

# OMG Group Limited (formerly known as Forbidden Foods Limited)

## Appendix 4E

### Annual report

Lodged with the ASX under Listing Rule 4.3A

#### 1. Company details

Name of entity: OMG Group Limited  
ABN: 82 616 507 334  
Reporting period: For the year ended 30 June 2025  
Previous period: For the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 2. Results for announcement to the market

Year ended 30 June	Movement	%	\$
Revenue from ordinary activities	Up	63.3% to	\$4,126,920
Loss after income tax for the year attributable to the owners of Forbidden Foods Limited	Up	18.2% to	\$1,902,443
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Forbidden Foods Limited	Up	18.3% to	\$1,905,398

#### 3. Net tangible assets

	2025 Cents	2024 Cents
Net tangible asset backing per share	(0.04)	(0.28)

Comparatives have not been restated for the changes in issued capital that occurred during the year.

#### 4. Loss per share

	2025 Cents	2024 Cents
Basic loss per share	(0.28)	(1.20)
Diluted loss per share	(0.28)	(1.20)

#### 5. Entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period

On September 26 2024, OMG Group Limited (formerly known as Forbidden Foods Limited), acquired 100% of the capital of Good Oats Pty Ltd (trading as Oat Milk Goodness).

#### 6. Dividends

##### Current period

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

# OMG Group Limited (formerly known as Forbidden Foods Limited)

## Appendix 4E

### Annual report

#### Previous period

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the previous financial period.

#### 7. Dividend reinvestment plans

Not applicable.

#### 8. Details of associates and joint venture entities

Not applicable.

#### 9. Foreign entities

The results for Forbidden Foods Inc and Forbidden Foods LLC, have been complied using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

#### 10. Audit qualification or review

This report should be read in conjunction with the annual report.

#### 11. Attachments

The Annual Report of Forbidden Foods Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025 is attached.

#### 12. Signed

On behalf of the directors



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Alex Aleksic  
Managing Director and CEO

29 August 2025  
Melbourne



# OMG Group Limited (formerly known as Forbidden Foods Limited)

ACN: 616 507 334

Consolidated financial report – 30 June 2025

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# Chairman's letter

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board, it is my pleasure to present OMG Group Limited's Consolidated Financial Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 ('FY2025').

While only joining the Company officially at the end of September 2024, I am delighted to be able to report on another exciting and transformational year for OMG Group. The Company delivered a number of value-accretive milestones and considerably increased sales, reflecting a strong commitment to growth from the executive team. Given the robust framework which has been created, we anticipate that momentum will continue well into FY2026 and beyond.

With a consolidated new management group, led by Managing Director and CEO, Mr Alex Aleksic and small team, the Group has evolved into a multi-channel FMCG business, poised to unlock significant value in the years to come.

The acquisition of Good Oats Pty Limited (trading as Oat Milk Goodness), during FY2025, significantly boosted the near-term cashflow of the Group and has helped diversify its 'Better For You' portfolio of brands to service a wider customer base through the FMCG channel.

During FY2025, the Board and management continued its strategic focus on streamlining and minimising the cost base, whilst successfully integrating Oat Milk Goodness and continuing top line sales growth across the Blue Dinosaur healthy snacking range.

In presenting this Financial Report, it is pleasing to confirm that these operational priorities were highlighted in strong top line growth, starting with the Groups' revenue which has increased to \$4.13 million, a 63.3% increase on FY2024. Further, we are witnessing an increase in gross margin, a 12.3% increase to 40.2% when compared to the prior corresponding period – marking the highest ever in the Company's history.

Looking ahead to the new financial year, OMG Group has laid an exceptionally strong foundation. Record monthly net sales in June 2025 of \$602,000 allowed for Q4 FY2025 net sales to grow to the highest ever quarterly sales ever reported at \$1.32 million, a 100% increase over the previous June quarter. During H2 FY2025, a 125% increase over H2 FY2024 to \$2.40 million was achieved. Further to this and more pleasing is that net operating cashflow during the month of June 2025 was \$242,000.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the new management team and thank our shareholders for their continued support, while we continue to transform and strive to be a market leader in the FMCG channel.

Thank you,



Daniel Rootes  
Non-Executive Chairman

# Directors' report

Continued

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of OMG Group Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2025. Throughout the report, the consolidated entity is referred to as the 'Group', the 'Company' or 'OMG Group'.

## Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year was operating a premium food and milk beverage company, focusing on the health and wellness markets.

## Directors

The following persons were directors of OMG Group Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Alex Aleksic

Katie Eshuys (resigned 31 October 2024)

Marcus Brown (resigned 27 September 2024)

Albert Check (resigned 1 April 2025)

Nathan Quailey (resigned 1 April 2025)

Daniel Rootes (appointed 27 September 2024)

Tim Freeburn (appointed 1 April 2025)

## Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended, or declared during the current or previous financial year.

## Review of operations

On September 26 2024, OMG Group Limited (ASX: OMG), formerly known as Forbidden Foods Limited, acquired 100% of the issued capital of Good Oats Pty Limited, trading as Oat Milk Goodness. The consideration of was completed via script for 285,000,000 shares at \$0.012 cents per share. Refer to Note 26 for the business combination. As part of this transaction, the Company raised \$0.65 million, issuing 54,166,167 new fully paid ordinary shares ("Shares") at \$0.012 cents per share. Whilst there is still synergies to unlock, the acquisition of this brand has complemented the Blue Dinosaur brand in terms of 'only the best ingredients' in the 'Better For You' space. Cost management has continued to be a major focus over the course of FY2025.

## Financial Performance

During the period, the Company generated revenue of \$4,126,920, a 63.3% increase and gross profit of \$1,660,347, an increase of 83.3% when compared to FY2024. With the increase in revenue, together combined with the continued focus on cost management, the Company also reduced the loss for FY2025 on a 'normalisation basis' by 26.9% to \$1,699,378 (FY2024 - \$2,326,005) by adjusting for one-off acquisition costs. Refer table below. A 12.3% increase in gross margin to 40.2% (FY2024 - 35.8%) was achieved in FY2025 due to, but not limited to, the sourcing of different packaging materials that make up the finished goods, as well as some ingredients, whilst still maintaining the quality of ingredients that the Group has been known for. When adjusting for the one-off acquisition costs, the cost of doing business ('CODB') in FY2025 has improved significantly, a modest 3.3% increase on the prior corresponding period (PCP), whilst increasing revenue by 63.3% over the same period.

# Directors' report

Continued

	Statutory FY2025 \$	Statutory FY2024 \$	Change on PCP %
Revenue	4,126,920	2,527,274	+63.3%
Cost of goods sold	(2,466,573)	(1,621,650)	-52.1%
Gross Profit	1,660,347	905,624	+83.3%
Gross Profit Margin	40.2%	35.8%	+12.3%
Other Income	61,562	81,499	-24.5%
General expenses (including one-off acquisition costs)	(3,624,352)	(3,313,128)	-9.4%
Loss for year ended 30 June 2025	(1,902,443)	(2,326,005)	+18.2%
Adjustment for one-off acquisition costs	203,065	-	-
Adjusted loss for year ended 30 June 2025	(1,699,378)	(2,326,005)	+26.9%

## Significant changes in the state of affairs

### Company rebranding and Board restructure

During the year, the Group undertook a branding exercise to rename from the formerly known Forbidden Foods Limited to OMG Group Limited. It continued its Board restructure, primarily on the back of the acquisition of Good Oats Pty Limited. Mr Daniel Rootes joined the Board as a Non-Executive Director, whilst Mr Marcus Brown stepped down from his role as Executive Director and CEO of North America. Ms Katie Eshuys stepped down from her role as Independent Non-Executive Director in October 2024. In April 2025, Mr Rootes assumed the Non-Executive Chairman position following the resignation of outgoing Chairman, Mr Albert Cheok. Alongside this resignation, Mr Nathan Quailey stepped down as a Non-Executive Director and was replaced by Mr Tim Freeburn. The Board would like to thank Mr Brown, Ms Eshuys, Mr Cheok and Mr Quailey for their commitment to the Group during their tenures.

Mr Rootes is an experienced professional in the financial services sector, for over the past decade, bringing a wealth of expertise to the Board. He is currently at JP Equities as an Investment Advisor based in Perth, Western Australia. Daniel has spent his time marketing ASX listed companies to investors and building a network across Australia and South-East Asia, developing strong relationships with companies, corporate advisers, wealth managers, mainstream media and marketing companies, striving to get the best results for his clients. Daniel played an exciting role as one of the founding Directors of Good Oats Pty Limited, (trading as Oat Milk Goodness), so he brings a level of care and grit to want to see this business flourish.

Mr Freeburn is currently the Managing Director at Sesión Tequila, a multi award-winning Australian tequila brand in which he co-founded in 2016 with high profile entrepreneur Jennifer Hawkins. As a co-founder and Managing Director of a leading Australian FMCG business, Tim brings in-depth market knowledge, alongside extensive industry networks, to help guide the Company's next phase of growth.

# Directors' report

Continued

## Acquisition of Good Oats Pty Limited

In September 2024, OMG Group Limited (formerly known as Forbidden Food Limited), acquired 100% of the issued capital of Good Oats Pty Limited, trading as Oat Milk Goodness. The consideration of was completed via script for 285,000,000 shares at \$0.012 cents per share. Refer to Note 26 for the business combination. As part of this transaction, the Company raised \$0.65 million, issuing 54,166,167 new fully paid ordinary shares ("Shares") at \$0.012 cents per share.

The acquisition is expected to increase the Group's revenues and synergies are expected to arise as both brands, Blue Dinosaur and OMG, complement each other and are well recognised within the FMCG sector.

## Record June month and June Quarter revenue underpins growth strategy

The month of June 2025 saw the Group deliver record highs since the new management team took over the business in July 2023. June 2025, the highest monthly revenue over the past 24 months - \$602,000. The June quarter delivered a 100% increase on the prior corresponding period (PCP) - \$1.32 million. H2 FY2025 delivering \$2.40 million, a 125% increase over H2 FY2024. Net operating cashflows for the June quarter was \$242,000, the first positive quarter cashflow since July 2023.

## Completion of \$1.0 million placement

In February 2025, the Company sought to raise \$1.0 million to further invest into OMG and Blue Dinosaur, primarily to build up inventory to meet future demand. The placement was completed and the Company raised \$1.0 million through the issue of 142,857,143 new fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.007 per share, which was undertaken with no discount to the last trading price before the placement was completed.

In the opinion of the directors, other than the matters identified in this report, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity that occurred during the financial year.

## Subsequent events

On 27 August 2025, the consolidated entity announced it had secured firm commitments from a range of institutional, sophisticated and professional investors to raise \$2.0 million, which will allow the consolidated entity to increase inventory and meet future demand with major Australian retailers and further invest in online channels. The capital raise will see the issue of 200 million new fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of \$0.01 cents per Share.

No other matters or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial periods.

## Material Business Risks

The Directors' and Executives have considered a number of material business risks that may have a significant impact on the company's operations, financial position, and prospects. These risks include:

- Market Competition: Intense competition from established brands and new entrants in the premium food market.
- Consumer Preferences: Shifts in consumer tastes and preferences towards different types of snacks or dietary trends.
- Economic Downturns: Economic recessions affecting consumer spending on non-essential or premium products.
- Raw Material Costs: Fluctuations in the prices of key ingredients (e.g. protein sources, sweeteners) affecting production costs.



# Directors' report

Continued

- Supplier Reliability: Dependency on a limited number of suppliers for critical ingredients or packaging materials.
- Logistics and Distribution: Potential disruptions in transportation and distribution channels impacting product availability.
- Production Capacity: Risks related to maintaining adequate production capacity and managing production efficiency.
- Quality Control: Ensuring consistent product quality to avoid recalls and maintain brand reputation.
- Product Recalls: Potential damage to brand reputation due to product recalls or safety issues.
- Consumer Perception: Negative consumer feedback or public relations issues impacting brand image.
- Counterfeit Products: Risks of counterfeit products impacting brand integrity and customer trust.

## Environmental regulation

The consolidated entity is not subject to any significant environmental regulations under Australian Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

## Directors and directors' interests

The following information is correct at the date of this report:

Name and position	Experience and qualifications
Alex Aleksic  Managing Director and CEO	<p>Mr Aleksic is a senior business strategist and advisor with over twenty years of senior managerial experience in commercial, operational and financial roles within multinational, ASX top 50 companies, private equity and high net worth ownership structures.</p> <p>Most recently, Alex was Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of leading Australian beverage company Lark Distillery Limited (ASX: LRK) between June 2020 and December 2022. During his time with Lark, Alex was instrumental in the Company's growth trajectory, earnings growth, M&amp;A strategy and market engagement which led to the group achieving a peak market capitalisation of ~\$450m.</p> <p>His previous roles include Chief Financial Officer (CFO) at Accent Group (ASX: AX1), Shaver Shop Group Limited (ASX: SSG) and senior multi-discipline roles within Goodyear Dunlop, Telstra (ASX: TLS), Coles (ASX: COL) and Kodak Australasia.</p> <p>Alex is a member of both the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit and Risk Committee.</p> <p>Other current directorships in listed entities: None</p> <p>Former directorships in the last 3 years: None</p> <p>Interests in shares: 17,941,695</p> <p>Interests in options: 4,444,445</p>
Daniel Rootes  Non-Executive Director appointed 27 September 2024  Non-Executive Chairman appointed 1 April 2025	<p>Mr Rootes was appointed as Non-Executive Chairman in April 2025.</p> <p>Daniel is an experienced professional in the financial services sector for over the past 10 years, bringing a wealth of expertise to the board. Currently working as an Investment Advisor at JP Equity partners based in Perth WA.</p> <p>During this time, Daniel has spent time marketing ASX listed companies to investors and building a network across Australia and South-East Asia, developing strong relationships with companies, corporate advisers, wealth managers, mainstream media and marketing companies, while striving to get the best results for his clients.</p>

# Directors' report

Continued

Name and position	Experience and qualifications
	<p>Daniel played an exciting role as a founding Director of Good Oats Pty Limited (trading as Oat Milk Goodness) and holds a Business and marketing Degree through Macleay College in Sydney, along with an RG146 qualification.</p> <p>Daniel is a member of both the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit and Risk Committee.</p> <p>Other current directorships in listed entities: None</p> <p>Former directorships in the last 3 years: CRES.L (London Stock Exchange)</p> <p>Interests in shares: 41,431,019</p> <p>Interests in options: 2,489,285</p>
<p>Tim Freeburn</p> <p>Non-Executive Director</p> <p>appointed 1 April 2025</p>	<p>Mr Freeburn was appointed as a Director in April 2025.</p> <p>Tim currently holds the Managing Director role at Sesión Tequila, a multi award-winning Australian tequila brand in which he co-founded in 2016 with high profile entrepreneur Jennifer Hawkins. As a co-founder and Managing Director of a leading Australian FMCG business, Tim brings in-depth market knowledge, alongside extensive industry networks, to help guide the Company's next phase of growth.</p> <p>Tim is a member of both the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit and Risk Committee.</p> <p>Other current directorships in listed entities: None</p> <p>Former directorships in the last 3 years: Sesión Tequila, The Sebastian Foundation</p> <p>Interests in shares: Nil</p> <p>Interests in options: Nil</p>

## Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 4 meetings of directors were held, 2 meetings of the Audit and Risk Committee were held and zero meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee were held. Attendances by each member who was a member of each Committee is as follows:

	Board of Directors Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee Meetings		Nom and Rem Committee Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Albert Cheok****	4	4	2	2	-	-
Nathan Quailey****	4	4	2	2	-	-
Kate Eshuys***	-	-	1	1	-	-
Alex Aleksic	4	4	2	2	-	-
Marcus Brown*	1	1	1	1	-	-
Daniel Rootes**	3	3	1	1	-	-
Tim Freeburn*****	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* = Resigned 27 September 2024

\*\* = Appointed 27 September 2024

# Directors' report

Continued

\*\*\* = Resigned 31 October 2024

\*\*\*\* = Resigned 1 April 2025

\*\*\*\*\* = Appointed 1 April 2025

## Remuneration report (Audited)

The Board of Directors of OMG Group Limited present the Remuneration Report for the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025. The report has been prepared and audited in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and its Regulations.

OMG Group's remuneration report for the 2024 financial year received positive shareholder support at the 2024 Annual General Meeting (AGM), with 99.55% of votes in favour of adoption.

The report is structured as follows:

- (a) Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration.
- (b) Details of remuneration.
- (c) Service agreements.
- (d) Share-based compensation.
- (e) Relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance.
- (f) Key management personnel disclosures.

### (a) Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

#### Remuneration governance

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its Directors and Senior Executives. The performance of the consolidated entity depends on the quality of its Directors and Senior Executives. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high-quality personnel.

Remuneration will be reviewed on at least an annual basis with consideration given to individuals' performance and their contribution to the Company's success (against measurable key performance indicators), external market relativities, shareholders' interests, the Company's financial performance and desired market positioning.

#### Non-Executive Director remuneration

Fees and payments to Non-Executive Directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other Non-Executive Directors', based on comparative roles in the external market. The Non-Executive Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to the determination of their own remuneration. Non-Executive Directors' do not receive share options or other incentives.

Non-Executive Director fees are subject to a maximum aggregate amount approved by the Company's shareholders of \$250,000 per annum.

#### Executive remuneration

The consolidated entity aims to reward Senior Executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration, which has both fixed and variable components.

Senior Executive remuneration consists of fixed remuneration, short-term incentives, equity-based remuneration and remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave. Superannuation contributions are paid into the Senior Executives' nominated superannuation fund.

# Directors' report

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Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the consolidated entity and comparable market remunerations.

The Short-Term Incentive Plan ('STIP') is designed to align the targets of the business unit with the performance hurdles of Senior Executives. STIP payments are granted to Senior Executives based on specific annual targets and key performance indicators ('KPI's') being achieved. KPI's include EBIT and revenue targets, but the Nomination and Remuneration Committee retain the discretion to award STIP's as it deems appropriate.

The Long-Term Incentives Plan ('LTIP') includes share-based payments. The consolidated entity did not issue any equity linked performance incentives to Senior Executives during the year ended 30 June 2025.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is of the opinion that performance-based compensation remains important to increase shareholder wealth.

## Use of remuneration consultants

No remuneration consultants were used during the year ended 30 June 2025.

## (b) Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel ('KMP') of the consolidated entity are set out in the following tables.

The consolidated entity's KMP's are its Non-Executive Directors and Senior Executives who have been identified as having the authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the consolidated entity.

The key management personnel of the consolidated entity consisted of the following directors of OMG Group Limited:

- Albert Cheok - Non-Executive Chairman (resigned 1 April 2025)
- Katie Eshuys - Non-Executive Director (resigned 31 October 2024)
- Nathan Quailey - Non-Executive Director (resigned 1 April 2025)
- Alex Aleksic - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
- Marcus Brown - Executive Director and CEO - North America (resigned 27 September 2024)
- Daniel Rootes - Non-Executive Director (appointed 27 September 2024); Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 1 April 2025)
- Tim Freeburn - Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 April 2025)

There have been no changes since the end of the reporting period.

# Directors' report

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## KMP remuneration for the current and previous financial year:

	Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Leave benefits	Share-based payments		Total
	Cash salary and fees \$	Cash bonus \$	Super-annuation \$	Annual leave / Long service leave \$	Equity-settled shares <sup>1</sup> \$	Equity-settled options \$	
2025							
Non-Executive Directors							
Albert Cheok	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
Nathan Quailey	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Katie Eshuys	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Daniel Rootes	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
Tim Freeburn	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	12,000
Executive Directors							
Alex Aleksic	279,690	-	32,164	23,905	-	-	335,759
Marcus Brown	33,355	-	-	(2,594)	-	-	30,761
Other KMP							
Michael Ryan	31,250	-	-	-	-	-	31,250
	457,795	-	32,164	21,311	12,000	-	523,270

<sup>1</sup> Equity-settled shares not settled as at 30 June 2025.

	Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Leave benefits	Share-based payments		Total
	Cash salary and fees \$	Cash bonus \$	Super-annuation \$	Annual leave / Long service leave \$	Equity-settled shares \$	Equity-settled options <sup>1</sup> \$	
2024							
Non-Executive Directors							
Anthony Rowlinson	4,831	-	518	-	-	-	5,349
Jarrad Milani	31,818	-	3,500	-	-	9,272	44,590
Katie Eshuys	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Nathan Quailey	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Albert Cheok	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Executive Directors							
Alex Aleksic	268,208	-	27,500	-	-	-	295,708
Marcus Brown	144,430	-	5,606	(19,318)	-	9,272	139,990
Other KMP							
Sam Fraser	-	-	-	-	-	3,614	3,614
Michael Ryan	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
	558,287	-	37,124	(19,318)	-	22,158	598,251

<sup>1</sup> Equity-settled options - The value of options granted is expensed over the vesting period and are a non-cash accounting expense.

# Directors' report

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The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

	Fixed remuneration		At risk – STI		At risk – LTI	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-Executive Directors						
Albert Cheok	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Nathan Quailey	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Katie Esuhys	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Daniel Rootes	100%	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Tim Freeburn	100%	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Executive Directors						
Alex Aleksic	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Marcus Brown	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Other KMP						
Michael Ryan	100%	100%	-	-	-	-

Cash bonuses (STIP's) are dependent on meeting defined performance measures. The amount of the bonus is determined having regard to the satisfaction of performance measures as described above.

## (c) Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name	Alex Aleksic
Title	Managing Director and CEO
Agreement commenced	1 July 2023
Term of agreement	No fixed term
Details	Base salary for the year ending 30 June 2025 of \$350,000 plus superannuation, to be reviewed annually by the Company. 3 month termination notice by either party, STIP's and LTIP's as per Nomination and Remuneration Committee approval and KPI achievement, non-solicitation and non-compete clauses.

## (d) Share-based compensation

### Issue of shares

During the year ended 30 June 2025, one of the Directors was entitled to 1.75 million shares, in lieu of cash, being 1.75 million shares at \$0.007 cents per share, equating to \$12,000, as part of their employment as a Non-Executive Director. The equity-settled shares was not settled in shares as at 30 June 2025.

# Directors' report

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## Options

The number of options over ordinary shares granted to and vested by Directors and other KMP as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2025 are set out below:

	No. of options granted during the year	No. of options granted during the prior year	No. of options vested during the year	No. of options vested during the prior year
Alex Aleksic	4,444,445	10,000,000	-	-
Albert Cheok	-	-	-	-
Nathan Quailey	-	-	-	-
Kate Eshuys	-	500,000	-	-
Marcus Brown	-	-	-	-
Jarrold Milani	-	500,000	-	-
Michael Ryan	-	-	-	-
Daniel Rootes	2,489,285	-	-	-
Tim Freeburn	-	-	-	-

## (e) Relationship between the remuneration policy and Company performance

Remuneration of Senior Executives consists of an unrisks element (base salary), as well as short and long-term incentives. Short-Term Incentives are linked to specific KPIs and are paid in cash. The Short-Term Incentive Plan ('STIP') is designed to align the targets of the business with the performance hurdles of Senior Executives.

## (f) Key management personnel disclosures

### Shareholding

The number of ordinary shares held by each KMP in the Company during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at 30 June 2024	Acquired	Disposals/ Other	Balance at 30 June 2025
Alex Aleksic	9,111,833	8,829,862	-	17,941,695
Albert Cheok	-	-	-	-
Nathan Quailey	-	-	-	-
Kate Eshuys	500,000	-	500,000	-
Marcus Brown	15,081,377	-	15,081,377	-
Jarrold Milani	10,470,895	-	10,470,895	-
Michael Ryan	3,035,700	-	3,035,700	-
Daniel Rootes	-	41,431,019	-	41,431,019
Tim Freeburn	-	-	-	-

# Directors' report

Continued

## Option holding

The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other members of KMP of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below. The terms of these options are discussed in part (d) above.

	Balance at 30 June 2024	Granted during the year	Exercised	Expired, forfeited and other changes	Balance at 30 June 2025
Alex Aleksic	10,000,000	4,444,445	-	10,000,000	4,444,445
Albert Cheok	-	-	-	-	-
Nathan Quailey	-	-	-	-	-
Kate Eshuys	500,000	-	-	500,000	-
Marcus Brown	-	-	-	-	-
Jarrold Milani	500,000	-	-	500,000	-
Michael Ryan	-	-	-	-	-
Daniel Rootes	-	2,489,285	-	-	2,489,285
Tim Freeburn	-	-	-	-	-

## Other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

During the financial year, payments for accounting services for Ingredior Pty Ltd (CFO - related entity of Michael Ryan) of \$31,250 were made. The current trade payable balance as at 30 June 2025 was nil.

## Additional Information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the five years to 30 June 2025 are summarised below:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Sales Revenue	4,127	2,527	3,733	6,581	4,206
EBITDA	(1,798)	(2,137)	(5,493)	(3,461)	(2,318)
EBIT	(1,812)	(2,149)	(5,621)	(3,654)	(3,456)
Loss after income tax	(1,902)	(2,326)	(5,556)	(3,681)	(3,456)

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholder return ("TSR") are summarized below:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Share price at financial year end (\$)	\$0.006	\$0.010	\$0.017	\$0.085	\$0.235
Total dividends declared (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(0.28)	(1.20)	(4.66)	(3.84)	(5.08)

This concludes the Remuneration Report, which has been audited.



# Directors' report

Continued

## Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

During the year, the consolidated entity has paid insurance premiums to insure each of the Directors and officers of the consolidated entity, against liability for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct, while acting in the capacity of the consolidated entity, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the consolidated entity.

The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability covered and the amount of the sum.

The consolidated entity has not during, or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an auditor of the consolidated entity or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred in their capacity as an auditor.

## Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

## Non-audit services

Details of the non-audit services provided to the consolidated entity by the Independent Auditor during the year ended 30 June 2025 are disclosed in Note 22 of the financial statements.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

## Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of OMG Group Limited, under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Number of options	Exercise price	Expiry date
51,680,000	\$0.025	7 December 2025
31,196,254	\$0.023	24 September 2026
14,941,629	\$0.015	25 September 2027

## Shares issued on the exercise of options

No shares were issued during the year on exercise of options.

# Directors' report

Continued

## Rounding of amounts

The consolidated entity is an entity of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, relating to the 'rounding off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded to the nearest dollar in accordance with that instrument, unless otherwise stated.

## Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the directors.

Alex Aleksic  
Managing Director and CEO

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Alex Aleksic', written over a light blue horizontal line.

29 August 2025  
Melbourne

**RSM Australia Partners**

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**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

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

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

A blue ink signature that appears to read "RSM" in a stylized, cursive font.**RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS**A blue ink signature that appears to read "BY CHAN" in a stylized, cursive font.**B Y CHAN**

Partner

Dated: 29 August 2025

Melbourne, Victoria

# Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue	4	4,126,920	2,527,274
Other income	5	61,562	81,499
Expenses			
Raw materials and consumables used		2,466,573	1,621,650
Selling expenses		45,331	44,789
Employee benefits expense	6	902,216	1,031,943
Freight out and distribution expense		633,560	363,657
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	14,032	12,062
Information technology expenses		144,132	187,695
Marketing and promotion expenses		783,899	506,982
Product development expenses		50,981	52,210
Occupancy expenses		56,634	31,899
Professional services expenses		420,817	583,677
Travel and transportation expenses		45,785	64,939
Corporate expenses		188,724	189,151
Finance costs	6	90,266	77,226
Acquisition expenses		203,065	-
Other expenses		44,910	66,979
Loss before income tax expense		(1,902,443)	(2,226,086)
Income tax (expense) / benefit	7	-	(99,919)
Loss after income tax expense for the year		(1,902,443)	(2,326,005)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation	18	(2,955)	(4,882)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,905,398)	(2,330,887)
Loss per share			
Basic (cents per share)	30	(0.28)	(1.20)
Diluted (cents per share)	30	(0.28)	(1.20)

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	626,268	254,728
Trade and other receivables	9	191,865	353,912
Inventories	10	487,621	334,937
Other assets		67,919	61,911
Total current assets		1,373,672	1,005,488
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	-	-
Intangible assets	13	4,330,593	1,427,564
Total non-current assets		4,330,593	1,427,564
Total assets		5,704,265	2,433,052
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,600,259	1,426,619
Income tax payable	15	33,791	102,204
Employee benefits	16	34,743	29,040
Total current liabilities		1,668,793	1,557,863
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		1,668,793	1,557,863
Net assets		4,035,472	875,189
Equity			
Issued capital	17	22,902,148	17,768,264
Reserves	18	1,978	73,136
Retained losses	19	(18,868,654)	(16,966,211)
Total equity		4,035,472	875,189

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

# Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Consolidated	Issued capital (Note 17) \$	Reserves (Note 18) \$	Retained losses (Note 19) \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2024	17,768,264	73,136	(16,966,211)	875,189
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,902,443)	(1,902,443)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(2,955)	-	(2,955)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(2,955)	(1,902,443)	(1,905,398)
<i>Transactions with owners:</i>				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	5,133,884	-	-	5,133,884
Share-based payments	-	(68,203)	-	(68,203)
Balance at 30 June 2025	22,902,148	1,978	(18,868,654)	4,035,472

Consolidated	Issued capital (Note 17) \$	Reserves (Note 18) \$	Retained losses (Note 19) \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	16,428,304	840,903	(15,494,452)	1,774,755
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,326,005)	(2,326,005)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(4,882)	-	(4,882)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(4,882)	(2,326,005)	(2,330,887)
<i>Transactions with owners:</i>				
Transfer of share-based payment reserve to retained losses	-	(854,246)	854,246	-
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	1,339,960	-	-	1,339,960
Share-based payments	-	91,361	-	91,361
Balance at 30 June 2024	17,768,264	73,136	(16,966,211)	875,189

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

# Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		4,373,406	2,309,989
Payments to suppliers and employees		(5,745,596)	(3,900,417)
Interest received	5	1,433	9,890
Income taxes received		(68,413)	32,050
Other income	5	63,054	73,200
Net cash used in operating activities	28	(1,376,116)	(1,475,288)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for intangibles		-	(26,399)
Payments to acquire subsidiary, net of cash acquired		210,038	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		19,000	20,409
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		229,038	(5,990)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		1,758,233	1,515,133
Finance costs	6	(90,266)	(74,941)
Capital raising costs		(149,349)	(161,172)
Proceeds from Directors shares (shares to be issued subject to EGM approval)		-	105,000
Net cash from financing activities		1,518,618	1,384,020
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		371,540	(97,258)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		254,728	351,986
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	626,268	254,728

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

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

## Note 1. General information

These are the consolidated financial statements of OMG Group Limited comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2025.

OMG Group Limited is a public Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

## Note 2. Material accounting policy information

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

### New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period, with no material impact.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted. Any early adoption would have resulted in no material impact.

### Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the *Corporations Act 2001*, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

### (a) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As disclosed in the financial statements, the consolidated entity incurred a loss of \$1,902,443 and had net cash outflows from operating activities of \$1,376,116 for the year ended 30 June 2025. As at that date, the consolidated entity had net current liabilities of \$295,121.

These factors indicate a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt as to whether the consolidated entity will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

The Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern, after consideration of the following factors:

- The consolidated entity has prepared cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months from the date of this report which indicate the consolidated entity will have a positive cash balance during this period. The cash flow forecasts include assumptions around a future capital raise or access to alternative funding sources;
- The consolidated entity has demonstrated the ability to raise further capital over multiple years and the Directors are confident that a future capital raising would be successful;



# Notes to the financial statements

## Continued

- On 27 August 2025, the consolidated entity announced it had secured firm commitments from a range of institutional, sophisticated and professional investors to raise \$2.0 million, which will allow the consolidated entity to increase inventory and meet future demand with major Australian retailers and further invest in ecommerce channels (refer to note 29); and
- The consolidated entity had \$626,268 cash at bank as at 30 June 2025.

Accordingly, the Directors believe that the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the consolidated entity does not continue as a going concern.

## (b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

## (c) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3 and within the financial statement notes to which they relate.

## Parent entity information

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 25.

## Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of OMG Group Limited as at 30 June 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. OMG Group Limited and its subsidiaries, together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity', the 'Company' or the 'Group'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. 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.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 27 to the financial statements.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

## Operating segments

The consolidated entity has only one operating segment, being the provision of goods to customers in the food and beverage industry, operating within retail, food service, food manufacturing and quick service stores. This operating

# Notes to the financial statements

## Continued

segment has been determined based on how the consolidated entity's management team, (the chief operating decision-maker), reviews financial performance. Therefore, as the results are the same as the consolidated entity, they have not been repeated.

During the year ended 30 June 2025 the consolidated entity derived revenue from two major Australian retailers through the segment.

Customer A - Revenue \$773,164 (FY2024 - \$349,883).

Customer B - Revenue \$521,778 (FY2024 - \$371,275).

## Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is OMG Group Limited's functional and presentation currency.

### (a) 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.

### (b) 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 where this approximates the rates at the dates of the transactions for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

## Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

## Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

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.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest dollar.

## New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025.

*AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:* The adoption of AASB 18 is expected to significantly impact the presentation and disclosure of the consolidated entity's financial statements, particularly the consolidated statement of profit or loss, through mandatory categorization of income and expenses, enhanced disclosure of management defined performance measures, and revised subtotals aimed at improving transparency and comparability.

## Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenues and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors including expectations of future events that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined within the financial statement notes to which they relate.

## Note 4. Revenue

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	4,126,920	2,527,274
Total revenue	4,126,920	2,527,274

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Geographical regions		
Australia and New Zealand	4,069,935	2,283,158
United States	40,025	211,803
Middle East and Europe	16,960	32,313
Total revenue	4,126,920	2,527,274

## Significant accounting policies relating to revenue

### Revenue recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 4. Revenue (continued)

### (a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

### (b) Sale of goods

Sale of goods revenue is recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken ownership of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery unless otherwise agreed.

### Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

#### Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of goods

When recognising revenue in relation to the point of sale of goods to customers, the key performance obligation of the consolidated entity is considered to be the point of delivery of the goods to the customer, as this is deemed to be the time that the customer obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access. For some customers, goods are sold on an ex-works basis, whereby the point of delivery is deemed to be when the consolidated entity makes the goods available at a designated location. It is deemed the consolidated entity has fulfilled its obligations at such time the consolidated entity notifies the customer the goods are available at the designated location.

## Note 5. Other income

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Government grants and tax incentives	63,054	73,200
Profit/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,925)	(1,591)
Other income	1,433	9,890
Total other income	61,562	81,499

### Significant accounting policies relating to other income

#### Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 6. Expenses

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific items:		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	703,290	829,063
Superannuation	74,427	84,009
Share-based payments	12,000	22,158
Non-Executive Director fees	113,500	133,939
Annual leave and long service leave movements	(9,235)	(43,803)
Other employee related expenses	8,234	6,577
Total employee benefits expense	902,216	1,031,943
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	2,670	3,866
Amortisation of intangible assets	11,362	8,196
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	14,032	12,062
Finance costs		
Debtor finance fees	855	9,785
Trade finance fees	48,638	46,310
Other interest	40,773	21,131
Total finance costs	90,266	77,226

## Note 7. Income tax benefit / (expense)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax benefit / (expense)		
Current tax benefit	-	(99,919)
Aggregate income tax benefit / (expense)	-	(99,919)
Reconciliation of income tax benefit / (expense) and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(1,902,443)	(2,226,086)
Tax at the statutory rate of 25% (2024 - 25%)	(475,611)	(556,522)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Amended ATO assessment of Income tax benefit associated with Blue Dinosaur Pty Ltd acquisition	-	(99,919)
Tax losses and other timing differences for which no DTA is recognised	475,611	556,522
Income tax benefit / (expense)	-	(99,919)

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 7. Income tax benefit / (expense) (continued)

### Significant accounting policies relating to income tax benefit / (expense)

Management has made an assessment not to recognise a deferred tax asset based on its judgements, estimates and assumptions including uncertainty as to the timing of future profitability. The value of the unrecognised deferred tax asset as at 30 June 2025 is \$4,590,614 (FY2024 - \$4,115,003).

## Note 8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash on hand	-	865
Cash at bank	626,268	253,863
Total cash and cash equivalents	626,268	254,728

### Significant accounting policies relating to cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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.

## Note 9. Trade and other receivables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade receivables	182,460	300,367
GST refundable	-	581
Payroll tax refundable	-	43,559
Property bond	9,405	9,405
Total trade and other receivables	191,865	353,912

### Significant accounting policies relating to trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

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

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 9. Trade and other receivables (continued)

### Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

#### Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available. The allowance for expected credit losses is calculated based on the information available at the time of preparation. The actual credit losses in future years may be higher or lower.

## Note 10. Inventories

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Stock in transit	-	19,475
Stock on hand	487,621	315,462
Total inventories	487,621	334,937

### Significant accounting policies relating to inventories

Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on an average cost basis. Cost comprises of direct materials and delivery costs, import duties and other taxes, an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure based on normal operating capacity. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Stock in transit is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchases and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realised value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

### Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

#### Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 11. Income Tax Receivable

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income Tax Receivable	-	32,050
Less: Refund paid by Australian Tax Office	-	(32,050)
Total income tax receivable	-	-

## Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Plant and equipment - at cost	63,247	18,875
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(63,247)	(18,875)
Total property, plant and equipment	-	-

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Plant and equipment \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	3,866
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Depreciation	(3,866)
Balance at 30 June 2024	-
Balance at 1 July 2024	-
Assets acquired in business combination	25,661
Sale proceeds	(19,000)
Disposals	(2,925)
Depreciation	(3,736)
Balance at 30 June 2025	-

### Significant accounting policies relating to property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing-value basis to write off the cost of each item of plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment      5-10 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.



# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

### Accounting estimates and assumptions

#### Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment assets

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

## Note 13. Intangibles

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Goodwill	4,301,158	1,386,767
Trademarks	29,435	40,797
Total intangibles	4,330,593	1,427,564

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Goodwill \$	Trademarks \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,386,767	22,593	1,409,360
Additions	-	26,400	26,400
Amortisation expense	-	(8,196)	(8,196)
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,386,767	40,797	1,427,564
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,386,767	40,797	1,427,564
Additions	2,914,391	-	2,914,391
Amortisation expense	-	(11,362)	(11,362)
Balance at 30 June 2025	4,301,158	29,435	4,330,593

### Impairment testing of indefinite life intangible assets

The recoverable amount of the consolidated entity's goodwill has been determined by a value-in-use calculation using a discounted cash flow model, based on a three-year projection period prepared by management and extrapolated for a further two years using a steady rate, together with a terminal value.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill has been monitored as two separate cash-generating units (CGU's). The first being the Blue Dinosaur brand and the second being the acquired Oat Milk Goodness (OMG) brand. Both impairment calculations were assessed using the below information.

As at 30 June 2025, management has assessed the carrying value of goodwill of both brands and performed two impairment tests. Based on the results of the impairment tests, charges were not required in the current financial year.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 13. Intangibles (continued)

Key assumptions are those to which the recoverable amount of an asset is most sensitive.

The following key assumptions were used in the Blue Dinosaur discounted cash flow model:

- 18.0% (2024 - 18.0%) pre-tax discount rate;
- 15.0% - 10.0% (2024 - 30.0% - 15.0%) growth rate of forecast period's decrementing to 10% each year between years three to five;
- 3.0% (2024 - 5.0%) per annum increase in operating costs and overheads; and
- 1.62% (2024 - 1.62%) terminal value growth rate.

The following key assumptions were used in the OMG discounted cash flow model:

- 18.0% pre-tax discount rate;
- 50.0% - 10.0% growth rate of forecast period's decrementing by 20% between year two to three and 10% between years three to five;
- 3.0% per annum increase in operating costs and overheads; and
- 1.62% terminal value growth rate.

The discount rate of 18.0% pre-tax reflects management's estimate of the time value of money and the consolidated entity's weighted average cost of capital, the risk-free rate and the volatility of the share price relative to market movements.

Management has considered a number of factors in estimating the revenue growth rate over a five-year period. These include the opportunities presented by overseas expansion, an increased focus on e-commerce sales and the increased demand for wholesome, healthy and nutritious foods.

In considering the expenditure growth rate, management have taken into account a number of factors, including future inflation forecasts, manufacturing agreements currently in place, and a continued focus on cost savings across the board.

Management have made judgements and estimates in respect of impairment testing of goodwill and have undertaken sensitivity analysis on revenue (+/- 10%) in the impairment testing model. If there are any negative changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of goodwill is based, this would result in an impairment of goodwill.

## Significant accounting policies relating to intangibles

### Intangible assets

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

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 13. Intangibles (continued)

### (a) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

### (b) Trademarks

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

### Accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

#### Estimation of useful lives of intangible assets

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

#### Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

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

## Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade payables	1,166,738	759,633
Accrued expenses	58,978	25,498
Accrued wages	21,769	13,484
PAYG withholding	20,544	29,499
Superannuation payable	16,165	14,247
Borrowings - Trade finance	218,191	258,998
Related party loan	-	105,000
Other payables	97,874	220,260
Total trade and other payables	1,600,259	1,426,619

### Significant accounting policies relating to trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature, they are measure at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 15. Income tax payable

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax payable	33,791	102,204
Total income tax payable	33,791	102,204

## Note 16. Employee benefits

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current		
Employee benefits - Annual Leave	34,743	29,040
Total current employee benefits	34,743	29,040

### Significant accounting policies relating to employee benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

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

#### Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

### Accounting estimates and assumptions

#### Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 17. Issued capital

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	22,902,148	17,768,264
Total issued capital	22,902,148	17,768,264

Movements in ordinary share capital during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Number of shares	Share capital \$
Fully paid ordinary shares		
Balance at 1 July 2023	146,730,547	16,428,304
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 1	40,130,000	758,600
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 2	15,000,000	300,000
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 3	25,362,920	456,532
Share issue costs	-	(175,172)
Balance at 30 June 2024	227,223,467	17,768,264
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 1	22,965,136	275,582
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 2	37,034,865	479,418
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 3	285,000,000	3,420,000
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 4	139,878,572	979,150
Issue of ordinary shares – Placement 5	16,192,857	135,850
Share issue costs	-	(156,116)
Balance at 30 June 2025	728,294,897	22,902,148

### Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. No dividends were declared or paid during the year.

On a show of hands, every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll, each share shall have one vote.

### Significant accounting policies relating to issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

## Note 18. Reserves

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Foreign currency translation reserve	1,978	4,933
Share-based payments reserve	-	68,203
Total reserves	1,978	73,136

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 18. Reserves (continued)

Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Foreign currency \$	Share-based payments \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	8,815	832,088	840,903
Foreign currency translation	(4,882)	-	(4,882)
Rounding	1,000	-	1,000
Transfer of share-based payment reserve to retained earnings	-	(854,246)	(854,246)
Share-based payments - Non-Executive Directors	-	9,272	9,272
Share-based payments - Key Management Personnel	-	12,886	12,886
Share-based payments - external supplier	-	68,203	68,203
Balance at 30 June 2024	4,933	68,203	73,136
Balance at 1 July 2024	4,933	68,203	73,136
Foreign currency translation	(2,955)	-	(2,955)
Share-based payments - external supplier	-	(68,203)	(68,203)
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,978	-	1,978

### Foreign currency reserve

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

### Share-based payments reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to Non-Executive Directors as part of their remuneration.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the Directors or employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 18. Reserves (continued)

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

## Note 19. Retained losses

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Retained losses at the beginning of the financial year	(16,966,211)	(15,494,452)
Transfer of share-based payment reserve to retained losses	-	854,246
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(1,902,443)	(2,326,005)
Total retained losses	(18,868,654)	(16,966,211)

## Note 20. Financial instruments

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	626,268	254,728
Trade and other receivables	191,865	353,912
Total financial assets	818,133	608,640
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,600,259	1,426,619
Total financial liabilities	1,600,259	1,426,619

## Significant accounting policies relating to financial instruments

### Capital risk management

The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 20. Financial instruments (continued)

### Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortised cost.

#### (a) Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The consolidated entity's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

#### (b) Impairment of financial assets

The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and the cash flows the consolidated entity expects to receive. Any shortfall is discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The consolidated entity applies AASB 9's simplified approach to measure ECLs which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

### Financial liabilities

The consolidated entity measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the consolidated entity comprise trade payables and borrowings.

### Financial risk management objectives

Risk management is carried out by Senior Executives under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the consolidated entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits.

#### Market risk

##### Foreign currency risk

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

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using cash flow forecasting.



# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 20. Financial instruments (continued)

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
US dollars	2,410	718	-	82,593

The consolidated entity had net assets denominated in foreign currencies of USD1,604 (assets of USD1,604 less liabilities of USD0 as at 30 June 2025) (FY2024 net liabilities USD54,613 (assets of USD479 less liabilities of USD55,092)).

A sensitivity table is not disclosed as the impact of a 10% movement in foreign exchange rates with all other variables held constant on OMG's assets and liabilities is not material.

The consolidated entity has not entered into any forward foreign exchange contracts to protect against exchange rate movements.

### Price risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

### Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's main interest rate risk arises from the trade financing fees, debtor financing fees, and other interest, where each rate is variable and therefore presents an interest rate risk.

### Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provision for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statement. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral.

The consolidated entity has adopted a lifetime expected credit loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of fixed rates of credit loss provisioning which are periodically reassessed by management. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the consolidated entity based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

The consolidated entity does not hold any guarantee in relation to any specific receivables but management closely monitors the receivables balance of each customer on a monthly basis and is in regular contact with customers to mitigate risk. Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a payment plan and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than one year.

### Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and finance facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 20. Financial instruments (continued)

### Financing arrangements

Unused borrowing facilities at the reporting date:

	2025	2024
Australian dollars	AUD \$	AUD \$
Credit cards	50,843	7,603
Debtor factoring facilities	1,000,000	991,969
Trade finance facilities	31,808	(967)
Total unused borrowing facilities	1,082,651	998,605

The debtor financing facility is \$1,000,000 and trade finance facility is \$250,000. The debtor financing facility and trade finance facility have a general security agreement over all the assets of OMG Group Limited.

### Remaining contractual liabilities

All financial instruments have remaining contractual maturities which settle within one year or less. All amounts for current and previous financial year are equal to their carrying value per the statement of financial position.

## Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Short-term employee benefits	457,795	558,287
Post-employment benefits	32,164	37,124
Long-term benefits	21,311	(19,318)
Share-based payments	12,000	22,158
Total compensation to key management personnel	523,270	598,251

## Note 22. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by RSM Australia, the auditor of the company and its network firms.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
PKF Melbourne		
Audit or review of the financial statements	-	25,991
Taxation services	-	6,500
RSM Australia		
Audit or review of the financial statements	126,500	43,000
Taxation services	21,750	-
Total remuneration of auditors	148,250	75,491

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 23. Commitments and contingencies

The consolidated entity had no commitments as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

The consolidated entity had no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

## Note 24. Related party transactions

### Parent entity

OMG Group Limited is the parent entity.

### Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 27.

### Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 21 and the remuneration report included in the Directors' report.

### Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Payment for Goods and Services:		
Payment for finance and accounting services from Ingredior Pty Ltd*	31,250	25,000

\*Ingredior Pty Ltd is a related entity of Michael Ryan (previous CFO). Services concluded at 30 November 2024.

## Note 25. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity:

### Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit/(loss) after income tax	(889,899)	(10,690,528)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss)	(889,899)	(10,690,528)

### Statement of financial position

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Total current assets	62,634	179,287
Total assets	383,567	1,325,984
Total current liabilities	368,277	420,795
Total liabilities	368,277	420,795
Total equity	15,290	905,189

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity did not enter into any guarantees as at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024.

## Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024.

## Contractual commitments of the parent entity

The parent entity did not have any contractual commitments as at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024.

## Significant accounting policies relating to the parent entity

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as described in Note 2.

## Note 26. Business combinations

On 26 September 2024, OMG Group Limited acquired 100% of the issued capital of Good Oats Pty Ltd, trading as Oat Milk Goodness ('OMG'). The acquisition of OMG was completed via the issue of 285,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares ("Shares") at \$0.012 cents per share.

If the acquisition occurred on 1 July 2024, OMG would've contributed a further \$322,522 revenue and \$97,231 profit to the Group for year ended 30 June 2025.

The acquisition is expected to increase the Group's revenues and synergies are expected to arise as both brands, Blue Dinosaur and OMG, complement each other and are well recognised within the FMCG sector, in terms of only the best ingredients in the 'Better For You' space.

Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and the resulting goodwill are as follows:

	Total \$
Purchase consideration:	
- Equity	3,420,000
Assets acquired:	
- Cash and cash equivalents	210,038
- Trade receivables	137,052
- Inventories	169,446
- Plant and equipment	24,595
- Trade payables	(20,595)
- Employee benefits	(14,927)
Total net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	505,609
Goodwill	2,914,391
Cash used to acquire business:	
- Acquisition costs expensed to profit or loss	203,065
Cash used to acquire business	203,065

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 27. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following wholly owned subsidiaries in accordance with the Group's accounting policies:

Name	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2025 %	2024 %
Blue Dinosaur Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00	100.00
Forbidden Foods (Australia) Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00	100.00
Good Oats Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00	-
Forbidden Foods (USA) Inc.	United States of America	100.00	100.00
Forbidden Foods (US) LLC	United States of America	100.00	100.00

## Note 28. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(1,902,443)	(2,326,005)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	14,032	12,062
Share-based payments	(68,203)	90,361
Finance costs	90,266	74,941
Net exchange differences	(3,550)	(6,064)
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	2,925	1,591
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	256,142	(294,908)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	16,760	179,790
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(6,009)	31,329
Increase/(decrease) in payables	286,675	753,645
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable	(68,413)	102,204
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	5,702	(94,234)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,376,116)	(1,475,288)

## Note 29. Subsequent events

On 27 August 2025, the consolidated entity announced it had secured firm commitments from a range of institutional, sophisticated and professional investors to raise \$2.0 million, which will allow the consolidated entity to increase inventory and meet future demand with major Australian retailers and further invest in ecommerce channels. The capital raise will issue 200 million new fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of \$0.01 cents per Share.

No other matters or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial periods.

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 30. Loss per share

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Net loss attributable to the owners of OMG Group Limited	(1,902,443)	(2,326,005)
Net loss attributable to the owners of OMG Group Limited	(1,902,443)	(2,326,005)

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for calculating basic and diluted loss per share	675,787,754	194,332,023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for calculating basic and diluted loss per share	675,787,754	194,332,023

	2025 Cents	2024 Cents
Basic loss per share	(0.28)	(1.20)
Diluted loss per share	(0.28)	(1.20)

### Significant accounting policies relating to loss per share

The consolidated entity presents basic and diluted loss per share (LPS) data for its ordinary shares.

#### (a) Basic loss per share

Basic LPS is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to the owners of OMG Group Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the period.

#### (b) Diluted loss per share

Diluted LPS is determined by adjusting the net loss attributable to the owners and the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue for the effects of all potential dilution to ordinary shares. Instruments are only treated as dilutive when their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase the loss per share.

## Note 31. Share-based payments

A share option plan has been established by the consolidated entity and approved by shareholders at a general meeting whereby the consolidated entity may, at the discretion of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, grant options over ordinary shares in the company to certain key management personnel of the consolidated entity. The options are issued for nil consideration and are granted in accordance with performance guidelines established by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

2025								
Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Expired / Forfeited / other	Exercised		Balance at 30 June 2025
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price				-	-	-	-	-

# Notes to the financial statements

Continued

## Note 31. Share-based payments (continued)

2024 Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised	Expired / Forfeited / other	Balance at 30 June 2024
29/11/2022	30/06/2024	\$0.027	2,455,260	-	-	(2,455,260)	-
29/12/2020	30/11/2023	\$0.040	3,250,000	-	-	(3,250,000)	-
			5,705,260	-	-	(5,705,260)	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price			\$0.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.24	-

### Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

#### Share-based payment transactions

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with Directors and employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

# Consolidated entity disclosure statement

As at 30 June 2025

Name	Entity Type	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Ownership Interest	Tax Residency
Blue Dinosaur Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia*
Forbidden Foods (Australia) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia*
Good Oats Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia*
Forbidden Foods (USA) Inc.	Body Corporate	United States of America	100%	Australia*
Forbidden Foods (US) LLC	Body Corporate	United States of America	100%	Australia*

\*OMG Group Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime.



# Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in Note 2 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

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

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

On behalf of the directors.

Alex Aleksic  
Managing Director and CEO



29 August 2025  
Melbourne

**RSM Australia Partners**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To the Members of OMG Group Limited

### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of OMG Group Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

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

#### Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of \$1,902,443 and operating cash outflows of \$1,376,116 during the year ended 30 June 2025 and, as of that date the Group had net current liabilities of \$295,121. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
<b>Recognition of Revenue</b> Refer to Note 4 in the financial statements	
Revenue for the year ended 30 June 2025 was \$4,126,920.  Revenue recognition was considered a key audit matter because of its significance to the Group's reported financial performance.  Furthermore, there is a fraud risk as management have an incentive or is under pressure to engage in fraudulent financial reporting to meet board and shareholder expectations.	Our audit procedures in relation to the recognition of revenue included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing whether the Group's revenue recognition policies were in compliance with AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>;</li> <li>• Performing tests of detail on a sample basis to test the validity and accuracy of revenue transactions, including the inspection of sales invoices and delivery documentation;</li> <li>• Performing substantive analytical procedures on the revenue balance;</li> <li>• Review of sales transactions before and after year-end to ensure that revenue is recognised in the correct period; and</li> <li>• Assessing the adequacy and completeness of disclosures in the financial report.</li> </ul>

**Key Audit Matters (continued)**

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
<b><i>Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets</i></b> Refer to Note 13 in the financial statements	
<p>The Group has goodwill and other intangible assets of \$4,330,593 as at 30 June 2025.</p> <p>Management is required to assess the intangible assets for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 <i>Impairment of Assets</i>, with a value in use cashflow model needing to be prepared for each identified cash-generating-unit (CGU). There is an inherent risk that the future cash flows of each CGU do not support the carrying value of intangible assets.</p> <p>Managements' assessment of the 'value in use' of the CGU involves judgements about the future underlying cash flows of the CGU and the discount rates applied to them</p> <p>For the year ended 30 June 2025 management have performed impairment assessments over the goodwill and other intangible assets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying the CGUs to which the goodwill and other intangible assets belong;</li> <li>Calculating the value in use for the CGUs using a discounted cash flow model. These models used cash flows (revenues, expenses and capital expenditure) for the CGU for 5 years;</li> <li>The model includes a terminal growth rate applied to the 5th year;</li> <li>These cash flows were then discounted to net present value using CGUs specific weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"); and</li> <li>Comparing the resulting value in use of the CGUs to the respective book values and processing impairments where appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing management's determination of the CGUs applied to the goodwill and other intangible assets based on the nature of the Group's business and the manner in which results are monitored and reported;</li> <li>Assessing the overall valuation methodology used to determine the value in use;</li> <li>Checking the mathematical accuracy of the discounted cash flow models and reconcile input data to supporting evidence;</li> <li>Considering and challenging the reasonableness of key assumptions, including the cash flow projections, budgets, revenue growth rated, discount rates and sensitivities used; and</li> <li>Reviewing the accuracy of disclosures of critical estimates and assumptions in the financial statements in relation to the valuation methodologies.</li> </ul>

## Key Audit Matters (continued)

<b>Accounting for Business Combination</b> Refer to Note 26 in the financial statements	
<p>On 26 September 2024, the Group acquired 100% of the ordinary shares of Good Oats Pty Ltd ('Good Oats'), trading as Oat Milk Goodness for the total consideration transferred of \$3,420,000. The transaction has been assessed to be a business combination under AASB 3 <i>Business Combinations</i> wherein the Group is the acquirer and Good Oats is the acquiree.</p> <p>This is considered a Key Audit Matter as accounting for such a transaction is complex and involves significant judgement in applying the accounting standards. Apart from the accounting treatment of the consideration and assets recognised, there is also a risk that sufficient and accurate disclosures are not made in accordance with the accounting standards.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to the business combination included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the share purchase agreement and other associated documents and understanding the nature of the transaction to confirm that it met the definition of business combinations under AASB 3;</li> <li>Confirming the identity of the accounting acquirer and acquiree in line with AASB 3;</li> <li>Tracing the values of consideration transferred to the signed purchase agreement and to shares issued;</li> <li>Assessing the accuracy and completeness of fair values of identified assets and liabilities acquired;</li> <li>Reviewing management's estimates in relation to the purchase price allocation, including measurement and recognition of net assets acquired, and the resulting goodwill; and</li> <li>Reviewing the adequacy of the relevant disclosures, including the disclosures in respect of judgements made, in the financial statements.</li> </ul>

## Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

## **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report**

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- a. the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
- b. the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- i. the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii. the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1\\_2024.pdf](https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf) This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT

### Opinion on the Remuneration Report

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

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of OMG Group Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2025, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

### Responsibilities

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "RSM".

**RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "BY CHAN".

**B Y CHAN**  
Partner

Dated: 29 August 2025  
Melbourne, Victoria

# Shareholder information

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 27 August 2025.

## A. Distribution of equity securities

Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

Holding ranges	Number of holders	Issued share capital %
1 to 1,000	37	0.00%
1,001 to 5,000	553	0.19%
5,001 to 10,000	209	0.24%
10,001 to 100,000	434	2.44%
100,001 and over	306	97.12%
Total	1,539	100.00%

## B. Equity security holders

### Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Holder name	Number of securities	Issued share capital %
MFA CAPITAL PTY LTD <T & J ADAMS SUPER FUND A/C>	94,499,555	12.98%
DEVEREUX PROMOTIONS PTY LIMITED <SPD 415 A/C>	64,854,049	8.90%
DJR 29 PTY LTD <DJR INVESTMENT A/C>	41,431,019	5.69%
SANDHURST TRUSTEES LTD <JMFG CONSOL A/C>	32,288,389	4.43%
TUWHERA TE RANGI LTD	24,173,160	3.32%
SCINTILLA STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	20,000,000	2.75%
MELBOURNE SECURITIES CORP LTD <EMERALD AUSTRALIA GROWTH A/C>	19,942,032	2.74%
PARKES TRADING CO PTY LTD	19,317,017	2.65%
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <HUB24 CUSTODIAL SERV LTD>	17,865,836	2.45%
MR SHANE TIMOTHY BALL <THE BALL A/C>	14,619,681	2.01%
ALEKSIC INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <5N5 A/C>	13,139,611	1.80%
SPARK PLUS PTE LTD	12,142,857	1.67%
SUTCLIFFE AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <DUDMAN FAMILY A/C>	12,015,066	1.65%
MISS BRIAR MACKY	10,307,910	1.42%
ADAMS TERM INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	9,200,000	1.26%
SS415 DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	9,000,000	1.24%
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	7,766,649	1.07%
FUNBLITZ ENTERPRISES PTY LTD <FUNBLITZ UNIT A/C>	7,667,627	1.05%
MR BRADLEY HAYES DORRINGTON	6,500,000	0.89%
MR CHRISTOPHER JAMES LEE GREAVES	5,500,000	0.76%
Total	442,230,458	60.72%



### Substantial holders

The names of substantial security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Holder name	Number of securities	Issued share capital %
MFA CAPITAL PTY LTD <T & J ADAMS SUPER FUND A/C>	94,499,555	12.98%
DEVEREUX PROMOTIONS PTY LIMITED <SPD 415 A/C>	64,854,049	8.90%
DJR 29 PTY LTD <DJR INVESTMENT A/C>	41,431,019	5.69%
Total	200,784,623	27.57%

### C. Unquoted equity securities

	Number on issue	Number of holders
Options over ordinary shares issued	97,817,883	70
Total	97,817,883	70

### D. Ordinary shares

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll, each share shall have one vote.

There are no other classes of equity securities.

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# Corporate directory

## Principal place of business

Level 2, UL40/1341 Dandenong Road  
Chadstone VIC 3148

## Directors

Alex Aleksic (Managing Director and CEO)  
Daniel Rootes (Non-Executive Chairman)  
Tim Freeburn (Non-Executive Director)

## Company Secretary

Bill Pavlovski

## Auditor

**RSM Australia Partners**

Level 27, 120 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000

PO Box 248, Collins Street West VIC 8007

## Registry

**Automic Pty Ltd**

Level 5, 126 Phillip Street  
Sydney NSW 2000  
Telephone: 1300 288 664

## Investor Enquiries and correspondence

**OMG Group Limited**

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Sydney NSW 2000  
Telephone: 1300 288 664

Website: [www.omg-group.com.au](http://www.omg-group.com.au)  
Email: [info@forbiddenfoods.com.au](mailto:info@forbiddenfoods.com.au)

## Stock exchange listing

OMG Group Limited securities are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: OMG)

