

Real Estate Investar Group Limited

Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial information are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

General Information

The financial information covers Real Estate Investar Group Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of Real Estate Investar Group Limited and the entities it controlled. The financial information is presented in Australian dollars, which is Real Estate Investar Group Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Basis of Preparation

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

Basis of Consolidation

This financial information presents the results of the consolidated entity only.

The consolidated financial information incorporates the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Real Estate Investar Group Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at balance date and the results of all subsidiaries for the period then ended. Real Estate Investar Group Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial information as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the group has control. The group has control over an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to use its power to affect those returns. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and is recognised on a straight line basis over the period which the services are provided to the customer.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets offset against the cost of the asset. Refundable research and development incentives are accounted for as government grants.

Income Tax

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial information, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised as an asset on the basis that it is not expected that sufficient taxable income will be generated within the following twelve months to utilise the losses or to offset the temporary differences. At the point where there is certainty that sufficient taxable income will be generated to utilise the losses and to offset the temporary differences, the deferred tax asset will be re-recognised as an asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax balances relating to amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income and equity are also recognised directly in other comprehensive income and equity, respectively.

Impairment

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-

generating unit.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost, including costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, less depreciation and any impairments.

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

- Office equipment	3 years
- Computer equipment	3-6 years
- Leasehold Improvements	3 years

Intangible Assets

Website

Costs incurred in acquiring and developing the website that will contribute to future financial period benefits through revenue recognition and/or cost reduction are capitalised to intangible assets. These intangible assets have finite lives and are subject to amortisation on a straight line basis over 5 years.

Costs incurred on development, relating to the design and testing of new or improved services, are recognised as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will, after considering its commercial and technical feasibility, be completed and generate future economic benefits and its costs can be measured reliably. The expenditure capitalised comprises all directly attributable costs, including cost of materials, services, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Other development expenditure that does not meet this criteria are expensed as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as an intangible asset and are amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the year end and which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and typically have 30 day payment terms.

Borrowings

Convertible notes can be settled, at the option of the noteholder, by making a cash payment to the noteholder or by the issue of shares. The liability and embedded derivative components of the convertible note are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss at the end of each reporting period.

Leases

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement, so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Finance Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the Group are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. The interest expense is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease and is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the Group will obtain ownership of the asset, or over the term of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Operating Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Employee Benefits

Wages and Salaries, Annual Leave and Sick Leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are recognised in other liabilities in respect of employees' services rendered up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when leave is taken and measured at the actual rates paid or payable.

Long Service Leave

Liabilities for long service leave are recognised as part of the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present

value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future salaries and wages levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using national government bond rates at the end of the reporting period with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Regardless of when settlement is expected to occur, liabilities for long service leave are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Issued Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

IPO costs are capitalised against the equity raised. IPO costs are capitalised based on the proportion of the new shares issued and the proportion of existing shares. The proportion of costs related to existing shares are expensed.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

Foreign currency translation

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is Real Estate Investar Group Limited's functional and presentational currency

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rate at the date of the transaction, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity. The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year. The weighted average number of issued shares outstanding during the financial year does not include shares issued as part of the Employee Share Loan Plan that are treated as in-substance options.

Diluted earnings per share

Earnings used to calculate diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the basic earnings by the after-tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares. The weighted average number of shares used is adjusted for the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. The calculation of diluted earnings per share does not assume the conversion of potential ordinary shares that have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share.