STREAMPLAY STUDIO LIMITED
ABN 31 004 766 376
Financial Report
For the Year Ended
30 June 2025

Contents

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Streamplay Studio Limited (ABN 31 004 766 376)

Directors	Mr Bert Mondello – Executive Chairman Mr Philip Re - Non-Executive Director Mr Paolo Privitera – Non-Executive Director (Appointed 8 October 2024) Mr Firdhose Coovadia - Non-Executive Director (Resigned 2 December 2024)
Company Secretary	Mr Derek Hall
Registered Office	Level 5 126-130 Philip Street Sydney NSW 2000
Securities Exchange Listing	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) ASX Code: SP8
Share Registry	Automic Registry Services Level 5 191 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000 Phone: +61 8 9324 2099 Email: hello@automic.com.au
Auditor	Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd 283 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008
Solicitors	Steinepreis Paganin Level 14, QV1 Building 250 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report with respect to the results of Streamplay Studio Limited ("Streamplay" or "the Company") and its controlled entity (”the Group”) for the year ended 30 June 2025 ("the Balance Date") and the state of affairs of the Company and the Group at Balance Date.

DIRECTORS
The names of the Company's Directors who held office during the year and until the date of this report are as follows:
Mr Bert Mondello (Executive Chairman)
Mr Philip Re (Non-executive Director)
Mr Paolo Privitera (Non-executive Director) – Appointed 8 October 2024
Mr Firdhose Coovadia (Non-executive Director) – Resigned 2 December 2024

The names, qualifications and experience of the Company's Directors in office during the year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mr Bert Mondello (Executive Chairman) – appointed 16 April 2018
LLB

Mr Bert Mondello has more than 20 years' experience across both the private and public sectors. As Executive chairman, Mr Mondello has substantial capital markets experience and knowledge of equity markets having participated in company restructures, IPOs, RTOs, investor placements and seed raisings. With experience spanning the retail and institutional sectors and extensive knowledge of marketing communications and investor relations, Mr Mondello has provided strategic corporate advice to a number of organisations across multiple industries. Mr Mondello holds a Bachelor of Laws from The University of Notre Dame, Australia.

Other current directorships of listed companies: Stakk Limited and Vection Technologies Limited
Former directorships of Listed Companies in the last three years: Nil
Special responsibilities: None
Interests in shares: 21,787,502

Mr Philip Re (Non-executive Director) – appointed 21 June 2017
BBus, CA, CSA, MAICD

Mr Philip Re is a Chartered Accountant, Chartered Secretary and a Member of the Institute of Company Directors who specialises in corporate advisory, corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions and investment banking for ASX listed Companies. Mr Re has held several board positions on various ASX listed companies over the years.

Other current directorships of listed companies: WestStar Industrial Limited and Corella Resources Ltd and
Former directorships of Listed Companies in the last three years: Caprice Resources Ltd
Special responsibilities: None
Interests in shares: None

Mr Paolo Privitera (Non-executive Director) – appointed 8 October 2024
MBA

Mr Paolo Privitera is a seasoned entrepreneur who has been based in Silicon Valley for the past 20 years, with extensive experience in technology, corporate development, and the innovation sectors. An MBA graduate from MIT, Mr Privitera brings broad leadership experience across diverse industries, with a strong track record of scaling businesses through strategic mergers and acquisitions

Other current directorships of listed companies: None
Former directorships of Listed Companies in the last three years: None
Special responsibilities: None
Interests in shares: 18,050,000

Company Secretary
Mr Derek Hall – appointed 16 April 2018
BCom, CA, FGIA, FFin

Mr Hall is a Chartered Accountant, Fellow of the Financial Services Institute and Fellow of the Governance Institute.

Interest in Securities of the Company and related bodies corporate

As at the date of this report, the interest of the directors in the shares and options of Streamplay Studio Limited were:

	Number of Ordinary Shares	Number of Options over Ordinary Shares	Number of Performance Shares
Mr B Mondello	21,787,502	-	-
Mr P Re	-	-	-
Mr P Privitera	18,050,000	-	-

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, three meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Eligible to Attend	Attended
Mr B Mondello	3	3
Mr P Re	3	3
Mr P Privitera	2	2
Mr F Coovadia	1	1

*Given the size and composition of the Board, the Board resolved to act as the Audit and Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Group during the year was the development, publishing and distribution of interactive digital entertainment across both Tier 1 gaming storefronts and telco value-added services (VAS). The acquisition of North American-based Noodlecake Studios in January 2025 (ASX: 23 December 2024) established Streamplay as a publisher of premium mobile, console and PC games, complementing the Group's legacy business in competitive social gaming, cloud streaming, music, and telco services.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

In terms of continuing operations, the Company generated $5,452,305 in ordinary revenues and cash at bank of $7,729,356. The consolidated operating loss of the Group after income tax amounted to $2,774,878 (2024: loss of $1,586,095). In terms of operating expenses, the Company posted total expenses of $4.97M (2024: $3.80M) consisting of consulting fees ($493k), research and development cost ($1.15M), allowance for credit losses ($0.24M) with the balance to admin and other costs ($3.08M).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Go-to-Market Strategy
Streamplay operates three complementary go-to-market strategies:

1. **Premium Game Development:** Following the Noodlecake acquisition, Streamplay now develops original and third-party titles across mobile, console and PC, leveraging its in-house teams and partnerships to build a scalable portfolio of premium gaming content.

2. **Tier 1 Storefront Publishing:** Streamplay now also publishes titles globally across Apple, Google, Xbox, PlayStation, Nintendo, Steam, Netflix and Amazon. The Group also secures milestone-based development funding and licensing agreements with many of these storefronts.

3. **Enterprise Partnerships with Mobile Network Operators (MNOs):** Streamplay continues to generate recurring B2B subscription revenue through telco integrations across the Pacific Islands, Middle East and Africa. Key markets include American Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, the UAE, and South Africa.

4. **Direct-to-Consumer (B2C) Distribution:** The Company continues to expand its Business B2C presence through premium game publishing and storefront sales.

Technology and Publishing Platforms
The acquisition of Noodlecake added more than 60 published titles, over 270 million lifetime downloads, and a proven publishing platform with a diversified monetisation model. In FY25, the Group launched *Super Flappy Golf* (ASX: 20 February 2025), *Sacre Bleu* (ASX: 17 April 2025), and *Ultimate Chicken Horse* (ASX: 19 June 2025). Following the financial year end, *Flick Shot Rogues* (ASX: 18 September 2025) was also successfully launched. Looking ahead, further launches are scheduled for FY26 including *Winter Burrow* (Q4 '25), *Suzy Cube DX* (Q1 '26), *Golden Lap* (Q1 '26), and *KAMI 2* (Q1 '26).

Noodlecake's portfolio is supported by several development funding and licensing agreements with Tier 1 storefront partners. These arrangements de-risk future releases, provide a scalable base for new IP development, and introduce new revenue opportunities in collaboration with these storefronts.

Alongside publishing, Streamplay continues to advance its proprietary competitive gaming and cloud streaming technologies. These platforms support telco-integrated services such as *mGames* in the Pacific Islands, *PlayStream* in the UAE and *MTN Arena & Arena Plus* in South Africa – each providing a framework for delivering scalable, social and competitive gaming experiences across mobile and browser.

In the current financial year, Streamplay has:
- Completed the acquisition and integration of Noodlecake Studios, adding 60+ published titles.
- Delivered three (3) new game launches during the year, with another shortly after financial year-end.
- Expanded publishing pipeline, with several upcoming releases in FY26, including one before calendar year-end.
- Secured new licence agreement with Amazon (ASX: 29 May 2025), including several funded projects.
- Grew subscription revenues from the Middle East and Pacific markets, particularly the UAE and American Samoa.
- Executed distribution agreement in Sri Lanka (ASX: 16 May 2025), creating a new cloud gaming revenue opportunity.
- Discontinued non-revenue generating services to sharpen focus on scalable and profitable growth opportunities.
- Continued to achieve operational efficiencies and cost optimisation initiatives across the Group.
- Returned to profitability at a quarterly level in Q4 FY25, with positive EBITDA for the year.

Changes to the Board of Directors
Mr Paolo Privitera was appointed to the Board as a Non-Executive Director (ASX: 8 October 2024), bringing over 30 years' experience in technology, corporate development and innovation, with a strong track record in scaling businesses, fundraising and strategic partnerships. Mr Firdhose Coovadia retired as a Non-Executive Director (ASX: 2 December 2024) at the conclusion of the 2024 Annual General Meeting. The Board thanks Mr Coovadia for his valuable contribution since joining in 2018.

Financial Position
The net assets of the Group have decreased from $15,051,559 at 30 June 2024 to $13,194,892 at 30 June 2025. As at the Reporting Date, the Group had working capital of $4,620,655 (2024: $13,353,457).

Business risks
In pursuing its growth plans, the Group faces various company-specific, industry-specific, and general risks, which the Board actively monitor and manage. Key risks include the underperformance or delay of new game releases and publishing agreements, integration of acquisitions and reliance on third-party platforms, delays in commercial agreements and project launches, reliance on third-party service providers, and billable success rates from direct carrier billing. Additional risks relate to heightened competition from larger global publishers, and regulatory and compliance requirements across multiple jurisdictions. The Group is also exposed to foreign currency and digital asset price volatility. Additionally, risks related to data security breaches, intellectual property disputes, and potential litigation could adversely affect the Group's financial performance, reputation, and competitive position.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Business Opportunities

Streamplay enters FY26 with a scalable portfolio of premium games and telco-aligned services. The acquisition of Noodlecake has significantly broadened the Group's publishing footprint, providing access to a proven library of titles, established storefront relationships and a strong pipeline of new releases. These attributes underpin a more diversified revenue base and open opportunities for cross-platform publishing, milestone-based development funding, and expanded collaboration with Tier 1 partners such as Apple, Google, Xbox, PlayStation, Nintendo, Netflix and Amazon.

Beyond publishing, the Group continues to see growth potential in its regional telco business. Expansion into new Pacific markets, including Fiji and Palau, alongside recent entry into Sri Lanka through PlayStream, is expected to add further recurring subscription revenues. Streamplay's presence in the Middle East and Africa remains strategically important, leveraging existing MNO partnerships while showcasing proprietary cloud gaming and competitive technologies.

The Group also maintains a clear buy-and-build strategy. With a strong balance sheet and positive operating momentum, further targeted studio acquisitions are under active review. These opportunities would expand publishing capacity, unlock new IP, and enhance shareholder value through disciplined growth and integration.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were declared or paid during the financial year.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company and its controlled entities that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or the accompanying financial report. Reference should be made to the subsequent events note for changes in the state of affairs after Reporting Date.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Other than information disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, likely future developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this Directors' Report because the Directors believe, on reasonable grounds, that to include such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Group's operations are not currently subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State law.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the Directors of the Company (as named above), the company secretary, and all executive officers of the Company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF COMPANY

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

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year, no non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditor Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and can be found on page 13 of this report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and executives of Streamplay Studio Limited in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporation Act 2001* and its Regulations.

For the purpose of this report, Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Company are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group.

Details of key management personnel

Mr Bert Mondello	Executive Chairman	Appointed 16 April 2018
Mr Philip Re	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 21 June 2017
Mr Paolo Privitera	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 8 October 2024
Mr Firdhose Coovadia	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 25 October 2018, Resigned 2 December 2024

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Streamplay Studio Limited has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives.

The Board of Streamplay Studio Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the Group, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for board members and senior executives of the Group is as follows:

- The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, is developed and approved by the board after seeking professional advice from independent external consultants as required. In the years presented, no external consultants have been used.
- All executives receive a base salary or fee (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience).
- The board reviews executive packages annually by reference to the Group's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2024 Annual General Meeting

Streamplay Studio Limited received more than 84% of "yes" votes on its remuneration report for the 2024 financial year. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

Loans to Directors and Executives

There were no loans to directors and executives during the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Director Remuneration

The Board policy is to remunerate directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. In the current year, no advice was sought.

Upon appointment to the Board, all directors enter into a service agreement with the Company in the form of a letter of appointment. The letter summarises the policies and terms, including compensation, relevant to the office of the director.

The key terms of the non-executive director service agreements are as follows:

- Term of Agreement – ongoing subject to annual review and the Company's constitution
- Non-Executive Directors' Fees of $48,000 per annum
- There is a 6-month notice period stipulated to terminate the contract by either party

The key terms of the executive director service agreements are as follows:

- Term of Agreement – ongoing subject to annual review and the Company's constitution
- Executive Chairman's Fees of $90,000 per annum
- There is a 6-month notice period stipulated to terminate the contract by either party

The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to directors is currently fixed at $250,000 with any change in this amount subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

The Company does not have a Director's Retirement Scheme in place at present.

Service Contracts

It is the Company's policy that service contracts for executive directors and senior executives be entered into. A service contract with an executive director or senior executive would provide for the payment of benefits where the contract is terminated by the entity or the individual.

The executive directors and senior executives would also be entitled to receive on termination of employment their statutory entitlements of accrued annual and long service leave, together with any superannuation benefits. An executive director or senior executive would have no entitlement to termination payment in the event of removal for misconduct.

Remuneration of key management personnel

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2025

Key Management Personnel – 30 June 2025	Short-term Benefits Cash, salary and commissions	Share-based Payment Shares and Options	Post-employment Benefits	Total	Remuneration consisting of shares and options for the year
	$	$	$	$	%
Non-Executive Directors					
Mr B Mondello	90,000	-	-	90,000	0%
Mr P Re	48,000	-	-	48,000	0%
Mr P Privitera**	34,698	-	-	34,698	0%
Mr F Coovadia*	20,000	-	-	20,000	0%
Total	**192,698**	**-**	**-**	**192,698**	

*Mr F Coovadia resigned as director on 2 December 2024.
**Mr P Privitera appointed as director on 8 October 2024.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2024

Key Management Personnel – 30 June 2024	Short-term Benefits Cash, salary and commissions	Share-based Payment Shares and Options	Post-employment Benefits	Total	Remuneration consisting of shares and options for the year
	$	$	$	$	%
Non-Executive Directors					
Mr P Re	48,000	-	-	48,000	0%
Mr F Coovadia	48,000	-	-	48,000	0%
Executive Directors					
Mr B Mondello*	82,500	-	-	82,500	0%
Total	**178,500**	**-**	**-**	**178,500**	

*Mr B Mondello acting as Executive Chairman on 1 October 2023.

Compensation Options: Granted and vested during the year (consolidated)

There were no compensation options granted to or exercised by directors or other Key Management Personnel during the financial year. In addition, no directors or senior executives exercised options that were granted to them as part of their compensation during the financial year.

Share-based payment arrangements relating to key management personnel

For services in relation to the identification and facilitation of the Noodlecake transaction, Mr Bert Mondello was awarded 35M shares, subject to shareholder approval (refer ASX: 25 November 2024).

This issuance will be put to shareholders for approval at the Streamplay 2025 Annual General Meeting. .

Table 3: Shareholdings of key management personnel (consolidated)

Shares held in Streamplay Studio Limited (number) by key management personnel are:

Share holdings of key management personnel	Balance 1.7.2024 Ord	Granted as compensation Ord	Net Change Other Ord	Balance 30.6.2025 Ord
Directors				
Mr B Mondello	21,787,502	-	-	21,787,502
Mr P Re	-	-	-	-
Mr P Privitera	-	-	18,050,000	18,050,000
Total	**21,787,502**	**-**	**18,050,000**	**39,837,502**

Table 4: Option holdings of key management personnel (consolidated)

The numbers of options over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year by each director of Streamplay Studio Limited and specified executives of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out below:

Option holdings of key management personnel	Balance 1.7.2024 Options	Granted as compensation Options	Net Change Other Options	Balance 30.6.2025 Options	Number of Options Vested and Exercisable
Directors					
Mr B Mondello	-	-	-	-	-
Mr P Re	-	-	-	-	-
Mr P Privitera					
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

All options has expired during the year.

Related party transactions with key management personnel

Other than as disclosed in Note 21 there were no other transactions with Key management personnel.

[END OF REMUNERATION REPORT]

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

BERT MONDELLO
Chairman

Dated this 30th day of September 2025.

HALL CHADWICK

To the Board of Directors,

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead audit director for the audit of the financial statements of Streamplay Studio Limited and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

Yours Faithfully

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

CHRIS NICOLOFF FCA
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2025
Perth, Western Australia

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from operating activities	3(a)	5,452,305	1,810,946
Cost of Goods sold		(3,609,993)	(1,453,761)
Gross profit		**1,842,312**	**357,185**
Other income	3(b)	1,797,059	1,475,255
Operating expenses		(374,836)	(201,329)
Foreign exchange losses		(46,088)	(19,346)
Administration expenses		(184,336)	(99,190)
Consulting expenses	3(c)	(492,526)	(497,403)
Depreciation and amortisation		(190,414)	(10,567)
Employee benefits expense		(619,671)	(218,576)
Finance costs		(237,291)	(91,600)
Allowance for credit losses		(240,125)	(879,915)
Research and Development		(1,152,326)	(1,078,240)
Marketing expenses		(233,901)	(279,813)
Professional expenses	3(d)	(280,946)	(157,278)
Share based payment expenses		(915,185)	(273,264)
Total Operating Expenses		**(4,967,645)**	**(3,806,521)**
Profit/(Loss) before income tax from continuing operations		(1,328,274)	(1,974,081)
Income tax benefit/ (expenses)	4(a)	(1,446,604)	431,687
Profit/(Loss) after income tax for the year		**(2,774,878)**	**(1,542,394)**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit or loss			
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of income tax		3,026	(43,701)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		**(2,771,852)**	**(1,586,095)**
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to:			
Members of the parent		(2,771,852)	(1,586,095)
		(2,771,852)	**(1,586,095)**
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Members of the parent		(2,771,852)	(1,586,095)
		(2,771,852)	**(1,586,095)**
Earnings/(Loss) per share			
Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) per share (cents per share)	5	(0.17)	(0.13)
Overall Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) per share (cents per share)	5	(0.17)	(0.13)

The accompanying notes form part of this Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	7,729,356	14,345,612
Trade and other receivables	7	954,395	374,084
Prepayments		40,145	1,375
Current tax assets	4(a)	169,718	-
Total Current Assets		**8,893,614**	**14,721,071**
Non-current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	197,097	-
Property, plant and equipment	9	201,449	11,407
Other investment		223,308	-
Goodwill	8	3,581,051	-
Intangible assets	10	6,035,438	1,953
Deferred tax assets	4(c)	-	1,684,742
Total Non-current Assets		**10,238,343**	**1,698,102**
Total Assets		**19,131,957**	**16,419,173**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	1,289,879	249,556
Provision of VAT payable		120,000	120,000
Employee benefits		10,631	16,605
Lease liabilities	12	59,976	-
Deferred Consideration	8	1,708,424	-
Income tax payable	4(b)	-	965,793
Deferred tax liability	4(c)	1,084,049	15,660
Total Current Liabilities		**4,272,959**	**1,367,614**
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred considerations	8	1,589,232	-
Lease liabilities	12	74,874	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		**1,664,106**	**-**
Total Liabilities		**5,937,065**	**1,367,614**
Net Assets		**13,194,892**	**15,051,559**
Equity			
Issued capital	13	73,404,201	72,489,016
Reserves	14(a)	(70,735)	190,952
Accumulated losses	14(b)	(60,138,574)	(57,628,409)
Total equity		**13,194,892**	**15,051,559**

The accompanying notes form part of this Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		3,344,479	906,232
Payments to suppliers and employees		(5,530,887)	(3,374,534)
Interest received / (paid)		470,929	582,095
Income tax refund		271,578	-
Other receipts		363,123	835,881
Net cash used in operating activities	6	**(1,080,778)**	**(1,050,326)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment		-	(7,805)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(374,812)	-
Withdrawal/ (placement) of term deposits		-	9,000,000
Acquisition of other investment		(1,483,319)	-
Proceeds from disposal of other investment		1,740,852	-
Purchase of business, net of cash acquired		(5,400,582)	-
Net cash (used in) / provided by investing activities		**(5,517,861)**	**8,992,195**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,598,639)	7,941,869
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		14,345,612	6,403,743
Effects of exchange rate changes		(17,617)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	**7,729,356**	**14,345,612**

The accompanying notes form part of this Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	Issued Capital $	Accumulated Losses $	Option Reserve $	Revaluation Reserve $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023		72,401,516	(57,241,765)	1,234,699	(30,060)	16,364,390
Loss for the year		-	(1,542,394)	-	-	(1,542,394)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(43,701)	(43,701)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**(1,542,394)**	**-**	**(43,701)**	**(1,586,095)**
Issue of shares	13	87,500	-	-	-	87,500
Expiry of performance rights	14(a),(b)	-	1,155,750	(1,155,750)	-	-
Recognition of share-based payments	14	-	-	185,764	-	185,764
Balance at 30 June 2024	13,14	**72,489,016**	**(57,628,409)**	**264,713**	**(73,761)**	**15,051,559**
Balance at 1 July 2024		72,489,016	(57,628,409)	264,713	(73,761)	15,051,559
Loss for the year		-	(2,774,878)	-	-	(2,774,878)
Other comprehensive (loss)		-	-	-	3,026	3,026
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**(2,774,878)**	**-**	**3,026**	**(2,771,852)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Issue of shares	13	915,185	-	-	-	915,185
Expiry of options	14(a),(b)	-	264,713	(264,713)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	13,14	**73,404,201**	**(60,138,574)**	**-**	**(70,735)**	**13,194,892**

The accompanying notes form part of this Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Streamplay Studio Limited and its Controlled Entity (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2025 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 30 September 2025.

Streamplay Studio Limited which is the ultimate parent company, is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group is the development and operation of online eSport gaming platforms.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards. The financials also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in AASB 2 or value in use in AASB 136.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

For the purpose of preparing the financial statements, the consolidated entity is a for-profit entity.

(b) New Standards and Interpretations Adopted

Standards and Interpretations applicable to 30 June 2025
In the year ended 30 June 2025, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the current annual reporting period.

As a result of this review, the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Company and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted
The Directors have also reviewed all Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet adopted for the year ended 30 June 2025. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no material impact, of the Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet adopted on the Group and, therefore, no change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Streamplay Studio Limited and its entity controlled by Streamplay Studio Limited (its subsidiary).

Control is achieved when the Company:
• has power over the investee;
• is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
• has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. All inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between:
- The aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest; and
- The previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit and loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by the applicable AASBs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 139, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

(d) Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations under the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

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

(e) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Streamplay Studio Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars ($AUD). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date.

All differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

As at the reporting date the assets and liabilities of overseas subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of Streamplay Studio Limited at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the retranslation are taken directly to a separate component of equity.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold improvements, buildings and plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses recognised.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Computer equipment – over 3 to 5 years
Office equipment – over 5 to 10 years
Leasehold improvement – 5 years

(f) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment
The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.
For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued used of the asset.

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 item) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period the item is derecognised.

(g) Recoverable amount of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

(h) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and due to their short term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(i) 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.

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

(i) Provisions (continued)

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(j) Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs and any discount or premium on settlement.

(k) Contributed equity

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

(l) Share-based payment transactions

The Group provides remuneration to employees (including directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects -
(i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired, and
(ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, will ultimately vest.

This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance sheet date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

(l) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share (see Note 5).

(m) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers
The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer and the cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

Rendering of services
Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date.

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

Sponsorship, marketing and advertising services revenue
Sponsorship, marketing and advertising services revenue is recognised at a point in time which the services have been provided and where the amount can be reliably estimated and is considered recoverable.

Government incentives received
Incentives received for research and development and other tax initiatives are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are received.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(n) Income tax

In principle, deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

(o) Income tax (continued)

- except where the deferred income tax liability 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; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where 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 income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences 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; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised 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 income tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(p) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:
- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:
- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if:
- it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship are recognised in profit or loss.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability. If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:
- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:
- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

The Group initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that was part of a Group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments
At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading and not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3:*Business Combinations* applies, the Group has the option to make an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss. The Group currently has no equity instrument financial assets.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Derecognition
Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Group no longer controls the asset (ie the Group has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:
- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- contract assets (eg amounts due from customers under service contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Group uses the following approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:
- - the simplified approach

Simplified approach
The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and which do not contain a significant financing component

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of customer base, appropriate groupings of historical loss experience, etc).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements
At each reporting date, the Group recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

(q) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:
- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- 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. Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow statement 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 are classified as operating cash flows.

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

(r) Employee entitlements

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees at balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year, together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave, which will be settled within one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Contributions are made by the entity to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(s) Segment information

Operating segments have been identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the board of directors of the Company.

(t) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Intellectual property
Significant costs associated with intellectual property are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

Software
Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 - 6 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.
Other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Digital Assets – Bitcoins
The Group measures digital assets such as Bitcoins at its fair value less costs to sell in accordance with the revaluation model. Digital assets are indefinite life intangible assets initially recognised at cost, and subsequently measured at fair value by reference to the quoted price in an active market. Increases in the carrying amount of digital assets on revaluation are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases are recognised against the revaluation surplus in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit and loss. On disposal of digital assets, the cumulative revaluation surplus associated with those assets is transferred directly to retained earnings.

(u) Financial risk management policy

Details of the Group's financial risk management policy are set out in Note 24.

(v) Compound financial instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of any financial instrument to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. The separate components of a financial instrument that create a financial liability and grant an option to the holder of the instrument to convert it into an equity instrument are recognised separately on the statement of financial position.

(w) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(x) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset only 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; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

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. Amortisation is recorded in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

(y) Going Concern

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

(z) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

(z) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Share-based payments
The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Trinomial, Binomial or Black- Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. There are several assumptions underlying the models. There are several assumptions underlying the models. The most significant is that of volatility, a measure of how much a stock can be expected to move in the near-term, is a constant over time. Assessing a suitable level of expected volatility is a significant part of the Rights valuation process and can have a material effect on the overall valuation. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The Group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The Group tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2(t). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated pre-tax discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Income tax
The Group is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Group's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

3 REVENUES, OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

Revenue and expenses from continuing operations	2025	204
	$	$
(a) Revenue		
Revenue from operating activities		
Sales – Noodlecake	2,866,584	-
Sales – MEA	1,742,775	1,013,252
Sales – Asia Pacific	842,946	797,694
Total revenue	**5,452,305**	**1,810,946**
(b) Other income		
Research and development tax credit	1,093,879	-
Gain on sale of digital currency	257,645	819,481
Interest received	442,039	639,374
Other income	3,496	16,400
Total other income	**1,797,059**	**1,475,255**
(c) Consulting		
Accounting and company secretarial	(214,880)	(203,903)
Director fees	(192,698)	(178,500)
General consultancy	(84,948)	(115,000)
Total consulting expenses	**(492,526)**	**(497,403)**
(d) Professional expenses		
Audit fees	(51,600)	(36,050)
Legal fees	(67,127)	(64,455)
Tax and other professional fees	(162,219)	(56,773)
Total professional expenses	**(280,946)**	**(157,278)**

4 INCOME TAX

	2025	2024
	$	$
(a) Income tax (benefit)/ expenses		
Current tax	492,348	-
Deferred tax	1,827,987	(431,687)
Under provision of income tax in prior years	(873,731)	-
Total Income tax (benefit)/ expenses reported in income statement	**1,446,604**	**(431,687)**

A reconciliation of income tax expenses (benefit) applicable to accounting profit before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the company's effective income tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Accounting loss before income tax	(1,328,274)	(1,974,081)
At the statutory income tax rate 25% (2024: 25%)	(332,068)	(493,520)
Add:		
Non-deductible expenses	232,978	(14,293)
Non-assessable items	(273,470)	-
Under/ (over) provision in prior years	18,903	(123,874)
Deferred tax assets arising from expected credit losses not recognised	1,800,261	200,000
	1,446,604	**(431,687)**

4 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

	2025 $	2024 $
(a) Current tax Asset		
Current tax asset	**169,718**	**-**
(b) Income tax payable		
Provision for income tax	**-**	**965,793**
(c) Recognised Deferred tax assets/ liabilities		
Deferred tax assets		
Equity capital raising cost	-	4,742
Carry forward revenue losses	5,630	296,875
Provisions and accruals	-	715,426
Software development pool	-	665,625
Other deferred tax assets	-	2,074
	5,630	1,684,742
Deferred tax liabilities		
Canadian temporary differences (intangibles)	(1,084,048)	-
Prepayments	(5,413)	(344)
Accrued interest	(218)	(13,873)
Plant and equipment	-	(901)
Carry forward revenue losses	-	-
Foreign exchange	-	(542)
	(1,089,679)	(15,660)
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets	**(1,084,049)**	**1,669,082**
(d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets at 25% (2024: 5%)		
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) have not been recognised in respect of the following items		
Carry forward revenue losses	1,197,012	-
Intellectual property	1,818,388	1,814,067
Software development pool	651,617	-
Provisions and accruals	833,743	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	**4,500,760**	**1,814,067**

The tax benefits of the above Deferred Tax Asset will only be obtained if:

(a) The company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised;
(b) The company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
(c) No changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the company in utilising the benefits.

(e) Tax Consolidation

Streamplay Studio Limited and its wholly owned Australian resident subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group. Streamplay Studio Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. At 30 June 2025, the group utilises the stand alone taxpayer approach to record current and deferred taxes.

Note 1: The corporate tax rate for eligible companies will be recorded at 25% providing certain turnover thresholds and other criteria are met, otherwise the tax rate will be 30%. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply in the future income year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The Directors have determined that the deferred tax balances be measured at the tax rates stated.

4 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

(e) Tax Consolidation (continued)

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of the Group are domiciled and operated. The Company, Streamplay is subject to Australian tax. Canadian resident taxpayer's profits are calculated at 27% for non-capital items and 13.5% for capital items.

5 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2025 cents	2024 cents
Basic profit/(loss) per share	**(0.17)**	**(0.13)**
Diluted profit/(loss) per share	**(0.17)**	**(0.13)**

The following reflects the loss and weighted average number of shares used in the basic and diluted loss per share computations:

	2025 $	2024 $
(a) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Income/(Loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company from continuing operations used in the calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share	(2,774,878)	(1,542,394)

	2025 Shares	2023 Shares
(b) Weighted average number of shares used in the denominator		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,676,501,915	1,146,270,390
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,676,501,915	1,146,270,390

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	7,729,356	14,345,612
	7,729,356	**14,345,612**

Cash at bank and in hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank rates. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents as reported met the AASB definition is $7,729,356 (2024: $14,345,612).

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

	2025 $	2024 $
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash	7,729,356	14,345,612
(a) Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after income tax to net cash used in operating activities		
Operating loss after income tax	(1,820,622)	(1,542,394)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	190,414	10,567
Share based payments	915,185	273,264
Gain on disposal of digital assets	(257,645)	-
Allowance for credit losses	240,125	879,915
Foreign exchange	29,376	(43,701)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(134,591)	(147,771)
Decrease in other assets	242,538	102,520
Decrease in trade and other payables	(528,322)	(160,902)
Increase in other liabilities	-	9,863
Increase in deferred tax assets	(147,429)	(431,687)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	190,193	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,080,778)**	**(1,050,326)**

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Trade receivables [i]	1,490,272	874,305
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(853,384)	(613,259)
Other receivables	316,636	-
Accrued receivables	871	114,413
	954,395	**375,459**

(i) Expected credit losses have been evaluated using the probability of default method. It has been determined as $853,384 as of 30 June 2025 (2024: $613,259).

Non-Current		
Advance payments	197,097	-

8 ACQUISITION OF NOODLECAKE STUDIOS INC

On 1 January 2025, the Group completed the acquisition of 100% of Noodlecake Studios Inc. Below is an outline of the accounting recognition for the acquisition.

Consideration transferred	**$**
Cash	5,509,246
Equity Bridge Adjustment	296,422
Contingent Consideration – paid 12 months from acquisition	1,708,424
Contingent Consideration – paid 24 months from acquisition	1,589,232
Total Consideration	**9,103,324**

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

	$
Cash and cash equivalents	383,731
Accounts receivable	671,643
Prepayments	228,471
Tax credits receivable	621,768
Property, plant and equipment	82,251
Investment	224,014
Right of use assets	148,532
Accounts and other payables	(546,518)
Deferred taxes	(980,511)
Unearned revenue	(55,439)
Accrued liabilities	(5,600)
Lease liabilities	(164,123)
Payroll liabilities	(73,900)
Customer Relationships	45,302
Software	4,942,652
Total assets	**5,522,273**
Goodwill	3,581,051
Purchase price	8,807,323
Equity bridge	296,001
Total Purchase Price	**9,103,324**

	2025	**2024**
Gross carrying amount	**$**	**$**
Opening balance	800,000	800,000
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations occurring during the year (Note 8)	3,581,051	-
Closing balance	**4,381,051**	**800,000**
Accumulated impairment losses		
Opening balance	(800,000)	-
Impairment losses for the period	-	(800,000)
Closing balance	**(800,000)**	**(800,000)**
Net book value		
At the beginning of the period	-	800,000
At the end of the period	**3,581,051**	**-**

8 ACQUISITION OF NOODLECAKE STUDIOS INC (CONTINUED)

Goodwill arising on acquisition

The recognized goodwill of $3,581,051 reflects the anticipated benefits and synergies expected from integrating Noodlecake Studios Inc. into the Streamplay Group.

Impairment

During the year, the Group undertook an impairment asscessment. As the value in use of the Noodlecake cash generating unit exceeds the carrying amount as at 30 June 2025, an impairment loss is not required to be recognised.

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2025 $	2024 $
Computer equipment at cost	66,469	30,071
Less accumulated depreciation	(33,869)	(20,612)
	32,600	9,459
Office equipment at cost	47,382	3,074
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,973)	(1,126)
	41,409	1,948
Leasehold Improvement at cost	13,152	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,163)	-
	8,989	-
Right of Use Asset at cost	148,063	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(29,612)	-
	118,451	-
Total property plant and equipment	**201,449**	**11,407**

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	Acquired intangible assets	Deferred development cost	Customer relationship cost	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 July 2023		4,881	-	-	4,881
Internally developed		-	-	-	-
Addition		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		**4,881**	**-**	**-**	**4,881**

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Note	Acquired intangible assets	Deferred development cost	Customer relationship cost	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 July 2024		4,881	-	-	4,881
Acquisition through business combination	8	-	4,942,652	45,302	4,987,954
Addition		-	1,190,550	-	1,190,550
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	(13,171)	-	(13,171)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**4,881**	**6,120,031**	**45,302**	**6,170,214**

	Note	Acquired intangible assets	Deferred development cost	Customer relationship cost	Total
Accumulated amortisation					
Balance at 1 July 2023		(1,952)	-	-	(1,952)
Amortisation		(976)	-	-	(976)
Balance at 30 June 2024		**(2,928)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,928)**
Accumulated amortisation					
Balance at 1 July 2024		(2,928)	-	-	(2,928)
Amortisation		(977)	(131,135)	-	(132,112)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	264	-	264
Balance at 30 June 2025		**(3,905)**	**(130,871)**	**-**	**(134,776)**
Carrying Amount					
At 1 July 2023		**2,929**	**-**	**-**	**2,929**
At 30 June 2024		**1,953**	**-**	**-**	**1,953**
At 30 June 2025		**976**	**5,989,160**	**45,302**	**6,035,438**

11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 $	2024 $
Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	1,003,021	164,979
Other payables	229,640	16,671
Accrued expenses	57,218	67,906
	1,289,879	**249,556**

(a) Trade payables and accruals are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on repayment terms between 7 and 30 days.

12 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Lease liabilities	59,976	-
	59,976	**-**
Non-Current		
Lease liabilities	74,874	-
	74,874	**-**

13 ISSUED CAPITAL

	2025 $	2024 $
Ordinary shares		
Ordinary shares fully paid	75,085,144	74,169,958
Less: Capital raising costs	(1,680,943)	(1,680,942)
	73,404,201	**72,489,016**

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends. Issued capital has no par value.

2025 **FULLY PAID ORDINARY SHARES**	**Number of shares**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,150,573,669	72,489,016
Adjustment	50,100	-
Issue of shares in return for services	130,740,741	915,185
Balance at 30 June 2025	**1,281,364,510**	**73,404,201**

2024 **FULLY PAID ORDINARY SHARES**	**Number of shares**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,138,073,669	72,401,516
Issue of shares in return for services	12,500,000	87,500
Balance at 30 June 2024	**1,150,573,669**	**72,489,016**

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one (1) vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one (1) vote, in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

14 RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED LOSSES

(a) Reserves	2025 $	2024 $
Options & share based payments reserves	-	264,713
Revaluation reserve	(70,735)	(73,761)
Total Reserves	**(70,735)**	**190,952**

Movements in reserve	2025 $	2024 $
Opening balance	190,952	1,204,639
Expiry of performance rights	-	(1,155,750)
Recognition of share-based payment	-	185,764
Expiry of options	(264,713)	-
Revaluation Reserve	3,026	(43,701)
Total Reserves	**(70,735)**	**190,952**

(b) Accumulated losses	2025 $	2024 $
Movement in accumulated losses were as follows:		
Opening balance	(57,628,409)	(57,241,765)
Net profit/ (loss) for the year	(2,774,878)	(1,542,394)
Expiry of options	264,713	1,155,750
Total Accumulated losses	**(60,138,574)**	**(57,628,409)**

15 INTERESTS IN CONTROLLED ENTITY

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Streamplay Studio Limited and its controlled entity listed in the following table:

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of equity interest held by the Group		Investment	
		2025 %	2024 %	2025 $	2024 $
Streamplay Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	5,498,916	5,498,916
Streamplay Pacific Pty Ltd (i)	Australia	100	100	100	100
Streamplay Pacific PNG Limited (ii)	PNG	100	100	41	41
Streamplay South Africa (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	100	-	13	-
Noodlecake Studios Inc	Canada	100	-	9,478,780	-

Streamplay Studio Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

(i) Streamplay Pacific Pty Ltd was incorporated during the financial year as an operating entity for the acquired VAS business

(ii) Streamplay PNG Pacific Limited was incorporated during the financial year as a 100% owned entity of Streamplay Pacific Pty Ltd.

16 EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

(a) Bank guarantee

There are no bank guarantees of the Group as at 30 June 2025.

(b) Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments of the Group as at 30 June 2025.

17 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent Liabilities

The Group did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025.

18 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

19 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

In previous year, Hall Chadwick WA was appointed as auditor of Streamplay Studio Limited replacing Criterion Audit.

	2025 $	2024 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by auditors for:		
An audit or review of the financial report of the entity or controlled entities	51,600	43,050
	51,600	43,050

20 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The following table provides the total amount of transactions which have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

	2025 $	2024 $
Technical consultancy services fees paid to Indomain Enterprises Pty Ltd – an entity associated with Mr B Mondello	-	15,000
R&D Technical consultancy services fees paid to Illustrial Capital Pty Ltd – an entity associated with Mr B Mondello	90,000	82,500

The above transactions were entered on a commercial arm-length basis.

21 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (“KMP”) COMPENSATION

(a) Details of key management personnel

Mr Bert Mondello	Executive Chairman
Mr Philip Re	Non-Executive Director
Mr Firdhose Coovadia	Non-Executive Director (Resigned 2 December 2024)
Mr Paolo Privitera	Non-Executive Director (Appointed 8 October 2024)

21 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL ("KMP") COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

	2025 $	2024 $
Short-term employee benefits	192,698	178,500
Share-based payments	-	-
	192,698	**178,500**

(c) Other transactions with key management personnel

Refer to Note 21 regarding other transactions with key management personnel to the Company.

22 SEGMENT INFORMATION

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. This includes start-up operations which are yet to earn revenues. Management will also consider other factors in determining operating segments such as the existence of a line manager and the level of segment information presented to the board of directors. During the year the Company only operated in one segment and that was operating of the technology platform.

Geographical information

	Sales to external customers		Geographical non-current assets	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Pacific	842,946	797,694	1,039	801,436
South Africa	1,741,824	1,013,252	8,179	9,971
Canada	2,866,584	-	5,076,677	-
	5,451,354	1,810,946	5,085,895	811,407

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management policy

The Group's management of financial risk is aimed at ensuring net cash flows are sufficient to:
- meet all financial commitments as and when they fall due, and
- maintain the capacity to fund its forecast project development and exploration strategies.

The Group continually monitors and tests its forecast financial position against these criteria. The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments presently are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk, security risk, digital asset price risk and liquidity risk.

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial risk management policy (continued)

The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest rate, foreign exchange and commodity prices. Ageing analyses and monitoring of specific credit allowances are undertaken to manage credit risk. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

(b) Interest rate risk

The following table sets out the carrying amount of the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial assets		
Interest bearing		
Cash at bank	5,121,270	12,745,156
Weighted average interest rate	3.81%	5.01%
Non-interest bearing		
Cash at bank	2,608,086	1,600,456
Trade receivables	954,395	375,459
	8,683,751	14,721,071

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial liabilities		
Interest bearing		
Lease liabilities	134,850	-
Non-interest bearing		
Trade and other payables	1,289,878	249,556
	1,424,728	249,556

The following table summarises the sensitivity of financial assets held at balance date to interest rate risk, following a movement of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

Consolidated Post-tax gain (loss)/ equity increase (decrease)	2025 $	2024 $
+1% (100 basis points)	36,965	127,452

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Group's financial instruments recognised in the financial statements.

	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash	7,729,356	14,345,612	7,729,356	14,345,612
Trade and other receivables – current	954,395	375,459	954,395	375,459
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,289,878	249,556	1,289,878	249,556
Lease liabilities	134,850	-	134,850	-

Cash, cash equivalents and security deposits: The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Trade receivables and trade creditors: The carrying amount approximates fair value.

	Fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash	7,729,356	-	-	7,729,356
Trade and other receivables – current	-	954,395	-	954,395
Total	7,729,356	954,395	-	8,683,751
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	1,289,878	-	1,289,878
Lease liabilities	-	134,850	-	134,850
Total	-	1,424,728	-	1,424,728

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the following financial assets:

	$
Cash and cash equivalents	7,729,356
Trade receivables	954,395
Total	**8,683,751**

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(e) Liquidity risk

The Group's liquidity position is managed to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet financial commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The Company continually reviews its liquidity position including cash flow forecast to determine the forecast liquidity position and maintain appropriate liquidity levels.

In addition to the commitment disclosure in Note 17, the table below reflects the contractual maturity of financial instruments as at 30 June. Cash flows for financial instruments are presented on an undiscounted basis.

2025	**Total**	**<30 days**	**Aging analysis between 30-60 days**	**>60 days**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	(7,729,356)	(7,729,356)	-	-
Trade and other receivables	(954,395)	(925,066)	(26,763)	(2,566)
Trade and other payables	1,289,878	1,007,330	53,979	228,569
Lease liabilities	134,850	5,161	5,161	124,528
Total	**(7,259,023)**	**(7,641,931)**	**32,377**	**350,531**

2024	**Total**	**<30 days**	**Aging analysis between 30-60 days**	**>60 days**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	(14,345,612)	(14,345,612)	-	-
Trade and other receivables	(375,459)	(235,646)	(51,228)	(88,585)
Trade and other payables	249,556	120,678	45,385	83,493
Total	**(14,471,515)**	**(14,460,580)**	**(5,843)**	**(5,092)**

(f) Capital management policy

The Board's policy is to preserve its capital base as much as possible so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year, other than that Group has been able to rely upon equity to finance its capital management, rather than short term debt finance.

Neither the Company nor its controlled entity are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

(g) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

The Group had the following exposure to foreign currency:

2025	**ZAR A$**	**PGK A$**	**SBD A$**	**TOP A$**	**FJD A$**	**USD A$**	**EUR A$**	**CAD A$**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,369	92,271	-	-	9,632	115,828	-	313,354
Trade and other receivables	296,463	447,099	1,881	24,515	-	522,441	1,008	234,600
	297,832	539,370	1,881	24,515	9,632	638,269	1,008	547,954
Trade and other payables	138,580	6,267	-	-	-	488,319	6,538	160,448
Total	**159,252**	**533,103**	**1,881**	**24,515**	**9,632**	**149,950**	**(5,530)**	**387,506**

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

2024	ZAR A$	PGK A$	SBD A$	TOP A$	FJD	USD A$	EUR A$	CAD A$
Cash and cash equivalents	-	57,174	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	480,432	322,913	939	11,092	1,175	12,478	-	-
	480,432	380,087	939	11,092	1,175	12,478	-	-
Trade and other payables	132,368	6,846	-	-	-	1,664	-	-
Total	**348,064**	**373,241**	**939**	**11,092**	**1,175**	**10,814**	**-**	**-**

The following sensitivity is based on a 10% movement of foreign currencies against the AUD and the effect on the net profit or loss and equity of the Group for the period to 30 June 2025, with all other variables held constant:

	2025		2024	
	Profit $	Equity $	Profit $	Equity $
Foreign currencies increasing 10% against AUD	**126,031**	**126,031**	**74,532**	**74,532**
Foreign currencies decreasing 10% against AUD	**(126,031)**	**(126,031)**	**(74,532)**	**(74,532)**

(h) Digital asset price risk

The Group has adopted a policy to convert any digital assets as soon as possible on receipt, minimising any exposure to this risk.

24 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. Refer to Note 2 for a summary of the significant accounting policies relating to the Group.

	2025 $	2024 $
(a) Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets	5,805,992	18,195,180
Non-Current assets	13,043,953	1,686,695
Total assets	18,849,945	19,881,875
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	1,198,465	1,184,091
Non-current liabilities	1,589,232	312,500
Total liabilities	2,787,697	1,496,591
Equity		
Contributed equity	73,404,200	72,489,015
Accumulated losses	(57,341,953)	(54,368,444)
Option issue reserve	-	264,713
Total equity	16,062,247	18,385,284
(b) Financial Performance		
Loss for the year	427,595	5,307,816
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	427,595	5,307,816

24 PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

As at 30 June 2025, there are no guarantees entered into by the Parent Entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries (2023: Nil).

(d) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The Parent Entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025.

(e) Commitments for capital expenditure entered into by the parent entity

The Parent Entity did not have any commitments for capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Set out below is relevant information relating to entities that are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements at the end of the financial year as required by the Corporations Act 2001 (s.295(3A)(a)).

Name of Entity	Type of Entity	Trustee, ,or participant in Joint Venture	% of share capital held	Country of incorporation	Australian Resident or Foreign resident(for Tax purposes)	Foreign tax jurisdiction of foreign residents.
Streamplay Studio Limited	Body Corporate	n/a	n/a	Australia	Australian	n/a
Streamplay Solutions Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	n/a	100	Australia	Australian	n/a
Streamplay Pacific Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	n/a	100	Australia	Australian	n/a
Streamplay Pacific PNG Limited	Body Corporate	n/a	100	PNG	Foreign	PNG
Noodlecake Studios Inc	Body Corporate	n/a	100	Canada	Foreign	Canada

DIRECTORS’ DECLARATION

The directors of Streamplay Studio Limited declare that:

(a) in the directors’ opinion, the financial statements and notes on pages 14 to 44, and the remuneration disclosures that are contained in the Directors' report, set out on pages 4 to 12, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance, for the year ended on that date; and

   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and Corporations Regulations 2001.

(b) in the directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) in the directors’ opinion, the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

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

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

Dated 30th day of September 2025.

BERT MONDELLO
Chairman

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TO THE MEMBERS OF STREAMPLAY STUDIO LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Streamplay Studio Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Consolidated Entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 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 material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the director's declaration.

In our opinion:

a. the accompanying financial report of the Consolidated Entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 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 Consolidated Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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
Revenue Recognition (note 3) During the year the Consolidated Entity generated revenues from operating activities of $5,452,305. We focused on this area as recognition of revenue under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ('AASB 15') requires significant judgement by management in identifying performance obligations, allocation of the transaction price and satisfaction of performance obligations over time or at a point in time. We consider this to be a key audit matter due to the judgement and estimates involved in determining when the performance obligations are met, and revenue is recognised.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Documenting the processes and assessing the internal controls relating to revenue processing and recognition; • Reviewing the revenue recognition policy for compliance with AASB 15; • Reviewing a sample of revenue to supporting contracts to ensure revenue was recognized in line with the revenue recognition policy; • Tracing the revenue received to the bank statements during the year and subsequent to year end; • Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures included in the relevant notes to the financial report.
Business Combinations As disclosed in Note 8 of the financial statements during the year, the Consolidated Entity acquired Noodlecake Studios Inc. The acquisition constituted a business combination in accordance with *AASB 3 Business Combinations*. Accounting for business combinations constituted a key audit matter due to the size and scope of the acquisitions, and the complexities inherent in such transactions.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to: • Reviewing the acquisition agreements to understand the key terms and conditions of the transactions; • Assessing the fair value of the consideration transferred with reference to the terms of the acquisition agreements; • Verifying the acquisition date assets and liabilities acquired to underlying supporting documentation; • Assessing the basis for the purchase price allocation, including key inputs and assumptions; and • Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures included in Note 8 of the financial report.
Carrying value of goodwill As disclosed in note 8 of the financial report, at 30	Our procedures included, but were not limited to,

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
June 2025, the carrying value of goodwill totaled $3,581,051 (30 June 2024: $nil). An annual impairment test for goodwill and other indefinite life intangibles is required under AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. Management's impairment assessment has been performed using a discounted cash flow model (Impairment Model) to estimate the value-in-use of each Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) to which these intangible assets have been allocated. The evaluation of the recoverable amount requires the Consolidated Entity to exercise significant judgement in determining key assumptions. We considered the valuation of goodwill to be a key audit matter due to the significance to the consolidated statement of financial position and the significant judgements involved in estimating discounted future cash flows.	assessing and challenging: • the appropriateness of Management's determination of distinct CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. • the reasonableness of the FY2026 budget approved by the Directors, comparing to current actual results and considering trends, strategies and outlooks. • the testing of inputs used in the Impairment Model, including the approved FY2026 budget. • the determination of the discount rate applied in the Impairment Model, comparing to available industry data. • the short to medium term growth rates applied in the forecast cash flow, considering historical results and available industry data. • Management's sensitivity analysis around the key drivers of the cash flow projections. • our sensitivity testing to understand the impact of changing key assumptions with respect to each distinct CGUs recoverable amount. • the reasonableness of terminal growth rate assumption in use. • the appropriateness of the disclosures as set out in note 8.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 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, with the exception of the remuneration report and our related assurance opinion.

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, and the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 Consolidated Entity'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 Consolidated Entity'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 Consolidated Entity 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 Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Consolidated Entity 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.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Company, for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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 s 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.

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

CHRIS NICOLOFF FCA
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2025
Perth, Western Australia

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF EQUITY SECURITIES AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

The fully paid issued capital of the Company consisted of 1,281,364,510 ordinary fully paid shares held by 1,599 shareholders. Each share entitles the holder to one vote.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDERS OF EQUITY SECURITIES AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

Spread of holdings	Number of holders	Number of shares	% Held
1 - 1,000	41	7,628	0.00%
1,001 - 5,000	27	91,166	0.01%
5,001 - 10,000	43	349,755	0.03%
10,001 - 100,000	683	43,190,958	3.37%
100,001 - 9,999,999,999	805	1,237,725,003	96.59%
Totals	**1,599**	**1,281,364,510**	**100.00%**

Unmarketable parcels	Minimum parcel size	Holders	Units
Minimum $500 parcel at $0.007 per unit	71,428	531	19,774,255

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

The names of substantial shareholders the Company is aware of from the register, or who have notified the Company in accordance with Section 671B of the Corporations Act are:

Substantial shareholder	Number of shares	% Held
CSNA PTY LTD <CGL A/C>	65,000,000	5.07%

UNQUOTED EQUITY SECURITIES

As at 31 August 2025 the Company has no unquoted equity securities.

ON-MARKET BUY BACK

As at 31 August 2025 there is no current on-market buy back.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES

As at 31 August 2025 the Company has no restricted securities on issue.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

TOP 20 HOLDERS OF ORDINARY FULLY PAID SHARES AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

Rank	Shareholder	Number of shares	% Held
1	CSNA PTY LTD <CGL A/C>	65,000,000	5.07%
2	FINCLEAR SERVICES PTY LTD <SUPERHERO SECURITIES A/C>	43,240,249	3.37%
3	MR THOMAS LUKE ANUSIC	40,261,000	3.14%
4	MR WENG LIONG AU YONG	38,512,757	3.01%
5	MR RYAN KENNETH YEARSLEY	37,850,100	2.95%
6	MRS JULIE CAROL FIDLER	35,135,474	2.74%
7	KG VENTURE HOLDINGS PTY LTD <KG VENTURE HOLDINGS A/C>	34,500,000	2.69%
8	MR PETER GORDON CAMERON & MRS SALLY ANN CAMERON <P&S SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C>	30,000,000	2.34%
9	MR TYSON KANE SMITH	27,410,235	2.14%
10	MR ANDREW DAVID WILSON <WILSON FAMILY A/C>	26,500,000	2.07%
11	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	21,901,676	1.71%
12	INDOMAIN ENTERPRISES PTY LTD <U C MONDELLO FAMILY A/C>	21,787,501	1.70%
13	MR DAVID LEE	20,000,000	1.56%
14	SITUATE PTY LTD	19,867,393	1.55%
15	MRS LOREDANA BACCINI & MR LUIGI BACCINI <BACCINI SUPER FUND A/C>	19,451,722	1.52%
16	YASELLERAPH P/L <YASELLERAPH A/C>	17,350,000	1.35%
17	MS DAYLE REYNOLDS	16,477,802	1.29%
18	MR GREGORY STEVENS	15,705,530	1.23%
19	LIGURIAN HOLDINGS PTY LTD	15,301,875	1.19%
20	LTL CAPITAL PTY LTD	14,000,000	1.09%
	Total	**560,253,314**	**43.72%**