

Travellers Choice Limited OFFER INFORMATION STATEMENT 2025

ACN 121 496 900



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Offer Information Statement (OIS) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act (2001). The document should be read in its entirety and requires your immediate attention.

It is advisable to obtain professional investment advice prior to acting upon information contained within this OIS. This document is not a prospectus and as such, contains a lower level of disclosure than a prospectus.

This OIS is dated 16 December 2025 and it was lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) on this date. ASIC takes no responsibility for the content of this OIS.

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1.0 CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Travellers Choice Limited ACN 121 496 900

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Suite 1, Level 1, 74 Wittenoom Street East Perth, Western Australia, 6004 Telephone: (08) 9223 6500

WEBSITE:

www.travellerschoice.com.au www.travelagentschoice.com.au

DIRECTORS:

Trent Josiah Bartlett (Chair) Mark Francis Brady Gregory Michael Close Naome Lee Burdon Benjamin Paul Apsey Jacqueline Ann Wilson-Smith Christian Edward Hunter (Managing Director)

COMPANY SECRETARY:

Christian Edward Hunter

AUDITOR:

AMW Audit Unit 8, 210 Winton Road, Joondalup, Western Australia, 6027

LEGAL ADVISORS:

Hewett & Lovitt Level 1, 849 Wellington Street West Perth, Western Australia, 6005

2.0 OFFER FOR THE ISSUE OF SHARES

2.1 IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This OIS contains details of the offer to apply for shares in Travellers Choice Limited. This OIS is intended to raise capital of not more than \$500,000.

Potential investors are recommended to:

- · Read the contents of this OIS carefully.
- Obtain independent professional advice from your accountant, lawyer, financial advisor or any other party qualified to make judgement on the content of this document.
- Should you wish to proceed with an application for shares in Travellers Choice Limited, please complete the application form contained within this document and forward to Travellers Choice's registered office.

2.2 SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE OFFER

The purpose of this OIS is twofold, namely to:

1) invite existing members of Travellers Choice Limited to subscribe for additional shares in order to raise working capital in the sum of up to \$300,000 for the purposes described below; and

2) offer shares in the aggregate sum of up to \$200,000 to other independent travel agents who wish to become members of the Company for the mutual benefit of the subscribers and existing members by reason of strengthening the Company's capital base and volume of trade.

All shares issued are and will remain of a single class and have the same rights attached. Each share is issued at \$5.00, being the same amount that is paid up on all existing issued shares. The minimum number that can be subscribed for is 200 shares and up to \$500,000 of capital can be raised through this OIS.

All shares have the same right to dividend attached. Voting rights are allocated with one vote per shareholder, irrespective of the number of shares held.

Any funds raised will be used to support the ongoing operation of the Company and assist the development of additional marketing and member services in line with formalised strategic plans approved by the Board of the Company.

The Company's strategic plans include, but are not restricted to:

- Increasing industry and consumer awareness of the Travellers Choice brand through targeted content strategies to drive network growth.
- Continued development of Travellers Choice's digital platforms such as TC Mail for database marketing and Site Builder member website solution.
- Further development of in-house training tools, including ProStart, a dedicated newto-industry training program and the launch of ProAdvance, a training program for senior consultants.
- Continued development of business development tools
- Expansion of member networking and educational program
- Investments in technology such as TC One and artificial intelligence to enhance member service offering, along with a business intelligence reporting program to enhance the organisation's ability to better analyse sales data.

No securities will be issued on the basis of this OIS later than 13 months after the date of this OIS.

No amounts are payable to third parties in respect of the issue of securities pursuant to this OIS by way of fee, commission or charges.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Travellers Choice commenced operations under the name of Community Co-operative Travel Limited (CCTL) in 1977 as a cooperative company incorporated under the Companies (Co-operatives) Act 1943 (WA). The Company originated with six likeminded, independent Western Australian travel agents, who came together for mutual benefit.

The cooperative expanded and grew into a buying group for independent travel agents comprising of 38 Western Australian agents by 1996.

At this time, the Company's strategy was to become a travel-marketing group, with a national network of independent travel agents. The group rapidly increased its numbers to the present level of 131 (as at December 2025), with representation in every State.

CCTL's strategy also included the need for a strong travel brand. Travellers Choice was launched in March 2002.

The Co-operative structure served the group well from 1977 to 2006, when shareholders, at an Extraordinary General Meeting approved the conversion of the WA Co-operative Company to an unlisted Australian Public Company registered under the Corporations Act (2001). This structure and accompanying legislation was considered more appropriate for a modern, national organisation. The Company has however been careful to retain core cooperative principles within its constitution. The transfer of registration was approved by ASIC on 30 August 2006.

Since its formation, Travellers Choice Limited has been funded through shareholding issued to every member travel agent. Shares are of a single class and can only be held by members who actively trade through the Company. All shares are issued at \$5.00 per share with a minimum holding of 200 shares per member.

4.0 BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Travellers Choice Limited is an Australian Public Unlisted Company, which acts cooperatively. The rationale behind this statement refers to the core cooperative principles that have been maintained in the Company's constitution. These include elements such as the requirement of members to be shareholders, one vote per member (irrespective of the shares held), a Board of Directors consisting of a majority of member travel agents and the culture of returning group income and profits to members on a regular basis. All of these philosophies ensure that members retain control of their company.

4.1 BUYING ARRANGEMENTS

The primary service afforded to Travellers Choice members is the negotiation of contracts with a selection of preferred suppliers. These agreements capitalise on the purchasing power of the combined membership along with additional revenues earned through focussed and directional selling.

Travellers Choice entered into a long-term collective purchasing agreement with the Jetset Travelworld Group (JTG), now known as Helloworld Limited (HLO), in 2009. This agreement remains in place and was extended for a further five-year period effective 01 July 2023.

Under this agreement, Travellers Choice appoints HLO as its agent in the negotiation of key commercial agreements with selected suppliers. This approach has delivered benefits to both parties through the increased leverage of combined sales. Jointly negotiated agreements contain the same elements as individually contracted arrangements. Each agreement has a number of core elements, which traditionally include:

- At-source commission benefits to members;
- Marketing support; and
- Incentive/override commissions (often subject to target achievement)

All override and incentive commissions received through the corporate office contribute towards income. Profits generated are (subject to Board approval) returned to shareholders on an annual basis, pro-rata to each member's volume of trade with Travellers Choice's preferred suppliers.

4.0 BUSINESS OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

4.2 MARKETING SERVICES

Since the launch of Travellers Choice as a brand, the Board and management have placed a considerable focus on building company sales through a national marketing and branding strategy.

Travellers Choice provides member travel agents with a number of co-branding options. These initiatives enable each member to retain its independence, whilst capitalising on the business benefits achieved through association with a nationally recognised brand.

Services presently provided are:

- · Agency branding and logo design
- Member websites (Site Builder)
- · Social media management and support
- Database marketing platform (TC Mail)
- Database marketing services
- National advertising campaigns and competitions
- Point of sale materials
- Agency sales incentives
- · Local area marketing support
- In-house graphic design service
- Phone on-hold messaging
- Wetu Itinerary Builder

4.3 MEMBER SERVICES

A number of additional services are afforded to members as part of their annual fees. These currently include:

- Annual national Travellers Choice Conference organisation
- Regional training and networking events
- Concessional membership fees for the Australian Travel Industry Association (ATIA) and ATIA Accreditation Scheme
- Access to an exclusive member extranet site (TC Hub)
- Access to an exclusive member Facebook group (TC Connect)
- Access to customised terms and conditions documentation
- Access to online human resource document templates (HR Toolkit)
- Access to online business planning tools (Business Toolkit)
- Problem solving service (through business relationships developed with suppliers and professional advisors)
- Dedicated Business Development Managers for each State
- Trade media distribution
- Access to an exclusive member educational program
- Access to a multi-faceted training program offering a professional training and development service (TC Pro)
- Access to a ground-breaking online booking platform exclusively available to Travellers Choice members (TC One)

4.0 BUSINESS OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

4.4 AIRLINE TICKETING SERVICES

Full airline consolidation services are provided to all members through a preferred arrangement with Air Tickets.

This arrangement has been in place for several years and continues to deliver a competitive and high-quality ticketing service to Travellers Choice members.

4.5 SNOWSTORM TECHNOLOGIES

Travellers Choice has entered into a shareholding arrangement with Snowstorm (Holdings) Ltd (SHL),, which is the provider of TC One, Travellers Choice's internal booking platform providing a single site for agency bookings as well as a booking link for member websites enabling clients to make online reservations. The arrangement was originally in the form of an interest-bearing debenture for the amount of US \$350,000 (Australian \$511,763), which was paid by Travellers Choice in December 2019, and repaid in June 2024.

Travellers Choice has also received a shareholding of 118 shares in SHL, at no cost, in recognition of support provided during the COVID-19 pandemic.

SHL has recently been acquired by a US-based group, which should enhance ability to develop the platform. The wash-up position and any dividend in relation to Travellers Choice's shareholding is yet to be determined.

5.0 TRAVELLERS CHOICE - INTO THE FUTURE

The travel industry has seen a significant and sustained recovery from the major impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, however the recovery curve for independent businesses (like Travellers Choice members) has been longer. Demand for travel products remains strong, as does consumer confidence as Australians continue to travel in volume.

Whilst the number of locations across the network has reduced from 2019, they are increasing, and the organisation will continue to invest in new member recruitment opportunities. Sales levels across the network continue to be extremely strong, with sales volumes close to, or in certain cases, ahead of pre-pandemic levels.

Travellers Choice has remained adaptive in its approach to member support, ensuring that members have access to the services they need at the time they need them. As circumstances continue to evolve, the organisation will review and refocus support services as required.

Travellers Choice has positioned itself as the representative and buying agent of a major group of travel agents within the Australian travel industry, representing annual member sales of approximately \$515 million in 2019, reducing to COVID impacted figures of less than \$40 million in 2021. Sales for 2025 are expected to be approximately \$500 million.

The Board sees Travellers Choice's future positioning as the champion of truly independent, quality travel agents. The Board has a commitment to returning to growth and aims to achieve some of the following objectives to further benefit the Company and its members:

- Increasing membership numbers
- Increasing group sales to \$600 million
- Increasing group preferred supplier sales
- Improving the effectiveness of marketing activities

5.1 TRAVELLERS CHOICE'S PEOPLE

The Board of Directors of Travellers Choice consists of four member travel agent owners along with three non-member Directors. Further information relating to individual Board members can be found in the Directors' Report in the Financial Statements. Collectively, the Board possesses a diverse range of skills and is fully committed to achieving the strategic goals of the Company.

Christian Hunter (Managing Director & Company Secretary), was appointed to the role in November 2015 and has been employed by Travellers Choice in various capacities since 2004.

Christian, along with Robyn Mitchell (General Manager Marketing) and Nicola Strudwick (General Manager Sales) collectively form the Senior Management Group (SMG) and take responsibility for the operations of the Company.

In order to position the organisation to survive the impact of COVID-19, significant changes to personnel and cost base were required. This included a number of redundancies and voluntary resignations during the pandemic period which reduced the overall head count from 19.6 full time equivalent staff members to 6.6. The organisation is gradually reresourcing, with the current headcount being an FTE equivalent at 13.2 (December 2025), with plans to further expand in the coming year.

6.0 RISKS INVOLVED WITH INVESTMENT

As with any investment, there are risks involved with an investment in Travellers Choice.

The Directors of Travellers Choice have provided all information to the best of their knowledge in relation to the expected future operations of Travellers Choice having exercised reasonable care, but the Directors disclaim any liability in the event than any opinions or forecasts expressed are not fulfilled.

6.1 MEMBER PARTICIPATION

The income of Travellers Choice is predominantly derived through override/incentive commission and marketing support from preferred suppliers. Receipt of these funds is conditional upon achieving pre-determined performance criteria of the collective group of agents.

In addition, members can variably support preferred suppliers' product, impacting on the group's overall performance.

Investors face a risk in this area as income (and subsequently profit) can be significantly affected should the collective performance criteria not be achieved. Future agreements with preferred suppliers could be amended or withdrawn based on collective group performance.

6.2 COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

The travel industry is one of the most dynamic and competitive industries in modern society. Travel agents' access to traditional business streams has been eroded due to the growth of competition, including direct booking facilities along with reduced commissions paid to travel agents by airlines.

These distribution channels may, at times, represent a lower cost of sale to preferred suppliers than use of a travel agent and have an impact on the income earning potential of travel agency groups.

The impact of these elements on the future profitability of Travellers Choice is not measurable. Investors are advised to make their own assessments on the potential risks associated with these competitive issues.

6.3 EXTERNAL FACTORS

A number of global factors, over which travel agents have no control, can have significant impact on consumers' appetite to travel. In recent years, examples of such occurrences are the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the SARS and Bird Flu epidemics, the global financial crisis, increase of world terrorism, and natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and earthquakes.

In extreme circumstances, events such as these can result in a reduction in travel and consequently impair the group's ability to achieve sales targets.

6.0 RISKS INVOLVED WITH INVESTMENT

(CONTINUED)

6.4 COMPANY MANAGEMENT

Through its Audit and Risk Committee, the Board and management of Travellers Choice has examined the internal and external environments in which Travellers Choice operates. It has highlighted potential risks that the Company and its investors could be exposed to. Consequently, a full risk profile has been developed which forms the basis of the Company's audit and assurance oversight program.

In order to secure the continuity of services from senior management, contracts with staggered termination dates have been implemented.

6.5 SALE OF SHARES

As shares in Travellers Choice are not listed on any stock exchange, there is not a liquid market for the shares.

Shares can be repurchased in accordance with S257 of the Corporations Act 2001 providing approval of the Company is received at the General Meeting.

Members have the ability to sell their shares to an existing member. To facilitate this, the Company will maintain a register of the shares that any member wishes to make available for sale, and will inform any prospective purchaser who expresses an interest. However, the Company is legally constrained from soliciting for purchasers on behalf of sellers or otherwise making a market for the shares.

7.0 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited Financial Statements on the following pages are those as at 30 June 2025. See Appendix A.

8.0 CONSENTS

Each of the Directors of Travellers Choice Limited has given and has not withdrawn before the date of this OIS their consent to the issue of this OIS and to its lodgement with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

The auditor of Travellers Choice Limited has given and has not withdrawn before the date of this OIS his consent to the inclusion in this OIS of his report on the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The legal advisor to Travellers Choice has given and has not withdrawn its consent to be named in this OIS.

9.0 APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	NOTE	2025	2024
Revenue	2	4,384,265	5,199,134
Other revenues	2	2,104,418	1,871,581
Annual conference		(544,896)	(542,889)
Bad debt	8	-	(6,962)
Computer expenses		(197,289)	(111,168)
Consultancy fees		(192,278)	(107,481)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	(81,338)	(78,048)
Director fees		(138,103)	(112,894)
Fees (Corp/ATIA/BSP)		(156,372)	(110,077)
Insurance expense		(23,704)	(17,281)
Marketing costs		(454,596)	(557,740)
Member overrides		(101,019)	(451,982)
Rent	3	(3,700)	(4,018)
Salaries & wages		(1,753,183)	(1,335,011)
Ticketing fee		(277,444)	(192,456)
Other expenses from ordinary activities	3	(555,396)	(256,133)
Profit before income tax		2,009,365	3,186,575
Income tax (expense)/ credit	4	(52,010)	259,519
Profit for the year		1,957,355	3,446,094
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit of	or loss		
Foreign currency translation		-	11,074
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of ta	×	-	11,074
Total comprehensive income attributable to member the Company	ers of	1,957,355	3,457,168

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	NOTE	2025	2024
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,324,758	2,070,404
Trade and other receivables	8	73,027	934,897
Other assets	9	3,168,919	2,206,821
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		4,566,704	5,212,122
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	63,380	75,241
Right of Use Asset	11	56,327	112,653
Financial assets	12	138,000	138,000
Deferred tax assets	14	330,979	137,226
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		588,686	463,120
TOTAL ASSETS		5,155,390	5,675,242
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	506,800	453,967
Current tax liabilities	14	300,800	433,907
Provisions	15	186,269	172,423
Lease Liabilities	16	18,462	51,465
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	10		
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	711,531	677,855
Provisions	15	15,814	18,215
Lease Liabilities	16		64,523
Deferred tax liabilities	14	40,166 845,204	599,441
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	14	901,184	682,179
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	1,612,715	1,360,034
NET ASSETS	-		
NET ASSETS	-	3,542,675	4,315,208
EQUITY			
Issued ordinary share capital	17	347,320	324,295
Retained earnings		3,110,137	3,905,695
FVTOCI reserve		85,218	85,218
TOTAL EQUITY		3,542,675	4,315,208

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	ISSUED ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL	FVTOCI* RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023	367,265	74,144	1,959,435	2,400,844
Profit for the year	-	-	3,446,094	3,446,094
Shares issued during the year	7,120	-	-	7,120
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation	-	11,074	-	11,074
Total comprehensive loss for the year	7,120	11,074	3,446,094	3,464,288
Dividends and rebates paid	-	-	(1,499,834)	(1,499,834)
Repurchase of shares	(50,090)	-	-	(50,090)
Balance at 30 June 2024	324,295	85,218	3,905,695	4,315,208
Profit for the year	-	-	1,957,355	1,957,355
Shares issued during the year	23,025	-	-	23,025
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	23,025	-	1,957,355	1,980,380
Dividends and rebates paid	-	-	(2,752,913)	(2,752,913)
Repurchase of shares	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	347,320	85,218	3,110,137	3,542,675

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

*: FVTOCI: fair value through other comprehensive income

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	NOTE	2025	2024
	·	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers and government		6,451,217	6,178,708
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,407,808)	(3,964,105)
Interest received		27,155	29,860
Income tax paid		-	(19,124)
Net cash provided by operating activities	21	2,070,564	2,225,339
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(13,151)	(87,786)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	20,000
Repayments of investments		-	89,765
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(13,151)	21,979
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(73,171)	(69,414)
Dividends and rebates paid		(2,752,913)	(1,499,834)
Repurchase of shares		(2,732,313)	(50,090)
Proceeds on issuance of shares		23.025	7,120
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,803,059)	(1,612,218)
The cash asea in maneing detivities		(2,000,000)	(1,012,210)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(745,646)	635,100
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,070,404	1,435,304
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	1,324,758	2,070,404

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 20245

The financial statements and notes represent those of Travellers Choice Limited.

Travellers Choice Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the 22nd September 2025 by the Directors of Travellers Choice Limited.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar unless stated otherwise.

Accounting Policies

a. Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
 - (i) is not a business combination; and
 - (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

a. Income Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the entity in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Reduction in Corporate Tax

The corporate tax rate for eligible companies will reduce from 30% to 25% by 30 June 2022 providing certain turnover thresholds and other criteria are met. Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the reporting date are required to be measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply in the future income year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

b. 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 (ie 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 entity 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).

b. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

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 entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, 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.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate	
Furniture & Office Equipment	40%	
Vehicles	25%	

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

d. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

e. 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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

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

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

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

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

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

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

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

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

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability. If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value (if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset) and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with AASB 9.3.25.3; and
- the amount initially recognised less the accumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

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

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

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

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

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

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

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

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

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

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading and not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Company made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

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

Derecognition

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into various derivative financial instruments (ie foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps) to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks.

Derivative financial instruments are initially and subsequently measured at fair value. All gains and losses subsequent to the initial recognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company identifies the appropriate risks to be managed by documenting the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with risk management objectives and the strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions.

The Company documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. That is, whether the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effective requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedged ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the company uses to hedge the quantity of hedged item.

When the hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedging ratio requirement, the Company rebalances the hedge so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

Discontinuation of hedge is not voluntary and is only permitted if:

- the risk management objective has changed;
- there is no longer an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument; or
- the credit risk is dominating the hedge relationship.

Qualifying items

Each eligible hedged item must be reliably measurable and will only be designated as a hedge item if it is made with a party which is not part of the Company and is from one of the following categories:

- a recognised asset or liability (financial or non-financial);
- an unrecognised firm commitment (binding agreement with specified quantity, price and dates); or
- a highly probable forecast transaction.

Fair value hedges

At each reporting date, except when the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the carrying amount of the qualifying hedge instruments will be adjusted for the fair value change and the attributable change is recognised in profit and loss, at the same line as the hedged item.

When the hedged item is an equity instrument designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the hedging gain or loss remains in other comprehensive income to match the hedging instrument.

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument is not recognised directly in profit or loss, but to the extent the hedging relationship is effective, it is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading Cash Flow Hedging Reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion (balancing figure) is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting on cash flow hedge instruments is discontinued prospectively when the hedge relationship no longer meets the qualifying criteria. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve that are related to the discontinued hedging instrument will immediately be reclassified to profit or loss.

Preference shares

Preferred share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable or redeemable only at the discretion of the Parent Entity, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity upon declaration by the Directors. Preferred share capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a set date or at the option of the shareholders, or where the dividends are mandatory. Dividends thereon are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss.

Compound financial instruments

Compound instruments (convertible preference shares) issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the arrangements. An option that is convertible and that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments will be classified as equity.

The fair value of the liability component is estimated on date of issue. This is done by using the prevailing market interest rate of the same kind of instrument. This amount is recognised using the effective interest method as a liability at amortised cost until conversion or the end of life of the instrument.

The equity portion is calculated by deducting the liability amount from the fair value of the instrument as a whole. The equity portion is not remeasured after initial recognition. Equity will remain as such until the option is exercised. When the option is exercised a corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the option lapses without the option being exercised the balance in equity will be recognised in profit or loss.

Costs of the transaction of the issue of convertible instruments are proportionally allocated to the equity and liability. Transaction costs in regards to the liability are included in the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over its life using the effective interest method. Transaction cost in equity is directly recognised in equity.

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 amounts 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.

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

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

- the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company 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 Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

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

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

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

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For a financial asset that is considered credit-impaired (not on acquisition or origination), the Company measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- a lender granting to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- high probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Company assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and accordingly it can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Company applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower:
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term;
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but not necessarily
 will, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a risk of default lower than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are 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.

f. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

g. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee entitlements arising from services rendered by employees up to balance date. These entitlements include wages and salaries, annual leave, and long service leave. Employee entitlements have been measured at the current values of leave owing to the respective employee, plus related on-costs. The calculation has been made for all employees from the date of commencement and the liability is classified as current for all employees who have completed seven years of continuous service at the reporting date.

g. Employee Benefits (cont.)

Employees are entitled to take that balance as leave in the current financial year and / or have it paid out to them if they cease employment with the Company.

The Company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

h. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

j. Revenue and Other Income

The principal activities of the Company are those of acting as an agent for tour, travel and accommodation suppliers for which the Company earns service revenue, predominantly in the form of commissions. Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, agent commissions and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's primary activities.

The Company's key revenue streams are outlined below:

(i) Commissions

Commissions consist of at source commissions across the Company's businesses and override commissions for performance of volume-based sales targets with specific airline and leisure partners. The Company acts in the capacity of an agent rather than principal with the facilitation of tour, travel and accommodation services as the Company's customer is a travel agent or supplier. As a result, commission revenue is recognised as the net amount of commission received or receivable by the Company. The revenue policy for the various types of commissions across the Company is outlined below:

At source commissions - retail and travel management businesses

The Company's retail and travel management businesses receive at source commission from suppliers for the arrangement of travel, tours and travel related products. Revenue is recognised at the point of time when tickets, itineraries or travel documents are issued (ticketed date) as this is when the performance obligation is met to the travel agent or supplier.

Other types of at source commissions

The Company also receives commissions from sales of travel related products such as insurance, foreign currency purchasing services and incentives from suppliers. These commissions are recognised as revenue at a point of time on an accrual basis when the performance obligation is met and the amount can be reliably measured.

j. Revenue and Other Income (cont.)

Override commission revenue

The Company receives volume-based override commissions from airline and leisure partners across the air, land and cruise travel products sold.

The override commission revenue is recognised over a period of time using a tiered earning rate, based on eligible departed travel sales (for air and cruise) or on commencement of hotel stay (for land), for the contracted period as performance obligations involving target tier volumes are met with the suppliers over the life of the contract based on the departure date of the traveller. Each supplier has separate contractual agreements with the company and the contractual rates, performance tiers and contract periods vary accordingly.

Override commission is calculated for the contract period, based on the value of eligible travel during the period at the expected contracted applicable override rates. Eligible travel for the financial year is calculated based on detailed booking information and is reviewed by management considering current and historical booking trends. To estimate the appropriate override rate to use in the calculation of the estimated override commission, the expected eligible travel sales for the contract period are estimated (based on actual sales, forecast bookings and historical trends) and compared to the contractual performance tiers.

(ii) Transaction and service fees

The Company's travel management business charge customers a transaction fee when travel arrangements are booked through either the Company's online system or using a travel management consultant. Transaction fees are levied in accordance with their contractually agreed rates for the type of product booked. Transaction and service fees are recognised as revenue at the point of time when tickets are issued (ticketed date) as this is when the performance obligation is met to the consumer for the booking of travel arrangements and revenue can be measured reliably. Where amendments occur after the initial transaction, these are treated separately and additional transaction fees may be incurred.

(iii) Marketing related activities

The Company receives contributions from suppliers to compensate for the costs incurred in relation to the production of brochures, in relation to marketing campaigns and activities, and for travel conferences organised by the Company. Revenue is recognised at a point of time when the marketing related activity is undertaken as the performance obligation to the supplier has been met.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

A receivable will be recognised when they are rendered. The Company's right to consideration is deemed unconditional at this time as only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. There is no significant financing component because sales are made within a credit term of 30 to 45 days.

k. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

I. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

m. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from financing and investing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

n. Comparative Figures

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

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

o. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

(ii) Provision for impairment of receivables

Included in trade receivables at the end of the reporting period are receivables amounting to \$4,251 (2024: \$24,878) that have been outstanding for over more than 90 days.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company maintain a convertible debenture with a carrying amount at the end of the reporting period of \$138,000 (2024: \$138,000). Other than the decline in foreign currency translation, no impairment has been recognised in respect of this investment.

o. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements(cont.)

(iv) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the Company expects that all its employees would use all their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the Directors consider that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

p. New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

No new accounting standard has a material effect on the financial statements.

q. New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

 AASB 2020-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The Company adopted AASB 2020-1 which amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It also clarifies the meaning of "settlement of a liability".

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

 AASB 2022-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The Company adopted AASB 2022-6 which amends AASB 101 to improve the information an entity provides in its financial statements about liabilities from loan arrangements for which the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period is subject to the entity complying with conditions specified in the loan arrangement.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

The Company has adopted all amendments required for the year ended 30 June 2025. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

		NOTE	2025	2024
Rev	enue		\$	\$
Sale	es revenue:			
-	Sale of services and commission		4,384,265	5,199,134
Oth	er revenue:			
-	Annual conference		743,668	649,738
-	BAC wage subsidy		-	1,500
-	Insurance commission		432,883	501,253
-	Interest received	2a	27,155	29,860
-	Marketing revenue		334,048	248,834
-	Marketing subscriptions		-	83,192
-	Membership fees		559,923	348,199
-	Other income		6,741	9,005
			2,104,418	1,871,581
Tota	al revenue		6,488,683	7,070,715
a.	Interest revenue from:			
	- banks		27,155	29,860
			27,155	29,860

NOTE 3 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following expenses:

	202	5 2024
Expenses		\$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(25,012	(19,600)
Amortisation of intangible assets		- (2,121)
Depreciation of right of use asset	(56,326	(56,327)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(81,338	(78,048)
Accounting fees	(57,923	(53,387)
Fringe benefits tax	(12,133	(8,293)
Operating lease interest	(15,811	(16,422)
Legal fees	(4,074	-
Telephone and fax	(34,482	(41,788)
Others	(430,973	(136,243)
Other expenses from ordinary activities	(555,396	(256,133)
Rental expense on operating leases	(3,700	(4,018)

NOTE 4 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

		NOTE	2025	2024
a.	The components of tax expense comprise:	2	\$	\$
	- current tax expense		-	-
	- over-provision for income tax in prior years		-	(371,709)
	- deferred tax expense expense	14	52,010	112,190
			52,010	(259,519)
b.	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to income tax as follows:			
	Prima facie tax payable on profit/ (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax at 25% (2024: 25%)		502,341	796,644
	Tax effect of:			
	- Non-deductable income and expenses		706,183	588,171
	- Deductible income and expenses		(1,208,524)	(1,384,815)
	- Over-provision for income tax in prior year		-	(371,709)
	- Deferred tax asset/liability brought to account		52,010	112,190
	Income tax attributable to company		52,010	(259,519)
	The applicable income tax rate is the Australian federal tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%) applicable to Australian resident companies.			
	Weighted average effective tax rates are:		3%	8%

NOTE 5 DIVIDENDS

Dividends recognised as distributions and paid during the period

Declared and paid 6% unfranked ordinary dividend of 30 cents (2024: \$0.30) per share franked at the tax rate of 0% (2024: 0%)

Per share dividends amount paid during the year.

2024	2025
\$	\$
22,036	19,230
22,036	19,230
_	

NOTE 6 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Remuneration of the auditor is as follows:

- Auditing and preparation of the financial statements
- Auditing of other information

2025	2024
\$	\$
23,470	21,200
1,000	1,000
24,470	22,200

NOTE 7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	NOTE	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand		1,303,884	1,040,867
Short-term deposits		20,874	1,029,537
	23	1,324,758	2,070,404

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 4.20% (2024: 4.65%); these deposits have an average maturity of 7 months (2024: one year).

Cash and cash equivalents balance as shown in the statement of financial position can be reconciled to that shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

Per the statement of financial position

Less bank overdraft

Per the statement of cash flows

1,324,758 2,070,	404
-	-
1,324,758 2,070	0,40

NOTE 8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

CURRENT	
Trade receivables	
Provision for impairment of doubtful receivables	
Other receivables:	
Total current trade and other receivables	

2024	2025
\$	\$
941,859	73,027
(6,962)	-
934,897	73,027
111 -	-
934,897	73,027

Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 8. The main sources of credit risk to the Company are considered to relate to the classes of assets described as "trade and other receivables".

The following table details the Company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

	GROSS	PAST	PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED (DAYS OVERDUE)			
	AMOUNT	DUE AND IMPAIRED	DUE AND		>60	NOT PAST
2025	\$	\$	\$	31-60 \$	\$	DUE \$
Trade and term receivables	73,027	-	1,007	33,363	4,251	34,406
Total	73,027	-	1,007	33,363	4,251	34,406
2024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and term receivables	941,859	6,962	886,012	4,944	19,724	24,217
Total	941,859	6,962	886,012	4,944	19,724	24,217

The Company does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated and would otherwise be past due or impaired.

NOTE 8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

			\$
a.	Financial assets classified as trade and other receivables		
	Trade and other receivables:		
	- Total current		73,027
	Total financial assets classified as trade and other receivables	23	73,027

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held over trade and other receivables.

NOTE 9 OTHER ASSETS

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	301,943	212,084
Accrued income	2,866,976	1,994,737
	3,168,919	2,206,821

NOTE

2025

2024

934,897

934,897

NOTE 10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
At cost	225,652	212,501
Accumulated depreciation	(162,272)	(137,260)
Total plant and equipment	63,380	75,241

Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

NOTE 10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	FURNITURE & OFFICE EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	TOTAL	
	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 01 July 2023	5,401	8,778	14,179	
Additions	21,845	65,941	87,786	
Disposal		(7,124)	(7,124)	
Depreciation expense	(14,240)	(5,360)	(19,600)	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	13,006	62,235	75,241	
Additions	13,151	-	13,151	
Depreciation expense	(8,015)	(16,997)	(25,012)	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	18,142	45,238	63,380	

NOTE 11 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The Company's lease portfolio includes buildings.	2025	2024
	\$	\$
i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet		
Right of use assets		
Leased building	168,980	168,980
Accumulated depreciation	(112,653)	(56,327)
	56,327	112,653
Movement in carrying amounts:		
Leased buildings:		
Opening net carrying amount	112,653	168,980
Depreciation expense	(56,326)	(56,327)
Net carrying amount	56,327	112,653
ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	56,326	56,327
Interest expense on lease liabilities	15,811	16,422

NOTE 12 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income

NOTE	2025	2024
	\$	\$
	138,000	213,000
23	138,000	138,000

NOTE 13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		NOTE	2025	2024
			\$	\$
CUR	RENT			
Uns	ecured liabilities:			
Trac	de payables		38,463	41,187
Acc	rued expense		357,157	289,598
Prep	paid income		68,720	68,662
Oth	er payables		41,170	34,599
Cred	dit card payables		1,290	19,921
Tota	al trade and other payables	13a	506,800	453,967
a.	Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables			
	Trade and other payables:			
	Total current		506,800	453,967
	Total non-current		-	-
			506,800	453,967
	Add/ (less): GST refundable/ (payable)		18,923	206
	Less: PAYG withholding payable		(31,158)	(29,059)
	Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	23	494,565	425,114

The average credit period on trade and other payables (excluding GST payable or refundable) is 7 to 30 days. No interest is payable on outstanding payables during this period.

NOTE 14 TAX BALANCES

Current liabilities

Income tax payable

Non-current assets

Deferred tax assets

Non-current liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities

2024	2025
\$	\$
-	-
137,226	330,979
599,441	845,204

	Balance as at 30 June 2025	(Charged)/ Credited to Income	(Charged) / Credited to Equity	Balance as at 30 June 2024	(Charged) / Credited to Income	(Charged) / Credited to Equity	Balance as at 1 July 2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025 at % (2024: 25%) Note 1a							
Deferred tax assets							
Provision for employee benefits	52,801	5,141	-	47,660	4,303	-	43,357
Prepaid income	17,180	14	-	17,166	5,862	-	11,304
Accrued expenses	89,289	16,889	-	72,400	(24,667)	-	97,067
Carried forward tax losses	171,709	171,709	-	-	-	-	-
	330,979	193,753	-	137,226	(14,502)	-	151,728
Deferred tax liabilities							
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(9,536)	(5,238)	-	(4,298)	(223)	-	(4,075)
Prepayments	(75,486)	(22,465)	-	(53,021)	(13,725)	-	(39,296)
Accrued income	(716,744)	(218,060)	-	(498,684)	(83,740)	-	(414,944)
Financial assets	(43,438)	-	-	(43,438)	-	(3,691)	(39,747)
	(845,204)	(245,763)	-	(599,441)	(97,688)	(3,691)	(498,062)
Net amount	(514,225)	(52,010)	-	(462,215)	(112,190)	(3,691)	(346,334)

NOTE 15 PROVISIONS

Analysis of provisions

Opening balance at 01 July 2024
Amount provided during the year
Amounts used
Balance at 30 June 2025

TOTAL PROVISIONS	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
\$	\$	
190,638	190,638	
204,140	204,140	
(192,695)	(192,695)	
202,083	202,083	

CURRENT Annual leave Long service leave

NON-CURRENT				
Long service leave				

Total provisions

2024	2025
\$	\$
77,982	76,869
94,441	109,400
172,423	186,269
18,215	15,814
18,215	15,814
190,638	202,083

2025

40,166

58,628

\$ 18,462

Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

NOTE 16 LEASE LIABILITIES

	\$	
Current	18	
Non-current	18	
Total lease liabilities	17, 23	

2024

51,465

64,523

115,988

NOTE 17 ISSUED CAPITAL

69,464 (2024: 64,859) fully paid ordinary shares

Total share capital

The Company has authorised share capital amounting to 2,005,268 ordinary shares of no par value.

2025 2	024
\$	\$
347,320 324	,295
347,320 324	,295

		2025	2024
a.	Movements in issued capital	No.	No.
	Fully paid ordinary shares:		
	At the beginning of the reporting period	64,859	73,453
	Shares issued during the year	4,605	1,424
	Share buyback during the year	-	(10,018)
	At the end of the reporting period	69,464	64,859

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

b. Capital management

Management controls the capital of the Company in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate return and to ensure that the Company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Company's debt and capital include ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Company's capital by assessing the Company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in the capital structure or the objectives, policies, processes and strategy adopted by management to manage the capital of the Company from the previous year.

The capital structure at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 is as follows:

	NOTE	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Trade and other payables	13	506,800	453,967
Lease liabilities	16	58,628	115,988
Less cash and cash equivalents	7	(1,324,758)	(2,070,404)
Net debt		-	-
Total equity		3,542,675	4,315,208
Total capital		3,542,675	4,315,208
Gearing ratio		0%	0%

NOTE 18 CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for recognised in the financial statements as lease liabilities under AASB 16.

D = 1 - -	- minimum	1	
Pavania	- rrnirnirrni irrn	10250	navmenie:

- not later than 12 months
- between 12 months and five years
- later than five years

Total operating lease payables

2024	2025
\$	\$
51,465	8,462
64,523	40,166
11/1/-	-
115,988	58,628

The Company has entered into a commercial agreement with Wittenoom Pty Ltd for the lease of approximately 180 square metres of office space on the first floor of 74 Wittenoom Street, East Perth, Western Australia, 6004.

The lease is extended for a three-year period up to 30 June 2026.

NOTE 20 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Company has no contingent assets and liabilities for the year ended 30 June 2025.

NOTE 21 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 21 CASHFLOW INFORMATION

a.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with profit for the year		
Profit after income tax	1,957,355	3,446,094
Non-cash flows items:		
- Depreciation and amortisation	81,338	78,048
- Interest from lease liability	15,811	16,422
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(12,876)
- Deferred tax effect on FVTOCI reserve	-	(3,691)
- Bad debt expense	-	6,962
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	861,870	(537,756)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(962,098)	(389,858)
- (increase)/decrease in deferred tax asset	(193,753)	14,502
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	43,712	(120,263)
- increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	-	(390,833)
- increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	245,763	101,379
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	20,566	17,209
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,070,564	2,225,339

NOTE 22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's main related parties are as follows:

- a. Entities that exercise control over the Company None.
- b. Entities that are subject to common control outside the Company
- c. Controlled entities

None.

d. Key management personnel of the Company

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity, is considered key management personnel.

- e. Entities for which the Company acts as the responsible entity None.
- f. Other related parties of the Company

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

NOTE 22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Transactions and outstanding balances with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties (ie at arm's length) unless the terms and conditions disclosed below state otherwise.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	NOTE	2025	2024
(i) Key management personnel		\$	\$
Key management personnel compensation:			
Short-term employee benefits		346,938	349,739
Post-employment benefits		39,898	35,171
Other long-term benefits		42,766	37,279
		429,602	422,189

Remuneration of Directors and Executives

	CASH S AND I		SUPERAN BENE		TO: REMUNE	
Name	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ben Apsey	9,658	-	1,111	-	10,769	-
Trent Bartlett	34,317	30,000	2,221	-	36,538	30,000
Mark Brady	18,247	15,730	2,099	1,730	20,346	17,460
Naome Burdon	9,658	-	1,111	-	10,769	-
Greg Close	17,274	15,232	1,987	1,676	19,261	16,908
Phil Dalley	7,865	15,730	904	1,730	8,769	17,460
Trinity Hastwell	7,616	15,232	876	1,676	8,492	16,908
Jacqueline Wilson-Smith	20,769	20,000	2,388	2,200	23,157	22,200
Christian Hunter	255,849	237,815	29,423	26,159	285,272	263,974
	381,253	349,739	42,120	35,171	423,373	384,910

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, bank loans and overdrafts.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as detailed in the accounting policies, are as follows:

	NOTE	2025	2024
Financial assets		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,324,758	2,070,404
Trade and other receivables	8	73,027	934,897
Financial assets	12	138,000	138,000
Total financial assets		1,535,785	3,143,301
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
Trade and other payables	13a	494,565	425,114
Lease liabilities	16	58,628	115,988
Total financial liabilities		553,193	541,102

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Senior executives meet on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk.

a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company. The Company's objective in managing credit risk is to minimise the credit losses incurred, mainly on trade and other receivables and loans. There is no significant credit risk exposure on available-forsale financial assets and held-to-maturity investments.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Depending on the division within the Company, credit terms are generally 14 to 30 days from the date of invoice.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound. Where the Company is unable to ascertain a satisfactory credit risk profile in relation to a customer or counterparty, the risk may be further managed through title retention clauses over goods or obtaining security by way of personal or commercial guarantees over assets of sufficient value which can be claimed against in the event of any default.

NOTE 24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 8.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 8.

All cash and cash equivalents are held with large reputable financial institutions within Australia and therefore credit risk is considered minimal.

2024	2025
\$	\$
2,070,404	1,324,758

Cash and cash equivalents:

AA-rated

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company is not currently exposed to any significant liquidity risk on the basis that the realisable value of financial assets is significantly greater than the financial liabilities due for settlement. The Company manages its liquidity risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- using derivatives that are only traded in highly liquid markets;
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. Bank overdrafts have been deducted in the analysis as management does not consider that there is any material risk that the bank will terminate such facilities. The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year-end could become repayable within 12 months. The Company does not hold any derivative financial liabilities directly.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

		WITH YE.		1 TO 5	YEARS	OVE YE		тот	ΓAL
	NOTE	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities due									
Trade and other payables	13a	495	425	-	-	-	-	495	425
Lease liabilities	16	18	51	40	65	-	-	58	116
Total contractual outflows		513	476	40	65	-	-	553	541
Less bank overdrafts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Total expected outflows		513	476	40	65	-	-	553	541
Financial assets realisable									
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,325	2,070	-	-	-	-	1,325	2,070
Trade and other receivables	8	73	935	-	-	-	-	73	935
Financial assets	12	138	138	-	-	-	-	138	138
Total anticipated inflows		1,536	3,143	-	-	-	-	1,536	3,143
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments		1,023	2,667	(40)	(65)	-	-	983	2,602

c. Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect either the future cash flows (in the case of variable interest instruments) or the fair value financial instruments (in the case of fixed rate instruments).

Interest rate risk is managed using a mix of fixed and floating rate instruments. At 30 June 2025, the Company had no interest-bearing financial liabilities and approximately 1.5% of group interestbearing financial assets have fixed interest rates. It is the Company's policy to keep interest-bearing financial assets with fixed interest rates between 0.5% and 20%.

The Company also manages interest rate risk by ensuring that, whenever possible, payables are paid within any pre-agreed credit terms.

The weighted average interest rates of the Company's interest-bearing financial assets are as follows:

	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4.20%	4.65%

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

ii. Other price risk

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices largely due to demand and supply factors (other than those arising from interest rate risk) for securities. The Company's exposure to other price risk arises mainly from available-for-sale financial assets. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographical locations.

The Company is not exposed to any other price risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact of how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	PROFIT	EQUITY
Year ended 30 June 2025	\$	\$
+/- 2% in interest rates (interest income)	12,900	12,900
Year ended 30 June 2024		
+/- 2% in interest rates (interest income)	12,500	12,500

There have been no changes in any of the assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

Fair Values

Fair value estimation

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

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Differences between fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the Company. Most of these instruments which are carried at amortised cost (ie trade receivables, loan liabilities) are to be held until maturity and therefore the net fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the Company.

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

	NOTE	CARRYIN	G VALUE	FAIR \	/ALUE
	NOTE	2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	7	1,324,758	2,070,404	1,324,758	2,070,404
Trade and other receivables (i)	8	73,027	934,897	73,027	934,897
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000
Total financial assets		1,535,785	3,143,301	1,535,785	3,143,301
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables (i)	13	494,565	425,114	494,565	425,114
Lease liabilities	16	58,628	115,988	58,628	115,988
Total financial liabilities		553,193	541,102	553,193	541,102

⁽i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments whose carrying amounts approximate their fair values. Trade and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision of annual leave and deferred revenue, which are outside the scope of AASB 9.

NOTE 24 FVTOCI RESERVE

	2025	2024
Financial assets reserve	\$	\$
Foreign currency translation		
Opening balance	17,654	6,580
Addition	-	14,765
Less: tax effect	-	(3,691)
Net carrying amount	17,654	17,654
Unrealised gain on interest		
Opening balance	67,564	67,564
Addition	-	-
Less: tax effect	-	_
Net carrying amount	67,564	67,564
FVTOCI reserve	85,218	85,218

Foreign currency translation

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

NOTE 25 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Travellers Choice Limited Level 1, 74 Wittenoom Street East Perth WA 6004

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Travellers Choice Limited, the Directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 40 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- 2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Trent Bartlett Director

Dated this 22nd day of September 2025

Santtos

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRAVELLERS CHOICE LIMITED ACN 121 496 900

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Travellers Choice Limited (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

- a. the accompanying financial report of Travellers Choice Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Basis for Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the Directors of Travellers Choice Limited, 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.

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 included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company'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 Company'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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

AMW AUDIT

Chartered Accountants

AMW Audit

Address: Unit 8, 210 Winton Road, Joondalup, Western Australia

MARTIN SHONE

Principal & Registered Company Auditor

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 23rd day of September 2025

10.0 APPENDIX B

SHARE APPLICATION FORM

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

To the Directors of Traveller	rs Choice Limited		
I / We hereby request that you allo The minimum purchase requiremen		hares of \$5.00 each in the above named	company.
I / We accept the shares, that may you to place that / these name(s) of		named on my / our ASIC / ATAS certificant npany respect of these shares.	ate, and authorise
I / We agree to be bound by the Co	onstitution of the Compar	ny.	
Signature of all Directors / Partner	s required		
1	2		
3	4.		
Entity to which shares will be issue Travel agency accredited entity (le		TAS certificate)	
Nominated Director / Partner(s) co	ontact for share related co	ommunication	
Director's / Partner's name		Business name	
Business address			
Contact numbers			
Business	Home	Other	
()	()		
Date of Share Application			





TRAVELLERS CHOICE LIMITED

Suite 1, Level 1, 74 Wittenoom Street East Perth WA 6004

Tel: +61 08 9223 6500

Email: admin@travellerschoice.com.au

 $\textbf{Website:} \ www.travellerschoice.com.au \ | \ www.travelagentschoice.com.au$

ATIA Accreditation No. A10430