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Investor Centre Limited

ABN 14 074 009 091

Annual Report

For the year ended
30 June 2025

CONTENTS

CORPORATE DIRECTORY 3

DIRECTORS' REPORT 4

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 13

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION 23

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 24

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 25

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS 26

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 27

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 28

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT 47

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION 48

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT 49

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION 54

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 14 074 009 091

Directors

Jody Elliss	Executive Chairman
Robert Fogarty	Executive Director
Nicholas Pearce (resigned 11/12/2024)	Non-Executive Director
Lancelot Craig Smith (appointed 11/12/2024)	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Trishella Geitz

Registered Office

Level 19,
10 Eagle Street,
Brisbane, QLD, 4000
Tel: 1300 429 203

Website: www.investorcentreltd.com.au

Principal Place of Business

Level 19,
10 Eagle Street,
Brisbane, QLD, 4000
Ph: 1300 429 203

Postal Address

Investor Centre Limited
Level 19,
10 Eagle Street,
Brisbane, QLD, 4000

Share Register

Automic Pty Ltd
Level 5
126 Phillip Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

Phone Number: 1300 288 664
From Overseas: +61 2 9698 5414

Website: www.automicgroup.com.au

Auditors

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Securities Exchange Listing

Australian Securities Exchange
(Home Branch – Sydney)
ASX Code: ICU

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors submit the Annual Report of Investor Centre Limited ("ICU" or "the Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The names of Directors who held office during the financial year and up to the date of this Report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Name	Appointed	Resigned
Mr Jody Elliss	30 August 2022	
Mr Robert Fogarty	17 March 2023	
Mr Nicholas Pearce	1 April 2023	11 December 2024
Mr Lancelot Craig Smith	11 December 2024	
Ms Cuixian Zhou	22 October 2025	23 March 2026
Mr Jonathan Zhang	22 October 2025	23 March 2026

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary in office during or since the end of the year is:

Ms Trishella Geitz

Information on Directors

Mr. Jody Elliss

Executive Chairman,

Appointed 30 August 2022

Mr Elliss has extensive experience in banking, financial services and securities markets, having held roles with ANZ Bank, Esanda and AMP. He developed the EzyChart software suite for the charting and analysis of stocks and shares and has more than 20 years of dedicated experience in ASX-listed products and financial markets.

Mr Elliss has authored three best-selling books on share market trading and has particular expertise in derivatives. He has also been widely involved in derivatives education and training within Australia.

Mr Elliss has extensive experience with ASX-listed companies, having served on a number of boards in both executive and non-executive director roles..

Mr. Robert Fogarty

Executive Director

Appointed Director 17 March 2023

Mr Fogarty commenced his career in banking wherein he was a teller, term deposit officer and interim auditor. Mr Fogarty then worked with the Queensland Police Service (QPS), initially in accounting and technology support wherein he was the Accounts Office at QPS Headquarters. He then became a police officer and in his 28-year career with the QPS, Mr Fogarty rose to become a Senior police prosecutor for the QPS. After retiring from the QPS, Mr Fogarty has returned to the finance sector as a business consultant.

Mr Fogarty's banking, investigative and legal knowledge is valued in ensuring compliance with all requirements of funding, shares and financing set by the ASX and ASIC.

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Mr. Nicholas Pearce

Non-Executive Director

Appointed 5 April 2023 Resigned 11 December 2024

Mr Pearce is a respected multiple business owner with experience in property development, finance, derivatives and investing in the Australian financial market.

Mr. Lancelot Craig Smith

Non-Executive Director

Appointed 11 December 2024

Mr Smith has a background in the development and marketing of retail financial products and advice. He has operated as a successful advisor and product manager in the financial markets industry since 1989. In 2022, Mr Smith's business merged with BMP Wealth and he managed the successful growth of that business until May 2024.

The interest of each current Director in the shares and options of the Company at the date of this report is as follows:

	Number of options over ordinary shares	Number of fully paid ordinary shares
Jody Elliss*	0	41,628,834
Robert Fogarty	0	5,850,089
Nicholas Pearce** (resigned 11/12/24)	0	0
Lancelot Craig Smith*** (appointed 11/12/24)	0	12,404,164

Corporate Structure

Investor Centre Limited is a limited liability Company that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Investor Centre Limited has no parent entity.

The Company has a wholly owned subsidiary Pulse Markets Pty Ltd (registered in Australia). Pulse Markets Pty Ltd (Pulse Markets) has a wholly owned subsidiary Selecta Funds Management Pty Ltd (registered in Australia).

Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

During the year ended 30 June 2025 the principal activity of Investor Centre Limited is the ongoing development of Pulse Markets' equity capital markets and brokerage activities.

Commentary on Results

During the financial year, ICU owned 100% of Pulse Markets Pty Ltd ("Pulse Markets"), a diversified financial services business providing financial services to retail, institutional, corporate and private clients.

These services included transacting in equities and derivatives on the ASX and assisting companies with equity capital raising activities. These services were provided by a team of experienced financial services professionals.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, Pulse Markets remained the principal operating asset of the Company.

The Company continued to assess opportunities to recapitalise its operations and secure sufficient funding to support its ongoing activities.

The Company's previously proposed preference share capital raising was not completed by the extended closing date of 30 September 2024 and was subsequently closed without the proposed raising being fully subscribed.

There has not been any other matter or circumstance that has arisen during the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the of the group in future financial periods other than as disclosed above

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Operating Results

Revenue from ordinary activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was $148,800, compared with $477,865 in the previous financial year.

The loss attributable to owners of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was $1,493,880 compared with a loss of $1,936,586 for the previous financial year.

This represents a reduction in the loss of approximately 23% compared with the previous financial year.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared by the Company since the start of the financial year and up to the date of this Report. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Significant Events After Balance Date

Amram Corp Pty Ltd – Liquidation and Cessation of Funding

On 29 August 2025, Amram Corp Pty Ltd ("Amram") entered liquidation.

Prior to its liquidation, Amram had provided funding to ICU through a line of credit facility. At the time of Amram's liquidation, approximately $2.8 million was owing by ICU under the facility. Following the appointment of liquidators to Amram, further funding to ICU under the facility ceased.

The liquidators subsequently offered the ICU debt for sale.

Jonathan Zhang & Co Capital ("JNC") proposed to acquire the debt and provide replacement funding to ICU. In connection with the proposed transaction, Mr Jonathan Zhang and Ms Cuixian Zhou were appointed as Directors of the Company on 22 October 2025.

JNC did not ultimately complete the proposed acquisition of the debt or the associated funding arrangements. Mr Jonathan Zhang and Ms Cuixian Zhou subsequently resigned from the Board on 23 March 2026.

In June 2026, the debt previously owing to Amram was acquired by Lake Volta Investments Pty Ltd ("LVI"). The Company and LVI have entered into an unsecured Line of Credit whereby LVI has agreed to provide funding for ICU’s working capital requirements .

Following the acquisition, LVI commenced discussions with the Company regarding a proposed restructuring and recapitalisation of ICU, with the objective of addressing the Company's outstanding financial and regulatory requirements and supporting an application for the reinstatement of the Company's securities to quotation on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"), subject to satisfaction of all applicable ASX requirements.

The Company has also been considering the potential adoption or integration of business activities associated with LVI, including brokerage and wholesale lending activities, as part of the proposed restructuring and recapitalisation.

Pulse Markets Pty Ltd – Cancellation of Australian Financial Services Licence

Following the cessation of funding from Amram, Pulse Markets experienced significant financial and operational constraints, including an inability to meet certain regulatory financial obligations and maintain the staffing levels required for its operations.

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On 11 February 2026, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") cancelled the Australian Financial Services Licence ("AFSL") held by Pulse Markets.

The cancellation of the AFSL materially affected Pulse Markets' ability to continue conducting its previous financial services and brokerage activities and had a material adverse effect on the operations and value of the Company's principal operating subsidiary.

The cancellation of the AFSL and cessation of the subsidiary's income-generating activities were considered significant indicators of impairment. Management assessed the recoverable amount of the investment, having regard to Pulse Market's current operations, assets and liabilities, its ability to generate future cash flows and the absence of an established alternative income-generating business.

As a consequence, the Board reassessed the future operations and business model of the Company and its subsidiaries and continued to pursue opportunities for the recapitalisation and restructuring of the Group.

Following the acquisition by Lake Volta Investments Pty Ltd ("LVI") in June 2026 of the debt previously owing by the Company to Amram Corp Pty Ltd, the Company has continued discussions with LVI regarding the future funding, recapitalisation and restructuring of ICU and the Group.

These discussions include consideration of future funding arrangements and the potential introduction or integration of business activities associated with LVI, including brokerage and wholesale lending activities, as part of a proposed restructuring and recapitalisation of the Company.

The proposed restructuring is intended to provide the Company with a sustainable future operating business, address outstanding financial and regulatory requirements and support the Company's objective of seeking reinstatement of its securities to quotation on the ASX, subject to satisfaction of all applicable ASX requirements.

As at the date of this Report, discussions with LVI remain ongoing and no binding agreement in relation to the proposed restructuring, recapitalisation or integration of LVI's business activities has been completed.

The financial effect of these matters cannot presently be reliably estimated as the proposed arrangements remain subject to negotiation, agreement between the relevant parties and, where applicable, regulatory and shareholder approvals.

Except for the matters disclosed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial periods.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers

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

Key Risks and Strategies

Funding and liquidity risk

The Company's ability to meet its obligations and continue operations depends on access to sufficient funding. The acquisition of the former Amram debt by Lake Volta Investments Pty Ltd ("LVI") and the execution of a working capital line of credit agreement provide a basis for funding support. However, liquidity risk remains subject to the availability and terms of that facility. The Company's strategy is to closely monitor cash flows, control expenditure and align commitments with available funding.

Debt and restructuring risk

The Company remains exposed to its outstanding borrowings and the risk that acceptable repayment or restructuring arrangements cannot be achieved. The Company's strategy is to engage with LVI and other creditors to establish funding and repayment arrangements that support its ongoing operations.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Regulatory and reporting risk

Delays in meeting financial reporting and regulatory obligations may affect the Company's operations and the quotation of its securities. The Company's strategy is to complete outstanding reporting requirements, strengthen compliance processes and address applicable ASX requirements. Any reinstatement to quotation remains subject to ASX approval.

Operational and execution risk

Limited financial and management resources may constrain the Company's ability to implement its business plans. The Company's strategy is to prioritise essential operations, retain access to key expertise and assess business opportunities against available capital, regulatory requirements and their potential to generate sustainable returns.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

This report, which forms part of the Directors' Report, outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and key management personnel ("KMP") of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for KMP who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company, directly or indirectly.

The following persons acted as Directors during or since the end of the financial year:

Mr Jody Elliss (Executive Chairman – Current)

Mr Robert Fogarty (Executive Director – Current)

Mr Nicholas Pearce (Non-Executive Director – resigned 11 December 2024)

Mr Lancelot Craig Smith (Non Executive Director – appointed 11 December 2024)

The following persons acted as other key management personnel in office during the financial year:

Ms Trishella Geitz (Company Secretary – Current, Chief Executive Officer – Pulse Markets Pty Ltd – resigned on or about 1 April 2026)

Other Key Management Personnel

The term 'KMP' used in this remuneration report refers to the Directors of ICU listed above and also Trishella Geitz, the CEO of Pulse.

Remuneration philosophy

The performance of the Company depends upon the quality of the Directors and executives. The philosophy of the Company in determining remuneration levels is to:

- set competitive remuneration packages to attract and retain high calibre Directors and employees;
- link executive rewards to shareholder value creation; and
- establish appropriate performance hurdles for variable executive remuneration.

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The Board of Directors of the Company, acting as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (the Nomination and Remuneration Committee), is responsible for reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors and senior executives and making recommendations to the Board.

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

Remuneration structure

In accordance with best practice Corporate Governance, the remuneration structure of non-executive Directors, senior managers and executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-executive director remuneration

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost that is acceptable to shareholders.

The ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive Directors shall be determined from time to time by a General Meeting. The latest determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 31 October 2012 when shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $325,000 per year.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst Directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external sources as well as the fees paid to non-executive Directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

Each non-executive director was entitled to receive a fee for being a director of the Company during the Reporting Period. These amounts were inclusive of superannuation where applicable.

Directors do not receive additional fees in respect of Committee responsibilities.

The remuneration of individual non-executive Directors for the year ended 30 June 2025 is detailed in Table 1 below.

Senior Management Remuneration

The Company has a system of remuneration for its senior management that consists of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration (comprising short-term and long-term incentive schemes).

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The process consists of a review of relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices. The Committee has access to external, independent advice where necessary.

Senior managers are given the opportunity to receive their fixed (primary) remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits such as motor vehicles and expense payment plans. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue cost for the Company.

Variable Remuneration

In normal circumstances, the Company would implement variable remuneration in the form specified below but as the business of Company is currently being reorganised there is no variable remuneration component currently in place or otherwise planned at this time.

The Company's variable remuneration policy would be structured around short and long-term incentives as follows:

The objective of the short-term incentive program is to link the achievement of the Company's operational targets with the remuneration received by the executives charged with meeting those targets. The total potential short term incentive available would be set at a level so as to provide sufficient incentive to the senior manager to achieve the operational targets and such that the cost to the Company is reasonable in the circumstances.

Remuneration of KMP

Table 1: KMP remuneration for the years ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2025

		Short-Term benefits			Post-employment		Equity	Other	Total	
		Salary & Fees	Bonuses	Non-Monetary Benefits	Super-annuation	Prescribed benefits	Options			Performance Related
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Mr Jody Elliss	2025	120,000	-	-	13,800	-	-	-	133,800	-
	2024	120,000	-	-	13,200	-	-	-	133,200	-
Mr Robert Fogarty*	2025	100,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,500	-
	2024	100,074	-	-	6,045	-	-	-	106,119	-
Mr Nicholas Pearce*	2025	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,500	-
	2024	54,054	-	-	5,946	-	-	-	60,000	-
Ms Lancelot Craig Smith	2025	33,226	-	-	3,821	-	-	-	37,047	-
	2024	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-
Ms Trishella Geitz	2025	87,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,500	-
	2024	42,000	-	-	-	-	22,739	-	64,739	-
Total	**2025**	368,726	**-**	**-**	17,621	**-**	-	**-**	386,347	**-**
Total	**2024**	316,128	**-**	**-**	25,191	**-**	22,739	**-**	364,058	**-**

The Company will introduce a long term incentive plan to reward Directors, employees and certain consultants in a manner that aligns this element of remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth.

Performance Based Remuneration

There was no performance based remuneration paid to directors during the financial year. On 16 February 2024, 1,400,000 options were issued to Harpeny Pty Ltd a company controlled by Trishella Geitz. During the year ending 30 June 2025, Trishella was the CEO of Pulse Markets Pty Ltd.

Compensation Options Issued to Key Management Personnel

On 16 February 2024, 1,400,000 options were issued to Harpeny Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Trishella Geitz. The options have an exercise price of $0.10 and an expiry date of 16 February 2029. 1/3 of the Options issued are exercisable at $0.10 on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of them being issued and then lapsing on the fifth anniversary of their issue if not exercised No options were granted as equity compensation benefits to Key Management Personnel during the years ended 30 June 2025.

Shares Issued to Key Management Personnel on Exercise of Compensation Options

No key management personnel exercised options during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Remuneration structure

In accordance with best practice Corporate Governance, the remuneration structure of non-executive Directors, senior managers and executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Note:

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*The Company has agreed to pay non – executive Directors $60,000 per annum. The remuneration will be paid quarterly and is inclusive of all payments for membership of committees and is inclusive of superannuation. Mr Fogarty was paid a fee from Pulse markets of $40,500 in addition to the Directors fee from ICU.

Optionholdings and Shareholdings of KMP

Table 2: Optionholdings of KMP

30-June-25					
	Balance 1/07/2024	**Received as Remuneration**	**Options Exercised**	**Net Change Other**	**Balance 30/06/2025**
J Elliss	13,863,274	-	-	-	13,863,274
R Fogarty	74,540	-	-	-	74,540
N Pearce	-	-	-	-	-
C Smith	125,786	-	-	-	125,786
T Geitz	1,400,000	-	-		1,400,000

30-June-24					
	Balance 1/07/2023	**Received as Remuneration**	**Options Exercised**	**Net Change Other**	**Balance 30/06/2024**
J Elliss	13,863,274	-	-	-	13,863,274
R Fogarty	74,540	-	-	-	74,540
N Pearce	-	-	-	-	-
C Smith	-	-	-	-	-
T Geitz	-	-	-	1,400,000	1,400,000

Table 3: Shareholdings of KMP

30-June-25					
	Balance 1/07/2024	**Received as Remuneration**	**Options Exercised**	**Net Change Other**	**Balance 30/06/2025**
J Elliss [1]	41,628,834	-	-	-	41,628,834
R Fogarty	5,850,089	-	-		5,850,089
N Pearce [2]	10,020,000	-	-	(10,020,000)	-
C Smith[3]	-	-	-	-	12,404,164
T Geitz	17,595	-	-	-	17,595

30-June-24					
	Balance 1/07/2023	**Received as Remuneration**	**Options Exercised**	**Net Change Other**	**Balance 30/06/2024**
J Elliss [1]	41,628,834	-	-		41,628,834
R Fogarty	5,894,089	-	-	(44,000)	5,850,089

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N Pearce [2]	10,020,000	-	-		10,020,000
C Smith	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Mr Elliss holds some of the shares through a 100% owned entity Amram Corp Pty Limited.

[2] Mr Pearce holds the shares through Taurus Equity Pty Ltd.

[3] Mr Smith holds the shares through 100% owned entities About Bloody Time Pty Ltd.

Other than outlined in this report and below there were no other transactions or balances with Key Management Personnel:

	Paid services fees to related entity	Accrued services fees to related entity	Options issued to related party	Loan from related party	Accrued interest payable on loans	Interest paid on loans
J Ellis[1]	11,834	19,566	-	2,216,081	608,968	-
R Fogarty[2]	50,455	50,045	-	-	-	-
T Geitz[3]	57,227	30,273	-	-	-	-

[1] IC Data Pty Ltd is an entity controlled by Jody Elliss. IC Data Pty Ltd leased the name Investor Centre to ICU. Amram Corp Pty Ltd is a company controlled by Jody Elliss. Amram Corp Pty Ltd provided loans to ICU.

[2] Winyassler Enterprises is a business controlled by Mr Robert Fogarty. Winyassler Enterprises were engaged to provide management services to ICU and Pulse.

[3] Harpeny Pty Limited is a company controlled by Ms Trishella Geitz. Harpeny Pty Limited were engaged to provide Company Secretarial services to ICU and CEO services to Pulse.

[4] On 16 February 2024, 600,000 options were issued to Shoshannah Fogarty, the daughter of Robert Fogarty, as compensation for services provided to the Company. The options have an exercise price of $0.10 and an expiry date of 16 February 2029. One-third of the options issued become exercisable at $0.10 on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of their issue and lapse on the fifth anniversary of their issue if not exercised. The options were valued using the Black-Scholes model at $0.0162 per option.

This concludes the Remuneration Report.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

During the Reporting Period, no person applied for leave of Court 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.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of Directors (including meetings of committees of Directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

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	Number Attended	Maximum Possible	Audit Committee[1]	Nomination & Remuneration Committee[1]
Number of meetings held:				
Mr Jody Elliss	0	0	-	-
Mr Robert Fogarty	0	0	-	-
Mr Nicholas Pearce	0	0	-	-
Mr Craig Smith	0	0	-	-

No board meetings were held in the financial year. All decisions were made or ratified by circular resolution signed by all eligible directors.

Given the size and nature of the Company, and in particular the size of the Board, the Company does not currently have an Audit Committee, nor a Nomination and remuneration committee. The Board as a whole has the responsibility to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists within the Company.

Environmental Regulation

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Auditor Independence and Non-Audit Services

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires our auditors, Hall Chadwick, to provide the Directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the Financial Report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 23 and forms part of this Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

There were no non-audit services provided by our auditors, Hall Chadwick.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Jody Elliss

Executive Director

BRISBANE, Queensland

30 September 2026

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This statement is current as at 30 September 2026

Where matters differ from the Corporate Governance Statements in operation during the Reporting Period, this will be specified.

The Corporate Governance policy of Investor Centre Limited ("the Company") has been prepared by the Board of Directors of the Company with reference to the 4th Edition of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council ('ASX Principles and Recommendations').

The ASX Principles and Recommendations are a guide for listed public companies rather than a set of prescriptive requirements in order to recognise that each company is different and should properly adopt policy that is appropriate to the organisation.

The Board of Directors of the Company have adopted the best practice recommendations contained in the ASX Principles and Recommendations that are deemed appropriate for the Company, given its scale and nature of operations.

This policy sets out how the Company is to comply with the ASX Principles and Recommendations and where its policy for Corporate Governance differs from the guidance.

The Board of Directors of the Company approved this policy on 30 September 2026.

PRINCIPLE 1: LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

Recommendation 1.1 - A listed entity should have and disclose a board charter setting out: (a) the respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management; and (b) those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management.

The Board of Directors of the Company are responsible to the shareholders as a whole for the performance of the Company.

The Board of the Company are committed to high standards of Corporate Governance in the performance of their duties.

The Board has adopted a formal Charter which clearly establishes the relationship between the Board and management and describes the Board's functions and delegated responsibilities.

The Board has determined that its primary function is in:

- Establishing, monitoring and reviewing the strategic direction of the Company;
- Delegating management authorities;
- Ensuring the health, safety and well-being of employees;
- Ensuring that the Company's obligations to shareholders are understood and met;
- Ensuring protection of the environment as it pertains to Company operations;
- Evaluating corporate risk and monitoring internal controls;
- Setting the Company's values and standards;
- Setting Corporate Governance policies;
- Approving master budgets and allocating financial resources;
- Reviewing financial performance to budget and amending resourcing where required;
- Approving material transactions, significant management initiatives, investment strategies and major capital purchases or divestments;

- Appointing, remunerating and/or terminating of the Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary; and
- Any other matter considered desirable and in the interest of the Company.

While the Company determines its next business objectives, day to day operation of the Company is delegated to Mr Jody Elliss and Mr Robert Fogarty, who are accountable to the Board. The Board also retains certain powers that it does not delegate to management. The delegation of authority and responsibility is clearly defined in writing.

The Board's charter is available on the Company website.

Recommendation 1.2 - A listed entity should: (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a director or senior executive, or putting someone forward for election as a director; and (b) provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.

The Company normally holds an election of directors each year at its Annual General Meeting ('AGM'). Directors are appointed for a maximum term of three years. Retiring directors are not automatically re-appointed. A director that has been appointed during the year must stand for election at the next AGM. Due to cashflow issues, the Company did not hold its AGM in 2025 but intends to hold the 2025 AGM at the same time as the 2026 AGM.

Comprehensive reference checks are undertaken by the Company prior to appointing a director or putting that person forward at an AGM as a candidate, in order to ensure that person is competent, experienced, and would not be impaired in any way from undertaking the duties of director.

The Company provides shareholders with relevant information for their consideration about the attributes of candidates in the Notice to the AGM, together with whether the Board supports the appointment or re-election.

Recommendation 1.3 - A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.

Non-executive directors are provided with a letter of appointment which:

- Sets out their key responsibilities at law;
- Provides them with a copy of the Company's Constitution (which covers term of appointment);
- Advises expected time commitments and required committee work and/or special duties;
- Requires disclosure of their relevant interests which may affect independence;
- Provides Company Policies;
- Sets out remuneration entitlements;
- Advises on indemnities; and
- Provides copies of standing Board resolutions.

Executive directors and senior executives are issued employment or service contracts which detail the above matters as well as the normal range of employment rights and responsibilities. The Board is reviewing all these arrangements in light of Recommendation 1.3 and will update, and amend where necessary, all arrangements with directors and senior executives to ensure compliance with Recommendation 1.3.

Recommendation 1.4 - The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.

The Company Secretary reports directly to the Board, through the Chairman and is accessible to all directors.

Recommendation 1.5 - A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a diversity policy; (b) through its board or a committee of the board set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board, senior executives and workforce generally; and (c) disclose in relation to each reporting period: (1) the measurable set for that period to achieve gender diversity; (2) the entity's progress towards achieving those objectives;, (3) either: (A) the respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole workforce (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or (B) if the entity is a "relevant employer" under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the entity's most recent "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in and published under that Act.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background. The Company is committed to diversity and recognises the benefits arising from employee and board diversity and the importance of benefiting from all available talent.

The Board has a commitment to promoting a corporate culture that is supportive of diversity and encourages the transparency of Board processes with respect to the review and appointment of Directors.

All Directors' and employees of the Company are bound by the policies of the Company that support diversity.

While the Board will make every effort to support diversity by equitable policies and practices around the recruitment of Directors and the recruitment and/or promotion of employees, the Board does not believe it is feasible or appropriate to adopt Recommendation 1.5 (a), (b) and (c) at this time for the reasons set out below:

- The Company currently has a Board of three members. This makes the setting of quotas impractical at this time; and
- The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Pulse Markets Pty Ltd had one employee during the reporting period.

The Company was not compliant with Recommendation 1.5 (a), (b) and (c) during the reporting period for the reasons specified above. The Company will periodically review its position in regard to these recommendations and adopt changes where appropriate.

The Company will report annually on the diversity of the Board and workforce in general as a further method of highlighting diversity and the importance that the Board places on a diverse workforce.

The Board will conduct all Board appointment processes in a manner that promotes gender diversity, including establishing a structured approach for identifying a pool of candidates, using external experts where necessary.

The Company's diversity strategies include:

- recruiting from a diverse range of candidates for all positions, including senior executive roles and Board positions;
- reviewing succession plans to ensure that there are no impediments to diversity;
- encouraging female participation across a range of roles in the Company;
- reporting on the relative proportion of women and men in the workforce at all levels of the Company;
- articulating a corporate culture which supports workplace diversity and in particular, recognizes that employees at all levels of the Company may have domestic responsibilities;
- developing programs to encourage a broader pool of skilled and experienced senior management and Board candidates, including, workplace development programs, mentoring programs and targeted training and development.

At the date of this report, the Company has no employees. No women are currently represented on the Board.

No entity within the consolidated entity is a 'relevant employer' for the purposes of the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012 and therefore no Gender Equality Indicators need to be disclosed.

Recommendation 1.6 - A listed entity should (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and (b) disclose for each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period.

The Board of Directors conducts ongoing informal Peer Reviews for each member of the Board to evaluate the performance and contribution of each member, both in respect of their participation on the Board and any relevant Board Committees.

The Board aims to ensure that shareholders are informed of all information necessary to assess the performance of the directors. Information is communicated to the shareholders through:

- the annual report which is distributed to all shareholders;
- the half-yearly report;
- the annual general meeting and other meetings to obtain shareholder approval for Board actions as appropriate; and
- continuous disclosure in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.1 and the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

The Board conducted a self-evaluation during the review period, which the Board considers to be appropriate for the size of the Company and the nature of its business.

Recommendation 1.7 - A listed entity should (a) have and disclose a process for evaluating the performance of its senior executives at least once every reporting period; and (b) disclose for each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period.

The performance of the Senior Executives has been evaluated by the Board on an ongoing basis through the review period.

PRINCIPLE 2: STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO BE EFFECTIVE AND ADD VALUE

Recommendation 2.1 - The board of a listed entity should (a) have a nomination committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

Given the size of the Company and the size of the Board it is not practical to have a separate Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Board acts as a combined Remuneration and Nomination Committee and accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 2.1 during the reporting period. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Recommendations of candidates for any position of new director are considered by the Board as a whole. If it is necessary to appoint a new director to fill a vacancy on the Board or to complement the existing Board, a wide potential base of possible candidates is considered. If a candidate is recommended by a director, the Board assesses that proposed new director against a range of criteria including background, experience, professional skills, personal qualities, availability to commit to the Board's activities and the potential for the candidate's skills to augment the existing Board. If these criteria are met and the Board appoints the candidate as a director, that director must retire at the next following General Meeting of Shareholders and will be eligible for election by shareholders at that General Meeting.

Recommendation 2.2 - A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.

Given the size of the Board and the current operations of the Company, the Board does not maintain a formal skills matrix for the Board. Accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 2.2 during the reporting period.

However, the individual directors and the Board as a whole, recognise the importance for the Board to have the skills, knowledge, experience and diversity of background and expertise required to effectively guide the Company over time in response to market developments, opportunities and challenges.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

The Board recognises certain core skills that are required for the Board to ensure effective stewardship of the Company. These include business and strategic expertise, experience with financial markets, industry knowledge, financial skills, project management experience and ethical management skills.

The current Board members represent individuals that have extensive business and industry experience. The aim, when considering Board member attributes, is to consider whether collectively they can deliver outcomes in accordance with the Company's business objectives and in doing so, deliver value to shareholders.

Recommendation 2.3 - A listed entity should disclose: (a) the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; (b) if a director has an interest, position, or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position, or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and (c) the length of service of each director.

Details of the Board of directors, their appointment date, length of service and independence status is as follows:

Name	Appointed	Resigned	Length of Service	Independence
Mr Jody Elliss	31 August 2022	Current	4 Years 1 Month	Non-independent
Mr Robert Fogarty	17 March 2023	Current	3 Years 6 Months	- Non-independent
Mr Nicholas Pearce	5 April 2023	11 December 2024	1 Year 8 Months	- Independent
Mr Lancelot Craig Smith	11 December 2024	Current	1 year 9 months	Independent

The Board has reviewed the position and associations of each of the directors in office at the date of this report in terms of Recommendation 2.3 and other facts, information and circumstances. At the current time, Mr Elliss and Mr Fogarty are both involved in the management of the Company, and Mr Elliss holds a large interest in the Company's securities. They are therefore not considered independent.

The Board assesses the independence of new directors upon appointment and reviews their independence, and the independence of other directors, as appropriate.

Recommendation 2.4 - A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.

Having regard to Recommendation 2.4 above, the Company is not in compliance in relation to the Board arrangements at the date of this Report. The Board supports the intent of this recommendation and will seek to comply once circumstances permit upon the development of the Company's new business plans.

Recommendation 2.5 - The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.

Having regard to Recommendation 2.5 above, the Company was not in compliance. The Board will monitor compliance with this recommendation as the business of the Company is developed and will advise any necessary changes in the future, if required.

Recommendation 2.6 - A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and for periodically reviewing whether there is a need for existing directors to undertake professional development to maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.

New directors are provided with copies of Company policy documents, key legal requirements for directors, the Company's Constitution and are fully briefed about the nature of the business, current issues, the corporate strategy and the expectations of the Company concerning performance of directors. They are also provided information on insurances, indemnities and the processes for accessing independent legal advice if required. There are also processes for disclosures, key personal information, safety and business procedures and practices.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Directors receive a formal letter of appointment setting out the key terms and conditions relevant to that appointment. Due to the small size of the Company's Board, directors generally undertake their own continuing education.

The Board periodically reviews the skills, knowledge and experience of the directors as a group to assess whether there are any gaps and if there is any need for additional professional development.

PRINCIPLE 3: INSTIL A CULTURE OF ACTING ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY

Recommendation 3.1 – A listed entity should disclose and articulate its values.

The Board endeavours to ensure that the Directors, officers and employees of the Company act with integrity and observe the highest standards of behaviour and business ethics in relation to their corporate activities.

The Company has a published set of Values which supplements the Code of Conduct (see Recommendation 3.2) and which provides guidance to Directors, officers and employees.

Recommendation 3.2 - A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that code.

The Company has a Code of Conduct that binds Directors, officers and employees, which sets out the Company's values and the expectations the Company has of its Directors, officers and employees

All Directors, officers and employees are required to comply with the Code of Conduct. Senior managers are expected to ensure that employees, contractors, consultants, agents and partners under their supervision are aware of the Company's expectations as set out in the Code of Conduct.

The Company Secretary is responsible for the investigation of any possible breaches of the Company's Code of Conduct with findings presented to the Chairman and/or the Board as appropriate.

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct which can be found on the Company website at www.investorcentreltd.com.au.

As part of the Code of Conduct, the Company has adopted a Share Trading Policy which summarises the law relating to insider trading and sets out the policy of the Company on directors, officers, employees and consultants dealing in shares of the Company. The Share Trading Policy is available on the Company's website at www.investorcentreltd.com.au.

The intent of this Trading Policy is to:

- Educate all persons associated with the Company about their obligations when trading in the Securities of the Company;
- To prevent a breach of the Insider Trading provisions of the Act by persons associated with the Company;
- To ensure a proper market for the Company's Securities is maintained that supports shareholder and investor confidence;
- To ensure that persons associated with the Company can continue to support the Company by acquiring Securities in the Company when it is legal to do so, on a fair and equitable basis that is substantively the same as other investors; and
- To comply with the ASX Listing Rules.

Recommendation 3.3 – A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a whistle blower policy; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material incidents reported under that policy.

The Board has adopted a Whistle blower Policy which can be found on the Company's website at www.investorcentreltd.com.au.

The policy:

- encourages disclosure of any misconduct or conflicts of interest;
- provides protection for persons making a report of such misconduct or conflict of interest; and
- provides that all allegations are thoroughly investigated with suitable action taken where necessary.

All material incidents under the policy are to be reported to the Board.

Recommendation 3.4 – A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose an anti-bribery and corruption policy; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy.

The Board has adopted an Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy which can be found on the Company's website at www.investorcentreltd.com.au.

The intent of the policy is to ensure that all employees, consultants, officers and directors of the Company:

- are aware of what constitutes bribery and corruption;
- avoid any activity which may lead to or suggest a breach of the policy; and
- are aware of the procedures to be followed in the event that a breach of the policy has occurred or may occur.

The Board is to be informed of material breaches of the policy by the Company Secretary.

PRINCIPLE 4: SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN CORPORATE REPORTING

Recommendation 4.1 - The board of a listed entity should: (a) have an audit committee which: (1) has at least three members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and (5) in relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.

Audit Committee

Given the size and nature of the Company, and in particular the size of the Board, the Company does not currently have an Audit Committee, and so the Company is not currently in compliance with Recommendations 4.1(a)(1) and (2). The Board as a whole has the responsibility to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists within the Company. This includes internal controls to deal with significant business processes, the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information.

When established, the Audit Committee has a Charter to govern its activities that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The Board as a whole ensures additional assurance regarding the reliability of financial information for inclusion in the financial reports.

While the Company supports the intent of Recommendation 4.1, it is impractical to comply in all respects at this time. The Company will monitor changes in the future with the intent of moving toward full compliance when achievable.

Meetings of the Audit Committee were not held throughout the year as, given the size of the Board, matters were considered by the full Board.

The Audit Committee, when established, and as an interim measure the Board as a whole, ensures the integrity of the financial policies of the Company, reviews the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and the independence of the external auditor.

The Board as a whole also reviews the audited annual and half-year financial policies and any reports which accompany published financial policies.

Appointment of the external auditor and their fees is also the responsibility of the Audit Committee when established and as an interim measure the Board as a whole.

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External Auditors

The Company's policy is to appoint external auditors who clearly demonstrate quality and independence. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed annually and applications for tender of external audit services are requested as deemed appropriate, taking into consideration assessment of performance, existing value and tender costs.

It is the policy of Hall Chadwick, the Company's current external auditor, to rotate engagement partners on listed companies at least every five years.

An analysis of fees paid to the external auditors, including a break-down of fees for non-audit services (if any), is provided in the notes to the financial policies in the Annual Report.

There is no indemnity provided by the Company to the auditor in respect of any potential liability to third parties.

Recommendation 4.2 - The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial policies for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial policies comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

The Company does not currently have any executive staff but intends to comply with this Recommendation 4.2 in future reporting.

Recommendation 4.3 - A listed entity should disclose its process to verify the integrity of any periodic corporate report it releases to the market that is not audited or reviewed by its external auditor.

The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy requires the Board to review and approve all material announcements. Similarly, the Board will review and approve all periodic reports that are not required to be audited or reviewed by the Company's external auditor.

PRINCIPLE 5: MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

Recommendation 5.1 - A listed entity should) have and disclose a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rule 3.1.

The Chairman, with advice from the Company Secretary where appropriate, is responsible for bringing continuous disclosure matters to the attention of the Board of Directors. To ensure the timely disclosure of pertinent matters, the Company Secretary has the delegated authority to disclose routine matters of fact to the ASX without reference to the Board. The Company Secretary is also delegated to take all reasonable actions to comply with urgent disclosure matters in the event that the Board is unable to meet or communicate in a timely manner, including calling a trading halt if required. These matters of continuous disclosure policy are documented in standing resolutions of the Board.

The Board reviews the Company's compliance with this policy on an ongoing basis and will update it from time to time, if necessary.

Recommendation 5.2 – A listed entity should ensure that the board receives copies of all material announcements promptly after they have been made.

Copies of all material announcements are circulated to the Board promptly after they have been made to enable the Board to have oversight of the nature and quality of information being disclosed by the Company.

Recommendation 5.3 – A listed entity that gives a new and substantive investor or analyst presentation should release a copy of the presentation materials on the ASX Market Announcements Platform ahead of the presentation.

The Continuous Disclosure Policy requires all new and substantive investor or analyst presentations be released to the market prior to the presentation.

PRINCIPLE 6: RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Recommendation 6.1 - A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.

The Company maintains information in relation to corporate governance policies, directors and senior executives, Company Policies, Annual Reports, ASX announcements and contact details on the Company's website which can be found at www.investorcentreltd.com.au.

Recommendations 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4

A listed entity should have an investor relations program that facilitates effective two-way communication with investors (6.2).

A listed entity should disclose how it facilitates and encourages participation at meetings of security holders (6.3).

A listed entity should ensure that all substantive resolutions at a meeting of security holders are decided by a poll rather than by a show of hands (6.4).

The Company is committed to promoting effective communications with shareholders by ensuring they and the investment market generally are provided with full and timely disclosure of its activities and providing equal opportunity for all stakeholders to receive externally available information issued by the Company in a timely manner. The Company provides shareholders with periodic updates on its business. Shareholders are encouraged to communicate by electronic means and to participate at the Annual General Meeting, to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategy and goals.

Recommendation 6.5 - A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.

The Company engages its share registry to manage the majority of communications with shareholders. Shareholders are encouraged to receive correspondence from the Company electronically, thereby facilitating a more effective, efficient and environmentally friendly communication mechanism with shareholders. Shareholders not already receiving information electronically can elect to do so through the Company's share registry, Automic Pty Ltd.

PRINCIPLE 7: RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

Recommendations 7.1 & 7.2

The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework (7.1).

The board or a committee of the board should: (a) review the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound and that the entity is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the board; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place (7.2).

The functions that would be performed by a risk committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 7.1 and was not compliant during the reporting period. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Risk is systematically managed through a series of applicable Company systems and policies that address the main areas of risk facing the Company, including financial and accounting controls, insurance of assets, occupational health and safety, environmental management, land access and tenure etc. The Company will also implement a systematic risk assessment program in parallel with the studies into its projects to ensure that as the Company's activities evolve, the appropriate risk management systems are enhanced or added to as required.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

The Chairman or the Company Secretary reports all material risk matters to the Board at meetings of the Board and otherwise as required.

The Board reviews risks to the Company at regular Board meetings.

The Company manages material business risks under a series of risk management strategies. There is an ongoing program to identify, monitor and manage compliance issues and material business risks with a view to safeguarding the Company's investments and the integrity of its operations. The Board reviews the identification, management and reporting of risk as part of the annual budget process. More frequent reviews are undertaken as conditions or events dictate.

The Board formally assessed material business risk during the Reporting Period.

Recommendation 7.3 - A listed entity should disclose: (a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (b) if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its governance, risk management and internal control processes.

The Board has the responsibility for ensuring the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control. As part of the review process the Board considers the extent to which the risk process has been successful in retrospect with regard to the identification and mitigation of risks. This is required at all times and the Board actively promotes a culture of quality and integrity.

The Company does not have an internal audit function due to its size; however, the Company's procedures and policies are subject to regular review. The Board also liaises closely with the Company's external auditor to identify potential improvements to the risk management and internal control procedures.

The Board recognises that no cost-effective internal control system will preclude the possibility of errors and irregularities. The Company has insurance policies to cover unexpected or unforeseen events and reduce any adverse consequences.

Recommendation 7.4 - A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to environmental or social risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.

The Company does not believe it currently has material exposure to any specific environmental and social risks

PRINCIPLE 8: REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

Recommendation 8.1 - The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a remuneration committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.

It is the Company's objective to provide maximum shareholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team by remunerating Directors and key executives fairly and appropriately with reference to relevant employment market conditions.

The functions that would be performed by a Remuneration committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 8.1 and was not compliant during the reporting period. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

The Remuneration Committee, when established and as an interim measure the Board as a whole, reviews the remuneration of the Board itself, and any Managing Director or Chief Financial Officer appointed. The Remuneration Committee, when established and as an interim measure the Board as a whole, also considers external advice and employment data to ensure the overall remuneration practices of the Company are appropriate.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

The expected outcomes of the remuneration structure are:

- retention and motivation of key executives;
- attraction of high quality management to the company: and
- performance incentives that allow executives to share in the success of the Company.

There is no scheme to provide retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation, to non-executive Directors. The Managing Director, once appointed, will be responsible for the general remuneration policies and practices that apply to the balance of employees within the Company.

Details of the qualifications and experience of the members of the Board are detailed in the 'Information on Directors' section of the Directors' report. The Remuneration Committee has a Charter to govern its activities that has been approved by the Board of Directors.

An outline of the Company's remuneration policies in respect of directors and executives is set out in the audited Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report.

Recommendation 8.2 - A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.

An outline of the Company's remuneration policies in respect of directors and executives is set out in the audited Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report.

The level of remuneration reflects the anticipated time commitments and responsibilities of the position having regard to the financial constraints on the Company. Senior executives may be remunerated using combinations of fixed and performance based remuneration. Salaries are set at levels reflecting market rates having regard to the financial constraints on the Company and performance based remuneration, when offered, will be linked to specific performance targets that are aligned to both short and long term objectives.

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of Non-Executive Director and Executive compensation is separate and distinct.

The shareholders of the Company approved total fees payable to non-executive Directors of $325,000 per annum at a General Meeting of the Company held on 31 October 2012.

Directors are also entitled to be paid reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses incurred as a result of attendance at Board meetings and the discharge of other director related duties. Board members are not provided any additional remuneration in respect of any standing Board Committee memberships. There are no termination or retirement benefits for non-executive Directors.

Recommendation 8.3 - A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should: (a) have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it

The use of derivatives or other hedging arrangements for unvested securities of the Company or vested securities of the Company which are subject to escrow arrangements is prohibited. Where a director or other senior executive uses derivatives or other hedging arrangements over vested securities of the Company, this must be disclosed.

OTHER GOVERNANCE MATTERS

Skills, Experience and Expertise of each Director

A profile of each Director is contained in the Directors' Report.

Statement on Independent Professional Advice

If requested by a Director, the Company will pay for independent professional advice for a Director in the discharge of their duties provided that the prior approval of the Chairman is obtained

HALL CHADWICK

INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 14 074 009 091
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Investor Centre Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Investor Centre Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hall Chadwick (NSW)

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

MARTIN SABANOS
Partner
Dated: 30 September 2026

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	Consolidated 2025 $	2024 $
Revenue and Other Income			
Revenue	2	148,800	477,865
Other Income	2	25	29
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	2	(63,846)	(160,385)
Salaries and employee benefits expense	2	-	(6,144)
Interest expense		(480,882)	(194,374)
Depreciation		-	(8,469)
Corporate and administration costs	2	(940,351)	(1,866,569)
Provision for doubtful debts		(59,677)	(19,077)
Fair value changes		(97,950)	(159,462)
Loss before income tax expense		**(1,493,880)**	**(1,936,586)**
Income tax expense	3	-	-
Net loss for the year		**(1,493,880)**	**(1,936,586)**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		**(1,493,880)**	**(1,936,586)**
Basic earnings (loss) per share (cents per share)	4	(0.49)	(0.64)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (cents per share)	4	(0.49)	(0.64)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	Consolidated 2025 $	2024 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,320	64,439
Trade and other receivables	6	38,193	116,432
Other Assets	8	-	278,398
Total Current Assets		**41,513**	**459,269**
Non-Current Assets			
Investments	7	40,000	40,000
Right of Use Asset – Motor Vehicles		-	83,631
Other Assets	8	-	50,000
Total Non-Current Assets		**40,000**	**173,631**
Total Assets		**81,513**	**632,900**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	876,120	571,824
Borrowings	10	2,938,222	2,306,567
Total Current Liabilities		**3,814,342**	**2,878,391**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	10	74,143	67,600
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**74,143**	**67,600**
Total Liabilities		**3,888,485**	**2,945,991**
Net Assets		**(3,806,971)**	**(2,313,091)**
Equity			
Issued capital	11	34,009,819	34,009,819
Share options reserve	11	229,405	229,405
Accumulated losses		**(38,046,195)**	**(36,552,315)**
Total Equity		**(3,806,971)**	**(2,313,091)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	Consolidated 2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		163,893	423,579
Payments to suppliers and employees		(372,260)	(1,223,442)
Other revenue		25	29
Net cash used in operating activities	5	(208,342)	(799,837)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sale/(Acquisition) of investments		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liability		(7,777)	-
Net proceeds from borrowings		155,000	937,770
Net cash used in financing activities		147,223	937,770
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(61,119)	(25,526)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		64,439	89,965
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	3,320	64,439

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Issued Capital	Share Options Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2024	34,009,819	229,405	(36,552,315)	(2,313,091)
Loss after tax	-	-	(1,493,880)	(1,493,880)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,493,880)	(1,493,880)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	34,009,819	229,405	(38,046,195)	(3,806,971)
Balance at 1 July 2023	32,733,701	83,223	(34,615,729)	(1,798,805)
Loss after tax	-	-	(1,936,586)	(1,936,586)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,936,586)	(1,936,586)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Share issue on conversion of convertible Notes and settlement of trade payables	1,276,118	-	-	1,276,118
Share Options issue	-	146,182	-	146,182
Total transactions with owners	1,276,118	146,182	-	1,422,300
Balance at 30 June 2024	34,009,819	229,405	(36,552,315)	(2,313,091)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The financial report was authorised for issue on 30 September 2026

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments to fair value. Cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The company is domiciled in Australia and all amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

For the purpose of preparing the financial report, the has been treated as a discrete reporting period.

These Financial Statements were authorised for issue on 30 September 2026

Adoption of new and revised standards

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 Group and effective for the current annual Reporting Period.

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Company. The Company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The Company's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Company but have no material impact on the company.

Accounting policies and methods of computation

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period unless otherwise stated. These accounting policies are consistent with Australian Accounting Standards and with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Significant accounting judgments and key estimates

The preparation of the financial report requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing this financial report, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Going Concern

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the group incurred a net loss of $1,493,880 (2024: $1,936,586). As at 30 June 2025, the group had a net asset deficiency of $3,806,971 (2024: $2,313,091) and a negative operating cashflow of $207,962 (2024: $799,834). During the year the directors have reviewed the operations of the group and put measures in place that are expected to result in continued positive cashflow for the group in the near term.

The Company has prepared the future cashflow forecast that includes the requirements to reduce overheads and fixed costs and raise additional working capital. The company has entered into a Line of Credit arrangement with Lake Volta Investments Pty Ltd to provide working capital to an amount of $1,000,000. The reliance on these assumptions underpinning the future cashflow forecast indicate a significant material uncertainty that may cast doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, the group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. This financial report does not reflect adjustments in the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses, and the balance sheet classification used, that would be necessary if the group was unable to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are satisfied that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and as a consequence of this belief, the Directors believe that the Company remains a going concern at the date of this Report.

Revenue recognition

Revenue (mainly includes brokerage fees, equity capital market fees) is recognised when the services for the transaction are determined to be completed or when specific obligation is determined to be fulfilled as set forth under the terms of the engagement. The variety and number of the obligations within the contracts can make it complex and requires management judgements to determine completion of the performance condition associated with the revenue.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and it is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

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

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except those that relate to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets where the borrowing cost is added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as described above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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 balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Other taxes

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

- when 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, which 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 statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority 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.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Right of Use Asset – Motor Vehicle – over 5 years.

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The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher 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.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and other Comprehensive Income.

Derecognition and disposal

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the company 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 has been applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- 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 is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- 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; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

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

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.

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 a 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 company no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions 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 fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

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 investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (eg amount due from customers under construction 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 company used the general approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9.

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and if:

- the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; or
- there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the company recognised 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.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. An amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

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Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

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

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible note is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible note. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the note. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the Reporting Period.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit/loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit/loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Segment reporting

The Board of Directors for Investor Centre Limited reviews internal reports prepared and strategic decisions of the Company are determined upon analysis of these internal reports. During the Reporting Period, the Company operated predominantly in one business and geographical segment, being equity capital markets trading in Australia. Accordingly, under the 'management approach' outlined, one operating segment has been identified and no further disclosure is required in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same Reporting Period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions have been eliminated in full.

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Subsidiaries are fully 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. Control exists where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing when the Group controls another entity.

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Unrealised gains or transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the subsidiary. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to owners of Investor Centre Limited.

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 (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable Standards). 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 9 'Financial Instruments or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognised separately from goodwill where they satisfy the definition of an intangible asset and their fair values can be measured reliably.

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
NOTE 2: REVENUE AND EXPENSES	**$**	**$**
(a) Revenue		
Brokerage fees	146,500	205,365
MDA Fees	2,300	272,500
	148,800	477,865
Other Income		
Interest received	25	29

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
(b) Expenses		
Operating Expenses		
	$	**$**
Commissions paid	11,046	77,885

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
(b) Expenses		
Operating Expenses		
	$	**$**
Responsible Manager	52,800	82,500
	63,846	160,385

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
Salaries and employee benefits expense	**$**	**$**
Salary and Wages	-	5,196
Superannuation	-	948
	-	6,144

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
Interest expense	**$**	**$**
Interest on Amram loan	470,207	138,760
Interest on Wagering loan	6,448	29,963
Interest expense other	4,227	25,651
	480,882	194,374

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**$**	**$**
Depreciation of Right of Use Asset	-	8,469
	-	8,469

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
Corporate and administration costs	**$**	**$**
Professional services	367,204	956,310
Directors' fees	271,347	255,200
Legal fees	39,850	64,463
Other administrative costs	261,950	590,596
	940,351	1,866,569

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NOTE 3: INCOME TAX

Income Tax Expense	Consolidated 30-Jun-25 $	30-Jun-24 $
The income tax expense for the year differs from the prima facie tax as follows:		
Loss for year	(1,493,880)	(1,936,586)
Prima facie income tax benefit @ 25%	(373,470)	(484,146)
Deferred tax assets not brought to account [+#]	373,470	484,146
Total income tax expense	-	-

[+] These amounts have not been brought to account as it is not considered probable that the Company will earn taxable income in the foreseeable future to allow the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

[#] The Company has not yet carried out an assessment as to whether it is able to utilise current year and prior years' tax losses against future taxable income following the significant changes in the Company's shareholding and the changes to the Company's operations. If the Company does not satisfy the eligibility criteria relating to the continuation of ownership test and the same business test for carrying forward these tax losses, it will not be able to utilise some or all of these tax losses against future taxable income.

NOTE 4: EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

	Consolidated 30-Jun-25 $	30-Jun-24 $
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	(0.49)	(0.64)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	(0.49)	(0.64)
Earnings – Net loss for year	(1,493,880)	(1,936,586)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of:		
Basic earnings per share	304,511,335	304,511,335
Diluted earnings per share	304,511,335	304,511,335

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated 30-Jun-25 $	30-Jun-24 $
Cash at bank	3,320	64,439

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NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Trade Debtors	46,237	46,579
Less provision for doubtful debts	(38,500)	(24,200)
GST	30,456	-
Sundry debtors	-	94,053
	38,193	116,432

Allowance for expected credit loss

The Group applies the general approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed in AASB 9, where the Group measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. To measure the expected credit losses, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The loss allowance provision at 30 June 2025 is determined as follows; the expected credit losses also incorporate forward-looking information.

	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Expected loss rate	42%	17%
Gross carrying amount	91,313	140,632
Loss allowance provision	38,500	24,200

NOTE 7: INVESTMENTS

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Non-Current		
Shares in Listed Companies – Prodigy Gold NL	40,000	40,000

NOTE 8: OTHER ASSETS

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Current		
One Focus deposit	-	50,000
Prepayments	-	228,398
	-	278,398
Non-Current		
Other Bonds	-	50,000

NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES Consolidated

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Current	**30-Jun-25**	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Trade payables	808,325	277,044
Accruals	67,795	294,780
	876,120	571,824

NOTE 10: BORROWINGS

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Current		
Loan - Amram Corp Pty Ltd	2,825,049	2,144,842
Loan - Wagering Technologies Pty Ltd	94,842	148,394
Loan – Jody Elliss	5,000	-
GFV Chattel Mortgage	13,331	13,331
Total Current	2,938,222	2,306,567

Consolidated

** Loan – AMRAM

	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Balance at beginning of period	2,144,842	661,143
Loans advanced	210,000	1,344,939
Interest accrued	470,207	138,760
Balance at end of period	2,825,049	2,144,842

During the year ended 30 June 2025, Amram Corp Pty Ltd an entity associated with Mr Jody Elliss, a director of the company, loaned to the company a further $210,000. Interest of 12% was charged on the loan. The term of the loan was 12 months and the company may extend the repayment of this loan by a further 12 months. At the discretion of the company and subject to shareholder approval, the loan can be converted to shares. The number of shares into which the loan shall convert shall be equal to the value of the loan divided by the loan conversion price. The loan conversion price means the 5-day volume weighted average price of the 5 days preceding the conversion notification date.

** Loan – Wagering Technologies Pty Ltd

	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Balance at beginning of period	148,394	478,431
Interest accrued	6,448	29,963
Less repayments	(60,000)	(360,000)
Balance at end of period	94,842	148,394

The company signed a loan agreement with Wagering Technologies Pty Ltd (WT) on 9 February 2022 to loan $150,000 to the company. The term of the loan was initially for 12 months but was extended by the borrower for a further 12 months at this time. The interest on the loan is 10% payable every 6 months.
A second loan agreement was signed on 5 May 2022. Wagering Technologies Pty Ltd agreed to loan the company a further $250,000. The term of the loan was 12 months but was extended by a further 12 months at this time. The interest on the loan was 10% payable every 6 months.

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A third loan agreement was signed on 25 July 2022 where WT agreed to loan the company a further $150,000. The term of the loan was 12 months but was extended by a further 12 months at this time. The interest on the loan was 10% payable every 6 months. As at 30 June 2025 the balance owing to Wagering Technology Pty Limited is $94,842, including accrued interest of $85,669.

Non-Current		
GFV Chattel Mortgage	74,193	67,600
Total Non-Current	74,193	67,600

The Group's motor vehicle is financed under a chattel mortgage arrangement. The facility bears interest at a fixed rate of 7.39% per annum and is repayable by monthly instalments of $1,110.94, with a final contractual payment of $42,966.02. The facility is secured by a mortgage over the financed motor vehicle.
The liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The current portion represents the principal repayments contractually due within 12 months after the reporting date.
The carrying amount of the chattel mortgage at 30 June 2025 was $87,474, comprising $ current and $74,193 non-current (30 June 2024: $80,931, comprising $13,331 current and $67,600 non-current).
The asset has been written off as the company no longer has control of the motor vehicle. Repayments on the loan are made by the party that controls the asset.

NOTE 11: ISSUED CAPITAL

	Consolidated	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	**$**
Issued and paid up capital		
Ordinary shares fully paid	34,009,819	34,009,819

(a) **Movement in ordinary shares on issue**	**30-Jun-25**		**30-Jun-24**	
	Number	**$**	**Number**	**$**
Balance at beginning of period	304,511,335	34,009,819	286,585,881	32,733,701
Conversion of convertible notes	-	-	1,313,294	30,206
Share issue – settlements	-	-	16,612,160	1,245,912
Balance at end of period	304,511,335	34,009,819	304,511,335	34,009,819

(b) **Movement in share options on issue**	**30-Jun-25**		**30-Jun-24**	
	Number	**$**	**Number**	**$**
Balance at beginning of period	102,645,389	229,405	93,645,389	83,223
Issue of share options	-	-	9,000,000	146,182
Balance at end of period	102,645,389	229,405	102,645,389	229,405

On 28 March 2023 ICU announced a pro-rata 1 for 3 non-renounceable entitlement offer of options issued at $0.001 each to raise gross proceeds of $93,645, before costs of the offer. 93,645,389 options were issued as part of the offer.

The Company announced on 4 May 2023 the completion of its 1 for 3 renounceable entitlement offer of options. The offer closed on 2 May 2023 and raised the amount sought of $93,645. The offer provided eligible shareholders the

opportunity to subscribe for 1 option exercisable at $0.12 each for every three fully paid ordinary shares which they held, at a price of $0.001 per option.

On 16 February 2024, the Company issued 9,000,000 $0.10 options to various employees, consultants and advisors. The options vest fully upon issue. 1/3 of the options will become exercisable at $0.10 on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of them being issued. The options would lapse on the 5th anniversary of their issue if not exercised.

(c) **Terms and conditions of contributed equity**

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up of the Company, to participate in proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

NOTE 12: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Other than outlined in this report and below there were no other transactions or balances with Key Management Personnel:

	Paid services fees to related entity	Accrued services fees to related entity	Options issued to related party	Loan from related party	Accrued interest payable on loans	Interest paid on loans
J Ellis[1]	11,834	19,566	-	2,216,081	608,968	-
R Fogarty[2]	50,455	50,045	-	-	-	-
T Geitz[3]	57,227	30,273	-	-	-	-

[1] IC Data Pty Ltd is an entity controlled by Jody Elliss. IC Data Pty Ltd leased the name Investor Centre to ICU. Amram Corp Pty Ltd is a company controlled by Jody Elliss. Amram Corp Pty Ltd provided loans to ICU.

[2] Winyassler Enterprises is a business controlled by Mr Robert Fogarty. Winyassler Enterprises were engaged to provide management services to ICU and Pulse.

[3] Harpeny Pty Limited is a company controlled by Ms Trishella Geitz. Harpeny Pty Limited were engaged to provide Company Secretarial services to ICU and CEO services to Pulse.

NOTE 13: PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	Parent	
	30-Jun-25	**30-Jun-24**
	$	$
Current assets	2,084	370,193
Total assets	2,084	5,770,944
Current liabilities	(3,572,836)	(2,731,621)
Total liabilities	(3,760,152)	(2,799,220)
Net (liabilities)/assets	(3,758,067)	2,971,724
Issued capital	34,009,819	34,009,819
Share options	229,405	229,405
Accumulated losses	(37,997,291)	(31,267,500)
Total equity	(3,758,067)	2,971,724
Loss of the parent entity after tax	(6,729,791)	(2,052,787)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) of the parent entity	(6,729,791)	(2,052,787)

(a) Parent entity

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The ultimate parent entity within the Group is Investor Centre Limited.

(b) Subsidiary

Pulse Markets Pty Ltd (Pulse Markets) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Pulse Markets has a wholly owned subsidiary Selecta Funds Management Pty Ltd (ACN 100 257 869) (Selecta Funds Management). This entity is not an operating entity but is a special purpose entity established to specifically own options or performance rights which may be acquired in companies as part of the consideration for Pulse Markets providing ECM services (including corporate advisory services). Selecta Funds Management will remain as a wholly owned subsidiary of Pulse Markets (with the Company being the ultimate parent company).

Pulse Markets, as the Company's subsidiary will continue its business operations.

Name of Controlled Entity	Class of Share	Place of Incorporation	% Held by Parent Entity	
			30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Pulse Markets Pty Ltd	Ordinary	Australia	100%	100%
Selecta Funds Management Pty Ltd*	Ordinary	Australia	100%	100%

- 100% owned by Pulse Markets Pty Ltd

NOTE 14: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSES

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

(i) Directors in office during the financial year were:

Executive Directors
Mr Jody Elliss (appointed 30 August 2022)
Mr Robert Fogarty (appointed 17 March 2023)
Non-Executive Directors
Mr Nicholas Pearce (appointed 5 April 2023 resigned 11 December 2024)
Mr Lancelot Craig Smith (appointed 11 December 2024)
Ms Cuixian Zhou (appointed 22 October 2025 resigned 23 March 2026)
Mr Jonathan Zhang (appointed 22 October 2025 resigned 23 March 2026)
(ii) Other key management personnel in office during the financial year were:
Chief Executive Officer – Pulse Markets Pty Ltd
Ms Trishella Geitz (appointed 8 March 2023)

(b) KMP Remuneration
The aggregate compensation paid to KMP is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2025	**2024**
	$	$
Short-term benefits	368,726	317,029
Post-employment benefits	17,621	25,290
	3386,347	342,319

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NOTE 15: FINANCIAL REPORTING BY SEGMENTS

The Board of Directors for Investor Centre Limited reviews internal reports prepared and strategic decisions of the Company are determined upon analysis of these internal reports. During the Reporting Period, the Company operated predominantly in one business and geographical segment. Accordingly, under the 'management approach' outlined, one operating segment has been identified, and no further disclosure is required in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it can continue as a going concern while seeking to maximise returns to shareholders. The Board regularly monitors the Group's current and forecast cash requirements and considers the need for additional debt or equity funding when appropriate.

The capital structure of the Group comprises borrowings and lease liabilities, together with equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company, as disclosed in Notes 10 and 11.

Financial risk management

The Group's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, listed investments, trade and other payables, borrowings and lease liabilities.

The Group does not enter into or trade derivative financial instruments. The principal financial risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk and interest rate risk. The Board is responsible for establishing and monitoring the Group's financial risk management framework.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk primarily arises from cash balances and interest-bearing borrowings.

The loans from Amram Corp Pty Ltd and Wagering Technologies Pty Ltd bear interest at fixed rates of 12% and 10% respectively. Accordingly, the Group's exposure to movements in market interest rates in respect of these borrowings is limited.

The Group did not have any material variable-rate financial assets or liabilities at 30 June 2025. Consequently, a reasonably possible change in market interest rates would not have had a material effect on the Group's profit or loss or equity.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that a counterparty will fail to discharge its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Group.

The Group's principal exposure to credit risk arises from cash held with financial institutions and trade and other receivables. Cash is held with Australian financial institutions considered to have acceptable credit ratings.

The Group monitors its trade receivables and recognises an allowance for expected credit losses where appropriate. At 30 June 2025, trade debtors of $53,937 were subject to an allowance for doubtful debts of $38,500.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board. The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring actual and forecast cash flows, maintaining available funding arrangements and considering additional debt or equity funding when required.

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At 30 June 2025, the Group had net current liabilities of $3,594,177. The Group's ability to meet its obligations is dependent upon obtaining additional funding, restructuring existing borrowings and the continued financial support of its lenders.

The maturity profile below is based on the carrying amounts of the Group's financial liabilities:

Consolidated – 30 June 2025	**1 year or less**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Trade and other payables	876,120	–	876,120
Loan – Amram Corp Pty Ltd	2,825,049	–	2,825,049
Loan – Wagering Technologies Pty Ltd	94,842	–	94,842
Loan – Jody Elliss	5,000	–	5,000
Lease liabilities	13,331	74,143	87,474
Total financial liabilities	3,814,342	74,143	3,888,485

Consolidated – 30 June 2024	**1 year or less**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Trade and other payables	571,824	–	571,824
Loan – Amram Corp Pty Ltd	2,144,842	–	2,144,842
Loan – Wagering Technologies Pty Ltd	148,394	–	148,394
Lease liabilities	13,331	67,600	80,931
Total financial liabilities	**2,878,391**	**67,600**	**2,945,991**

Categories of financial instruments

	2025	**2024**
Financial assets	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	3,320	64,439
Trade and other receivables	38,193	116,432
Listed investments	40,000	40,000
Total financial assets	**81,513**	**220,871**

Financial liabilities

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	2025	2024
Trade and other payables	876,120	571,824
Borrowings	3,012,365	2,293,236
Lease liabilities	-	80,931
Total financial liabilities	**3,888,485**	**2,945,991**
Net financial liabilities	**(3,806,971)**	**(2,725,120)**

Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are considered to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The carrying amounts of borrowings approximate their fair values, having regard to their terms, fixed interest rates and the financial circumstances of the Group.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is determined by reference to quoted market prices where an active market exists or, where no active market exists, by discounting expected future cash flows using current market interest rates applicable to financial instruments with similar terms and risk profiles.

The Group's investment in Prodigy Gold NL is classified as a Level 1 fair value measurement to the extent that its fair value is determined by reference to quoted prices in an active market.

NOTE 17: EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Funding, Recapitalisation and Proposed Restructuring

Following the acquisition by Lake Volta Investments Pty Ltd ("LVI") in June 2026 of the debt previously owing by the Company to Amram Corp Pty Ltd, the Company has continued discussions with LVI regarding the future funding, recapitalisation and restructuring of Investor Centre Limited ("ICU") and the Group.

These discussions include consideration of future funding arrangements and the potential introduction or integration of business activities associated with LVI, including brokerage and wholesale lending activities, as part of a proposed restructuring and recapitalisation of the Company.

The proposed restructuring is intended to provide the Company with a sustainable future operating business, address outstanding financial and regulatory requirements and support the Company's objective of seeking reinstatement of its securities to quotation on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"), subject to satisfaction of all applicable ASX requirements.

As at the date of this report, discussions with LVI remain ongoing and no binding agreement in relation to the proposed restructuring, recapitalisation or integration of LVI's business activities has been completed.

The financial effect of these matters cannot presently be reliably estimated as the proposed arrangements remain subject to negotiation, agreement between the relevant parties and, where applicable, regulatory and shareholder approvals.

Except for the matters disclosed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial periods.

NOTE 18: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The net fair value of cash and cash equivalents and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying value.

The net fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.

NOTE 19: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Pulse Markets Pty Ltd is a respondent in *John Foulsham & Ors v Jamie Demetris & Ors* (Federal Court proceeding QUD152/2024), an ongoing consumer protection matter concerning alleged misleading or deceptive conduct, which may give rise to future liabilities, however, as of the date of this report, the financial effect, if any, cannot be reliably estimated.

There have been no other events that have occurred after the balance date that would have an effect on the group's financial statements other than those that are already reflected in the financial statements.

NOTE 20: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Consolidated	
	2025	**2024**
	$	$
Audit services – Hall Chadwick		
Audit or review of the financial statements	42,700	48,700
Other Auditors – Peter Tsang and Co		
AFSL compliance audit	-	16,000

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CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

Entity Name	Entity Type	Trustee, partner or participant in joint venture	% of Share Capital Held	Place of incorporation	Tax Residency	Foreign tax Jurisdiction of foreign residents
Investor Centre Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	N/A	Australia	Australian	N/A
Pulse Markets Pty Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	100	Australia	Australian	N/A
Selecta Funds Management Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	100	Australia	Australian	N/A

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated entity disclosure statement has been prepared in accordance with subsection 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001. The entities listed in the statement are Investor Centre Limited and all the entities it controls in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. It includes certain information for each entity that was part of the consolidated entity at the end of the financial year.

Determination of Tax Residency

Section 295 (3A) of the Corporation Acts 2001 defines tax residency as having the meaning in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The determination of tax residency involves judgment as there are currently several different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency.

In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

Australian tax residency

The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5.

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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the Directors of Investor Centre Limited ("the Company"):

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board
- the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- The information disclosed in 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.

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

Jody Elliss
Director

Dated this 30 September 2026

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HALL CHADWICK

INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 14 074 009 091
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Investor Centre Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (the Group), 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 consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, consolidated entity disclosure statement, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Investor Centre Limited and controlled entities is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibility section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of $1,493,880 during the year ended 30 June 2025, and as of that date, the Group's total liabilities exceed its total assets by $3,806,971 As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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HALL CHADWICK

INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 14 074 009 091
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025. 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. Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial 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 the 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 directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 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.

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INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 14 074 009 091
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED

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

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

We communicate with the directors regarding, amongst 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 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.

HALL CHADWICK

INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 14 074 009 091
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INVESTOR CENTRE LIMITED

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 4 to 9 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Investor Centre Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2025, complies with s 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 (NSW)

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

MARTIN SABANOS
Partner
Dated: 30 September 2026

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 30 June 2025.

Distribution of Shareholders	**Fully Paid**
	Ordinary Shares
Number of Holders	949
Holders of less than a marketable parcel	851

(1) Based on a $0.004 share price

Number of holders in the following distribution categories

1 – 1000	497
1,001 – 5,000	71
5,001 – 10,000	201
10,001 – 100,000	80
100,001 and over	100

Twenty Largest Shareholders

The names of the twenty largest shareholders as at 30 June 2025 were as follows:

Position	Holder Name	Holding	% IC
1	MR JODY WAYNE ELLISS	41,628,834	13.67%
2	MS PHACHARANAD MONTHANYANAN	20,153,846	6.62%
3	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	18,187,555	5.97%
4	MICROFUNDING PTY LTD	17,332,126	5.69%
5	NICHOLAS JAN POLITYLO	14,947,142	4.91%
6	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <SUPER SERVICES A/C>	13,754,253	4.52%
7	AMARGO HOLDINGS PTY LTD	11,466,667	3.77%
8	STEALTH ANGEL PTY LTD	11,212,500	3.68%
8	GORILLA MONEY PTY LTD	11,212,500	3.68%
9	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <HUB24 CUSTODIAL SERV LTD>	11,092,242	3.64%
10	ABOUT BLOODY TIME PTY LTD <LIVING IN THE MOMENT S/F A/C>	10,593,374	3.48%
11	GREG STARR & ASSOCIATES PTY LIMITED	9,649,714	3.17%
12	MS PHACHARANAD MONTHANYANAN	7,000,000	2.30%
13	MR AMARANDHAR REDDY KOTHA	6,000,000	1.97%
14	Rob Fogarty	5,850,089	1.92%
15	NIEDZICA PTY LTD <NIEDZICA A/C>	5,000,000	1.64%
16	MR ANDREW JAMES BRAUND	4,817,859	1.58%
17	ISABELLA FERREIRA	4,780,000	1.57%
18	GREG STARR & ASSOCIATES PTY LIMITED	4,645,586	1.53%
19	MR PAUL THOMAS	4,166,647	1.37%
20	ROGUSZ NOMINEES PTY LTD <ROGUSZ S/F A/C>	4,000,000	1.31%
	Total	**237,490,934**	**77.99%**
	Total issued capital - selected security class(es)	**304,511,335**	**100.00%**

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Substantial Shareholders

Substantial shareholders in the Company as disclosed in the substantial shareholder notices given to the Company as at 30 June 2025 were:

Holder Name	Securities	%
Mr Jody Wayne Elliss	41,628,834	13.67%
Ms Phacharanad Monthanyanan	20,153,846	6.62%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	18,187,555	5.97%
Microfunding Pty Ltd	17,332,126	5.69%

Options

93,634,571 Unlisted Options @ $0.12 Expiry 08/05/2026

Number of holders in the following distribution categories

1 – 1000	10
1,001 – 5,000	5
5,001 – 10,000	3
10,001 – 100,000	10
100,001 and over	15

Twenty Largest Option Holders

The names of the twenty largest option holders as at 30 June 2025 were as follows:

Rank	Holder Name	Options	%
1	New Horizons Equity Pty Ltd	27,508,228	29.38%
2	Mr Andrew James Braund	21,524,019	22.99%
3	Ms Phachharanad Monthanyan	14,666,667	15.66%
4	Mr Jody Wayne Elliss	12,868,565	13.74%
5	Mr Nicholas Jan Politylo	10,000,000	10.68%
6	Sinbad Pty Ltd	1,722,980	1.84%
7	Mr Andrew Elam	999,999	1.07%
8	Mr Shane Radford	999,994	1.07%
9	Amram Corp Pty Ltd	994,709	1.06%
10	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd	892,485	0.95%
11	Ms Phachharanad Monthanyan	410,530	0.44%
12	Mr Nicholas Jan Polytilo	199,992	0.21%
13	Mrs Teena Leanne Radford	132,327	0.14%
14	Mr Lancelot Craig Smith	125,786	0.13%
15	About Bloody Time Pty Ltd	121,212	0.13%
16	Citicorp Nominees Pty Ltd	97,099	0.10%
17	Mr Rob Fogarty	74,540	0.08%

18	Mrs Susan Hoffman	69,994	0.07%
19	Superhero Securities Limited	45,465	0.05%
20	Mr Romuald Jarosz	33,334	0.04%
		93,487,925	**99.84%**

9,000,000 Unlisted Options @ $0.10 Expiry 16/02/2029

Number of holders in the following distribution categories

1 – 1000	-
1,001 – 5,000	-
5,001 – 10,000	-
10,001 – 100,000	-
100,001 and over	10

Twenty Largest Option Holders

The names of the twenty largest option holders as at 30 June 2023 were as follows:

Rank	Holder Name	Options	%
1	Mr Nicholas Jan Politylo	2,000,000	22.22%
2	Greg Starr & Associates	1,400,000	15.56%
3	Harpeny Pty Ltd	1,400,000	15.56%
4	Miss Shoshannah Fogarty	600,000	6.67%
5	Mr Mark Bennett	600,000	6.67%
6	Mr David Barnes & Mrs Christine Barnes	600,000	6.67%
7	The Wildwoods Pty Ltd	600,000	6.67%
8	Miss Isabella Ferreira	600,000	6.67%
9	Ms Catriona Glover	600,000	6.67%
10	One IV Holdings	600,000	6.67%
		9,000,000	**100.00%**

Restricted Securities

There are no restricted securities as at 30 June 2025.

Voting Rights

Shares

On a show of hands every member present in person or by proxy or attorney or being a corporation by its authorised representative who is present in person or by proxy, shall have one vote for every fully paid share of which he is a holder.

On-market Buy-back

Currently there is no on-market buy-back of the Company's securities.

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