is wound up.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

32. Deed of cross guarantee (continued)

The following companies are parties to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others:

- Urbanise.com Limited;
- Mystrata Pty Limited; and
- Mystrata Holdings Pty Limited

Urbanise.com Limited, Mystrata Pty Limited and Mystrata Holdings Pty Ltd entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee on 26th June 2015. A consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position, comprising the Company and the controlled entities which are party to the Deed, after eliminating all transactions between parties to the Deed of Cross Guarantee, for the year ended 30 June 2023 is set out below.

Closed group consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue and other income		
Sales revenue	9,384,256	9,508,589
Other income	389,720	355,929
	9,773,976	9,864,518
Less: expenses		
Doubtful debt expenses	(120,305)	(88,830)
Employee and contractor cost	(7,593,556)	(7,984,189)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(1,184,502)	(1,958,879)
IT subscription and licence cost	(2,604,385)	(2,611,754)
Occupancy cost	(45,168)	(40,543)
Cost of implementation and materials	(197,533)	(274,109)
Professional fees	(706,042)	(520,597)
Travel cost	(286,160)	(137,954)
Advertising and Promotion Expenses	(181,642)	(156,958)
Finance costs	(47,477)	(38,631)
Foreign Exchange (loss)/gain	(569,782)	(877,296)
Other expenses	(1,439,315)	(269,416)
Total expenses	(14,975,867)	(14,959,156)
Loss before tax	(5,201,891)	(5,094,638)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss for the year	(5,201,891)	(5,094,638)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of income tax	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(5,201,891)	(5,094,638)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

32. Deed of cross guarantee (continued)

Closed group consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023

	30 June 2023 \$	30 June 2022 \$
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,843,164	2,742,423
Trade receivables	811,441	698,975
Contract assets	252,585	107,868
Other assets	2,275,916	1,812,178
Prepayment	312,659	330,200
Total current assets	7,495,765	5,691,644
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	90,595	105,460
Intangible assets	4,275,354	4,972,776
Right of use assets	751,516	623,584
Goodwill	4,786,480	4,786,480
Other non-current assets	121,945	127,348
Total non-current assets	10,025,890	10,615,648
Total assets	17,521,655	16,307,292
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	2,434,582	1,864,099
Provisions	502,055	442,672
Deferred Revenue	2,620,303	2,650,476
Other liabilities	3,619,622	2,970,732
Lease liabilities	261,079	199,227
Total current liabilities	9,437,641	8,127,206
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	5,239	16,098
Lease liabilities	490,437	424,357
Total non-current liabilities	495,676	440,455
Total liabilities	9,933,317	8,567,661
Net assets	7,588,338	7,739,631
Equity		
Issued capital and contributed equity	116,333,304	110,936,488
Employee option reserve	584,947	457,356
Foreign currency translation reserve	(1,322,489)	(848,679)
Accumulated losses	(108,007,424)	(102,805,534)
Total equity	7,588,338	7,739,631

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

33. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements except for investments in subsidiaries recognised at cost. Refer to Note 2 for a summary of the significant accounting policies relating to the Group.

The parent entity has entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee with the effect that the Company guarantees debts in respect of certain subsidiaries. Refer to Note 32 for detailed disclosure.

Summarised statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets		
Total current assets	6,610,792	5,940,354
Total non-current assets	3,339,155	3,046,653
Total assets	9,949,947	8,987,007
Liabilities		
Total current liabilities	8,899,280	7,775,632
Total non-current liabilities	495,676	440,453
Total liabilities	9,394,956	8,216,085
Net assets	554,991	770,922
Equity		
Issued capital and contributed equity	111,842,204	107,695,064
Employee option reserve	584,144	512,609
Accumulated losses	(111,871,357)	(107,436,751)
Total equity	554,991	770,922
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit/(loss) for the year	(4,434,606)	(4,074,236)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(4,434,606)	(4,074,236)

Directors' Declaration

for the year ended 30 June 2023

In the Directors' opinion:

- i. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- ii. the attached financial statements and notes set out on pages 35 to 85 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group for the financial year ended on 30 June 2023.

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

Note 1 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

At the date of this declaration, the company is within the class of companies affected by ASIC Class Order 98/1418. The nature of the deed of cross guarantee is such that each company which is party to the deed guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in accordance with the deed of cross guarantee.

In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the companies to which the ASIC Class Order applies, as detailed in Note 32 to the financial statements will, as a group, be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee.

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

On behalf of the Directors,



Sam Cuccurullo
Chairman

22nd August 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members



A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd

Authorised Audit Company
ASIC Registered Number 339233
Audit & Assurance Services

Level 1 261 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

PO Box H88
Australia Square NSW 1215

ABN: 56 136 616 610

Ph: (02) 9290 3099

Email:
add3@addca.com.au
Website:
www.addca.com.au

**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of
Urbanise.com Limited
ABN 70 095 768 086
And Controlled Entities**

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial report of Urbanise.com Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

to the members (continued)

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Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 4(a) in the financial report, which indicates that the Group had cash and cash equivalents of \$4,247,586. In addition, we note the Group incurred a loss of \$5,158,689 and had total current net liabilities of \$23,795. This, with the conditions noted by the directors as to how they expect the Group to continue as a going concern, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern should they be unable to achieve projected revenue and raise additional capital.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter	How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
<i>Carrying Value of Intangible Assets and Goodwill</i>	
The group did not capitalise any intangibles during the year and had an amortisation charge of \$836,422 for the year which decreased the total balance of intangibles to \$3,315,354 (2022: \$4,151,776).	We have evaluated the appropriateness of management's assessment that there are no facts or circumstances that suggest the carrying amount of intangible assets may exceed the recoverable amount.
There was no movement in the carrying value of Goodwill during the year of \$4,786,480.	Our procedures included challenging management on the suitability and reasonableness of these assumptions, through performing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of ASX announcements.• Review of forecast sales, budgeted expenditure, projected cash flows and impairment model.• Assessing various agreements entered on future sales. Based on our procedures, we have been satisfied that the carrying values have been fairly stated.



Independent Auditor's Report

to the members (continued)

Revenue Recognition

The group had revenue of \$12,850,128 (2022: \$12,665,144) during the year, of which \$4,184,264 (2022: \$3,088,807) was classified as deferred revenue.

There are 2 types of revenue streams:

- Licence Fees
- Professional Fees

We have evaluated the appropriateness of management's assessment regarding the recognition of revenue and the allocation between revenue and deferred revenue.

Our procedures included challenging management on the suitability and reasonableness of their assessment by reviewing the wording of the contract to ensure that the recognition is appropriate.

Based on our procedures, we are satisfied that the revenue and deferred revenue are fairly stated.

Going Concern

At 30 June 2023, the group had cash and cash equivalents of \$4,247,586 (2022: \$3,970,135). In addition we note the group incurred a loss of \$5,158,689, operating cash outgoing of \$3,026,013 and total current net liabilities of \$23,795.

We have evaluated the appropriateness of management's assessment regarding going concern by performing the following:

- Analysing budgets prepared by management
- Review cash flow forecasts.
- Review of forecast sales/potential growth, budgeted expenditure and timing of these cash inflows/outflows.

We have also had numerous discussions with management about this issue including strategies and initiatives in place to reduce risk of uncertainty regarding going concern. At this stage, there have not been any indicators present that would require a qualified audit opinion to be issued due to material uncertainty regarding going concern. Based on our procedures, we noted that the going concern assessment has been fairly and appropriately disclosed within the financial statements.



Independent Auditor's Report

to the members (continued)

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Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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



Independent Auditor's Report

to the members (continued)

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

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

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

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

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



Independent Auditor's Report

to the members (continued)

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Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 25 to 32 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Urbanise.com Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2023, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd



Sam Danieli
Director

Sydney, 22 August 2023



Additional Shareholder Information

Additional information required by the ASX Listing Rules not disclosed elsewhere in the full year report is set out below. The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 30 August 2023.

1. Distribution of Shareholders

Distribution of ordinary shareholders and shareholdings is set out in the table below:

Range	Total holders	Units	% of Issued Capital
1-1,000	255	105,516	0.17%
1,001-5,000	181	451,739	0.71%
5,001-10,000	68	520,986	0.82%
10,001-100,000	105	3,414,991	5.35%
100,001-9,999,999,999	39	59,334,134	92.95%
Total	648	63,827,366	100.00%

Voting rights as governed by the Constitution of the Company provide that each ordinary shareholder present in person or by proxy at the meeting shall have:

- i. on a show of hands, one vote only; and
- ii. on a poll, one vote for every fully paid ordinary share held

2. Largest Shareholders

The name of the twenty largest holders by account holding of ordinary shares are listed below:

Rank	Name	Shares Held	% of Issued Capital
1	National Nominees Ltd	22,352,553	35.02%
2	Argosy Capital Ltd	15,376,235	24.09%
3	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Ltd	10,066,079	15.77%
4	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Ltd	1,202,667	1.88%
5	Dinwoodie Investments Pty Ltd	969,138	1.52%
6	Columbus Investment Service Ltd	850,000	1.33%
7	Baobab Nominees 2 Pty Ltd	850,000	1.33%
8	Leo Lion Ltd	562,276	0.88%
9	Citicorp Nominees Pty Ltd	539,172	0.84%
10	Nitarae Nominees Pty Ltd	463,159	0.73%
11	IFM Pty Ltd	441,971	0.69%
12	Dixson Trust Pty Ltd	430,000	0.67%
13	Ryder Investment Management Pty Ltd	427,350	0.67%
14	Mr Campbell Dinwoodie Taylor & Miss Sarah Joan Curtis	385,000	0.60%
15	Mr Christopher Leahy	334,010	0.52%
16	Viss Holdings Pty Ltd	311,431	0.49%
17	Highlands Investments Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000	0.47%
18	Mr Sundeep Kalra & Mr Anoop Kalra & Mrs Shikha Mohanty	217,441	0.34%
19	Mrs Sunaina Kalra	217,267	0.34%
20	ACN 101162 056 Pty Ltd	210,000	0.33%
Top 20 Holdings of ordinary fully paid shares		56,505,749	88.53%
Total of Securities		63,827,366	100.00%

Additional Shareholder Information

(continued)

3. Option holders

The Company has nil option issued as at 30 August 2022.

4. Register of substantial shareholders

The names of substantial shareholders in the Company and the number of fully paid ordinary shares in which each has an interest, as disclosed in substantial shareholder notices to the Company on the respective dates shown, are as follows:

Rank	Name	Shares Held	% of Issued Capital
1	NAOS Assets Management Limited	16,222,188	25.42%
2	Argosy Capital Ltd	15,376,235	24.09%
3	Jencay Capital Pty Limited	5,720,267	8.96%
4	Australian Ethical Investment Limited	5,151,035	8.07%

5. Restricted Securities

248 shareholders held less than a marketable parcel, based on the closing market price of \$0.53 on 30 August 2023.

Corporate Directory

Company Directors

Sam Cuccurullo
Almero Strauss
Simon Lee
Tod McGrouther
Darc Rasmussen

Company Secretary

Kim Clark
Boardroom Pty Limited
Suite 2227, Level 22, 127 Creek Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Principal Registered Office and Postal address

Suite 2, Level 1
201 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

ASX Code

UBN
www.urbanise.com

Share Registry

Boardroom Smart Business Solutions
Level 8, 210 George Steet
Sydney NSW 2000

Bankers

HSBC Australia Bank Limited
Ground Level, 271 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Auditors

A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd
Level 1, 261 George St
Sydney NSW 2000

For personal use only



Principal Registered Office

Suite 2, Level 1
201 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

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