STARGROUP LIMITED
(Formerly iCASH PAYMENT SYSTEMS LIMITED)

ABN: 87 061 041 281
and Controlled Entities

ANNUAL REPORT

2015

1800 ATM STAR www.starpaymentsystems.com.au

CONTENTS

The report covers the consolidated group consisting of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) and the entities it controlled during the year ended 30 June 2015. The report is presented in Australian currency.

The report was authorised for issue by the directors on 29 September 2015. The Company has the power to amend and reissue the report.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) (ABN 87 061 041 281)
Unit 7, 15-17 Chaplin Drive, Lane Cove NSW 2066

29 September 2015

Dear Shareholders

I am pleased to present this report to the shareholders of Stargroup Limited ('Stargroup'), formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited ('iCash'). The merger as between Stargroup Investments Limited (formerly Stargroup Limited) ('SIL') and iCash completed on 7 August 2015 and accordingly this report represents the financial performance of iCash during the reporting period and does not take into account the performance of SIL and its subsidiaries as at that date.

The Board continued throughout the year to focus on the establishment of an ATM sales and service operation in Australia that could generate an income stream for shareholders as a result of the significant reduction in the shareholding in NeoICP Korea, Inc ('NeoICP') in the year ended 30 June 2015 and the resultant inability to rely on a steady dividend income stream from that investment.

Throughout most of the 2014 financial year and early into the 2015 financial year, the Board was supported by NeoICP by way of the provision of a $1,000,000 trade credit facility secured against the remaining NeoICP investment. This was to assist in arguably the re-establishment of the deployment business and by mid-year this facility had been fully expended and sufficient income streams were still not occurring in the business with the business having deployed 33 ATMs and processing 150,000 annualised transactions and the Recycling ATM (RATM) was still not ready for launch.

The iCash Board decided that the current management was insufficiently experienced to accelerate the Australian ATM operations and that raising further capital from its shareholders would not meet iCash's immediate need for additional, experienced management personnel. Further, unsuccessful efforts were made to acquire and aggregate smaller Australian ATM deployers and the combination of a lack of capital and a management incapable of quickly identifying acquisition targets resulted in the Board forming the view that it should vigorously identify more experienced and proven management as well as an additional capital injection.

As a result the Board proceeded to enter into negotiations with and announced on 24 December 2014 that it had signed a Share Purchase Agreement to acquire 100% of SIL which including among other things a capital raise by SIL of $3,000,000, a capital injection by NeoICP of $500,000 and an ATM deployment business that had already deployed 67 ATMs and was processing 500,000 annualised transactions. This was clearly a significantly better average number of transactions per machine, per month than the iCash business and SIL was already well advanced in generating additional revenue streams as part of establishing itself as a payment systems provider in Australia.

It was also agreed to allow iCash shareholders to participate in a buy-back for 10% of the iCash issued share capital for a direct investment in NeoICP and that the Board composition would primarily be made up of SIL management, a proven experienced team. The subsequent completion of mutual due diligence and other conditions precedent took considerably longer than originally anticipated and despite the best efforts of both Boards, the merger was completed post balance date at the Extraordinary General Meeting which was held on 29 July 2015.

The Board was very grateful for the level of support shown by the shareholders at the EGM and since the initial announcement was made on 24 December 2014. The passage of all resolutions by an average majority of around 98% was a significant result, particularly when considering previous results at EGM's held by iCash.

On 29 June 2015 the NeoICP credit facility was repaid in full by the further reduction in iCash's shareholding from 36.2% to 19.25%.

The Board and new management team have been buoyed in recent months by the significant return of customers and the Stargroup has already exceeded the total sales revenue for ATMs and ATM related software in the first month of the current financial year that it had achieved in the prior financial quarter.

It has been a very challenging year and the Board is committed to delivering on our plan of:

(a) Organic growth in quality only ATM sites via a disciplined site selection strategy;
(b) Targeting smaller unlisted ATM deployers for mergers and acquisitions;
(c) Entering the EFTPOS space by leveraging our excellent wholesale rates;
(d) Rolling out new technology products such as the Recycler ATM that allows users to both withdraw and deposit money; and
(e) Sale of NeoICP ATMs, software and other products to other ATM deployers.

The Board wishes to thank the shareholders for the continual support as we implement the above plan and establish Stargroup as a significant player in the lucrative payment systems industry in Australia.

Yours faithfully,

Todd Zani
Chairman

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report on the consolidated group consisting of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) ('the Company') and its controlled entities ('the Group') during the year ended 30 June 2015.

1 Directors

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr Todd Zani – CEO and Executive Chairman

Expertise and Experience
Mr Zani was the founder of Ezeatm in early 2000 and subsequently vended that business into Ezeatm Limited in 2011, which became the largest ASX-listed ATM deployer in 2012 and had on 30 July 2012 a market capitalisation of $34.45 million.

Mr Zani is a Chartered Accountant with over 25 years experience and is a director of Ezetax Pty Ltd, a chartered accounting firm he founded in 1999 which provides financial, accounting and taxation services to clients involved in various industries. Mr Zani was the CEO and CFO of Ezeatm from 2006 to 2013, including of Ezeatm Limited from 2011.

Appointed CEO and Executive Chairman: 1 July 2015

Mr Shaun Sutton – Executive Director

Expertise and Experience
Mr Sutton was the Chief Operating Officer of Stargroup and has extensive experience in running and operating ATM networks in the Australian ATM industry and was the former National Logistics Manager of Ezeatm Limited and in that capacity oversaw the significant growth and national expansion of the Ezeatm business.

Appointed Director: 7 August 2015

Mr Jong Ho (Jay) Kim – Non-Executive Director

Expertise and Experience
Mr Kim is CEO and President of Design Studio Inc. and an Adjunct Professor at Hanyang University in Korea. He has been educated in the US in Urban Design and held a prior non-executive role with LG.

Mr Kim is also a respected executive with extensive network in the casino gaming industry across Macau, Hong Kong, and Japan. In addition to extensive corporate management and administration experience, Mr Kim brings valued business and advisory experience to assist in securing casino cash handling business in Asia.

Appointed Director: 21 August 2013
Appointed Chairman: 28 December 2013
Resigned Chairman: 7 August 2015

Mr Zaffer Soemya – Non-Executive Director

Expertise and Experience
Mr Soemya graduated from the University of Western Australia with a Bachelor of Engineering degree (Civil) in 1983. He has over 20 years of experience in the project management of major infrastructure and mining projects in Western Australia. Since 2005, he has been the General Manager of a medium-sized engineering company specialising in the installation, maintenance and design of bulk material handling and processing equipment in Western Australia.

Mr Soemya was also a director of Ezeatm Limited from its listing on the ASX in October 2011 and oversaw the ASX listing and rapid growth of the ATM business.

Appointed Director: 7 August 2015

Mr Taejin Kim – Non-Executive Director

Expertise and Experience
Mr Kim is a trained attorney-at-law, holding law degrees at Masters level from both the Korean University Graduate School and the University of California, Davis. He is a former military and public prosecutor and currently serves as a partner of K&P Law Firm, Seoul, South Korea. Mr Kim has served as external legal counsel to NeoICP for a number of years. He is fluent in both English and Korean and is a specialist in laws relating to foreign investment, corporations, business counselling and intellectual property.
Appointed Director: 7 August 2015

Mr Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham – Executive Director (Resigned)

Expertise and Experience
Mr Ham holds a degree in electronic engineering. He has 20 years of experience involving the development of banking automation products, network and systems integration in the ATM manufacturing industry. In the last 10 years he was in senior and technical roles with emphasis on global ATM business development. Mr Ham resigned as a Director of the Company at year end and also will resign as a director of NeoICP Korea, Inc, as at 30 September 2015.
Appointed Director: 8 September 2009
Resigned: 30 June 2015

Mr Gji Jin Kim – Non-Executive Director (Resigned)

Expertise and Experience
Mr Kim is a veteran of over 25 years in the ATM and cash handling industry with a degree in Computer Engineering and joined NeoICP Korea, in 2001 where he serves as President and Executive Director. In those roles, Mr Kim is responsible for overseeing domestic sales and service operations in Korea. Under his care, NeoICP has achieved a 52% market share in the Korean retail ATM market, and an over 80% market share in the Korean market for back office cash handling machines.
Appointed Director: 3 April 2014
Resigned: 7 August 2015

Mr David Sungkon Kim – Executive Director (Resigned)

Expertise and Experience
Mr Kim brings extensive ATM industry experience of 10 years, including his key involvement in the development of CashPod ATM series products at NeoICP Korea Inc. as part of the Strategic Planning team and as ATM Quality Control Project Manager. Based in Brisbane, Australia, Mr Kim's recent focus has been on the introduction to and wide deployment within Australia of the CashPod ATM series products, products of genuine quality with customisable state of art technology. Mr Kim has a great track record in the Australian ATM industry, having worked previously in technical and customer facing roles at both iCash and with Ezeatm Limited.
Appointed Director: 2 April 2015
Resigned: 7 August 2015

Mr Sungki Lee – Non-Executive Director (Resigned)

Expertise and Experience
Mr Lee holds a Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Engineering from University of New South Wales and Post Graduate Diploma of Business (Marketing) from University of Technology, Sydney. He has over 20 years of experience in the networking and ATM industries in Australia and in the Asia Pacific, including in senior marketing and business development roles.

In addition to the technology and marketing expertise relevant to the Company, Mr Lee also brought corporate governance skills that provided a transparent oversight, checks and balances and reporting capabilities to the Company.
Appointed Director: 21 August 2013
Resigned: 1 April 2015

2 Company Secretary

The company secretary of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year was:

Mr Sungki Lee - Company Secretary

Expertise and Experience
Mr Lee has completed the Certificate in Governance Practice from Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and brings corporate governance skills that will provide a transparent oversight, checks and balances and reporting capabilities to the Company.

Appointed as Secretary: 22 August 2013

3 Directors Meetings held during the financial year:

	Board Meetings	
Director	**No. of meetings attended**	**No. of meetings eligible to attend**
Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham [a]	6	11
Jong Ho (Jay) Kim	11	11
Sungki Lee [b]	5	5
Ghi Jin Kim [c]	11	11
David Sungkon Kim [d]	6	6

	Audit Committee Meetings	
Director	**No. of meetings attended**	**No. of meetings eligible to attend**
Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham [a]	3	3
Jong Ho (Jay) Kim	0	3
Sungki Lee [b]	3	3

	Remuneration Committee Meetings	
Director	**No. of meetings attended**	**No. of meetings eligible to attend**
Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham [a]	2	5
Jong Ho (Jay) Kim	5	5
Sungki Lee [b]	2	2

[a] Steave Ham resigned on 30 June 2015
[b] Sungki Lee resigned on 1 April 2015
[c] Ghi Jin Kim resigned on 7 August 2015
[d] David Sungkon Kim was appointed on 2 April 2015 and resigned on 7 August 2015

4 Principal Activities

The Group is a vertically integrated banking technology business and the principal activities for the Group during the course of the financial year were specialising in the sale, deployment and operation of Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs), cash handling and other banking equipment in Australia.

5 Operating and Financial Review

The Group had principally two operational areas during the year, namely Stargroup (ATM deployment) and CashPod (ATMs, ATM parts and software sales):

Stargroup and CashPod – ATM Deployment and ATMs, ATM Parts and Software Sales
The Group has made a loss after tax of $2,875,564 (2014: $2,065,820). The loss is attributable to the following major expenses:

- A significant impairment of the value of the investment in NeoICP was made during the year to reflect the value of shares which have been issued in Korea to NeoICP shareholders. The impairment during this financial year was $1,636,746.
- The business commenced negotiations for the acquisition of all of the issued shares of Stargroup and its ATM business in December 2014 and significant legal expenses were incurred during the year in relation as part of the due diligence and preparation of documentation for that acquisition. Legal costs of $111,994 were incurred during the year and this acquisition was completed on 7 August 2015.
- There was a significant reduction in the Australian dollar during the financial year. The acquisition of ATMs and ATM related hardware and software from NeoICP was paid for in USD, this lead to a foreign exchange loss during the year of $170,490.
- A payout of $68,500 was made to Wayne Robinson, a former employee, after a long and protracted legal battle throughout most of the 2014 and part of the 2015 financial year. This was settled in September 2014.

6 Dividends

The directors have not recommended the payment of a final dividend and no dividends were previously declared or paid.

7 Share Options

As at the date of this report, there were no unissued ordinary shares under option.

No other options have been granted in the period since the end of the financial year and to the date of this report.

8 State of Affairs

The following significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group occurred during the financial year:

i) The Group executed a Share Purchase Agreement with Stargroup as announced on 15 June 2015 which included among other things:

a. Stargroup pre-merger raising $3million by the issue of 30 million Stargroup shares at an issue price of $0.10;

b. iCash raising $500,000 by the issue to NeoICP of up to 14,285,714 iCash shares at an issue price of $0.035 each;

c. iCash shareholders were afforded an opportunity to swap their iCash shares for a direct shareholding in NeoICP, with up to 463,456 NeoICP shares to be distributed to accepting iCash shareholders in consideration for up to 7,678,463 cancelled iCash shares, approximately but less than 10% of the issues capital;

d. iCash entering into a formal bonus agreement with Stargroup nominated key personnel and NeoICP, which over time of achievement of specific targets would convert to 10,000,000 ICP shares;

e. Stargroup procure the agreement of the major shareholders of Stargroup to voluntarily escrow their iCash shares for a period of 12 months; and

f. The Board would be restructured with the appointment of four new directors, namely Mr Todd Zani, Mr Zaffer Soemya, Mr Shaun Sutton and Mr Taejin Kim and the resignation of Mr Steave Ham, Mr Ghi Jin Kim and Mr David Kim.

ii) The sale completion of an additional 7.1% of the NeoICP shares (70,000,000 Japanese Yen) to Nako & Castom Interactive Co. Ltd occurred on 15 September 2014. Following completion of the sale, the resultant shareholding in NeoICP was reduced from 43.33% to 36.2%

iii) On 29 June 2015 the NeoICP credit term facility was repaid in full by the further reduction in iCash's shareholding from 36.2% to 19.25%

9 Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

Business Combination

On 15 June 2015, the Company announced that it had signed a share purchase agreement for the Company to acquire 100% of the issued shares of Stargroup Investments Limited, subject to shareholder approval. On 29 July 2015 the shareholders of the Company agreed to the resolutions in relation to the merger as between Stargroup Investments Limited and the Company, whereby the Company acquired 100% of Stargroup Investments Limited through the issue of 157,142,857 shares in the Company. The date of acquisition has been assessed as being 29 July 2015, which is the date the Company obtained control of Stargroup Investments Limited. Further, iCash Payments Systems Limited subsequently changed its name to Stargroup Limited and now trades under the ASX code, STL.

The acquisition is expected to enable the merged group to accelerate Australian ATM deployment, provide more experienced and proven management on the board as well as additional working capital.

The consideration paid by the Company for the acquisition of Stargroup Investments Limited was $5,500,000, representing 157,142,857 shares in the Company at their assessed fair value of 3.5 cents each. However, the acquisition of Stargroup Investments Limited represents a reverse acquisition in accordance with AASB 3 Business Combinations as the transaction results in the shareholders of Stargroup Investments Limited holding a majority of the voting rights in the merged group and the board of directors of the merged group comprises a majority of directors appointed by Stargroup Investments Limited (3 of 5 directors post transaction).

Consequently, the estimate of the acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred is based on the number of equity interests the legal subsidiary would have had to issue to give the owners of the legal parent the same percentage equity interest in the combined entity that results from the reverse acquisition. The net identifiable assets acquired reflect the net assets of the Company as at 30 June 2015, which is the most recently available financial information.

The Company's initial assessment of the fair values of the consideration effectively transferred and the assets and liabilities to be recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

Consideration effectively transferred: 157, 142, 857 Fully paid ordinary shares to former Stargroup shareholders	$1,393,700
Net identifiable assets acquired	$1,884,993
Discount on acquisition	$ 511,293

The discount on acquisition reflects the assessment of the independent expert that the assessed fair value of the consideration given by the Company exceeded the assessed fair value of the acquired Stargroup Investments Limited net assets. The discount on acquisition will represent a non-cash gain in the Group's 2016 consolidated income statement.

Total acquisition-related costs are expected to be approximately $112,000.

As the transaction completed on 7 August 2015, it has been impractical to determine the fair values of all identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. As a result, the accounting for the business combination is incomplete as at the date of this Annual Report and the above amounts have only been determined provisionally.

Issue of Performance Rights

On 29 July 2015, the issue of 10,000,000 Performance Rights was approved by the Company's shareholders as follows:

Name	Number of Performance Rights	Details
Todd Zani	4,000,000	1,000,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
Shaun Sutton	2,500,000	625,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
Zaffer Soemya	1,500,000	375,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
NeoICP	2,000,000	500,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
	10,000,000	

Each tranche of the Performance Rights are convertible into ordinary shares of the Company upon the achievement of the deployment of a fixed number of ATMs as well as EBITDA and NPAT targets in the relevant years.

No consideration will be payable to acquire or on the exercise of the Performance Rights.

Acquisition of Cash Plus Limited

Stargroup Investments Limited ("SIL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Stargroup Limited, has entered into negotiations with Cash Plus Australia Pty Limited ("Cash Plus") in order to acquire a significant part of the Cash Plus Australian Network. An asset purchase agreement has been executed by Cash Plus.

The principal agreement is to acquire the 109 ATM network on the following basis:

- Purchase price of $6.5million;
- Purchase consideration payable by way of 50% cash and 50% equity (consideration shares);
- Consideration Shares are fixed at a price of $0.04 per share but limited to 19% of the issued shares of Stargroup Limited;
- Purchase consideration is payable by way of the following mechanisms:
  - 10% cash deposit of the cash component of $325,000 (which has been paid post year end);
  - An advance of $1,500,000 (which has been paid post year end);
  - The balance of cash funds and consideration shares on completion by not later than 30 November 2015.

There are conditions precedent and due diligence requirements. A fundamental condition precedent is that Stargroup Limited will undertake a capital raising of a minimum of $3,000,000. It is intended to perform this capital raise by way of a sophisticated capital raise, a 2:5 rights issue or a combination of both. A joint AGM/EGM will be held in relation to the completion of this transaction.

On completion of the acquisition, Mr David Dickinson, current Cash Plus CEO, has agreed to join the Stargroup Board as a non-executive director.

10 Likely Developments and expected results

Likely developments in the operations of the Group include:

ATM Deployments

- The further organic growth in quality only ATM sites via disciplined site selection strategy;
- The targeting of smaller unlisted ATM deployers for mergers and acquisitions;

10 Likely Developments and expected results (continued)

ATMs and ATM parts and software sales

- The further rebuilding of confidence in the Australian ATM market of the NeoICP manufactured ATMs and ATM parts and software. The Company anticipates further accelerated revenue growth as deployers begin to acquire the hardware and also acquire software upgrades as part of the Europay, MasterCard, and Visa (EMV) upgrades required to be carried out by many prior acquirers of cashPod ATMs in Australia.
- The official launch of the Recycling ATM ('RATM') product in Australia in October 2015. The Company has committed to the full certification of the RATM which is a low cost and small foot print ATM that can take cash deposits as well as make withdrawals, suitable to be deployed in shopping centres and with large retail customers. The deposit capable ATMs are currently being deployed only by the Big 4 banks in their branches, however these ATMs are too big and expensive for retail merchants. There are two unique customer base opportunities for Stargroup to pursue with the RATM product:

  a) Second tier banks such as credit union and regional banks – provides the second tier banks an ability to deploy the low cost deposit taking capable ATMs at many retail centres, allowing the second tier banks to better compete with the Big 4 banks by capturing increased business customer base and increasing daily deposit takings.

  b) Retailers and Clubs with large daily cash takings – rather than to use expensive Cash-In-Transit (CIT) services, the merchants will be able to deposit their daily taking cash notes directly into the RATM, resulting in the amount being deposited into the merchant's bank account in the following day. The same RATM will also be used for normal cash withdrawals, and reducing the amount of cash notes stored in the RATM and significantly reducing the CIT expenses.
- Develop opportunities to generate new revenue streams through potential joint ventures and other partnership opportunities.

Other Markets

EFTPOS sales

- The Company is in the final stages of its soft pilot of its EFTPOS product and the launch of this division occurred on 1 September 2015;

Casino and Gaming Market

- Further product development and growth within casino gaming related products such as cash redemption terminal and gaming table automatic settlement product for the Australian market off the back of the NeoICP developments in Macau and other Asian casino gaming markets.

11 Environmental Regulations

The Group's operations are not subject to significant environmental regulation under Australian legislation in relation to the conduct of its operations.

12 Remuneration Report (Audited)

The Directors present the remuneration report on the consolidated group consisting of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) ('the Company') and its controlled entities ('the Group') during the year ended 30 June 2015. The report is prepared in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the company and the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

The remuneration report forms part of the Directors' Report.

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for directors and executives of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) and the Group.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

a. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
b. Details of remuneration
c. Service agreements
d. Share-based compensation
e. Additional information and disclosures relating to key management personnel

12 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

a. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and the Group. Key management personnel comprise the Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries and senior executives of the Group.

Compensation levels for key management personnel of the Group and the secretary of the Company are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced directors and executives.

Remuneration Policy - Non Executive Directors

The remuneration policy of the Company is to attract and retain competent and suitably qualified non-executive directors. Non-executive director remuneration is set by the Company's Board after consideration of market practices, relativities, director duties and accountabilities.

Fees

Non-executive directors' fees are determined within an annual aggregate directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically approved by shareholders.

Fees are fixed and are not linked to the performance of the Company so as to foster independence and impartiality.

Remuneration Policy - Executive Directors and other Key Management Personnel

The compensation policy explained below is designed to attract, retain, develop and motivate appropriately qualified and experienced senior executives as reward for the achievement of strategic objectives including the broader outcome of creation of value for shareholders.

The compensation structures take into account:

- the capability and experience of the key management personnel;
- the key management personnel's ability to control the relevant segment/s' performance;
- the Group's performance including:
  - the Group's earnings; and
  - the growth in share price and delivering constant returns on shareholder wealth.

Fixed compensation

Fixed compensation consists of base compensation (calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits), as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds. Compensation levels are reviewed annually by the Board through a process that considers individual, section and overall performance of the Group. In addition, external consultants provide analysis and advice to ensure the directors' and senior executives' compensation is competitive in the market place.

Performance linked compensation

Performance linked compensation may be offered to Key Management Personnel (KMP), as and when the Board believes it would be appropriate on a case by case basis for each KMP. For the financial year ended 30 June 2015, there was no performance based compensation offered to any KMPs.

KPIs comprise measures of total Company performance and individual performance and contain a mixture of financial, non-financial, strategic, risk and people metrics.

Performance remuneration is determined through the Board's assessment of actual individual and Group performance against pre-determined KPI's and individual contractual provisions.

b. Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the remuneration of each key management personnel of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Short-term benefits				Post-employment		Long-term benefits		Share-based payments		Termination Payments	Total	Performance Related
	Salary & Fees	Cash Bonus	Non-Monetary Benefits	Other	Superannuation	Retirement Benefits	Cash incentives	Long service leave	Options	Shares			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Non-executive directors													
Mr Jong Ho (Jay) Kim (i)	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-
Mr Sungki Lee (ii)	70,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
Total non-executive director	**130,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**130,000**	**-**
Executive directors													
Mr Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham (iii)	174,877	-	-	-	14,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,399	-
Mr Sungkon (David) Kim (iv)	73,333	-	-	-	6,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,300	-
Mr Ghijin Kim (v)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total executive director and other key management personnel	**248,211**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,489**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**269,700**	**-**
Totals	**378,211**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,489**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**399,700**	**-**

Note - Salary & Fees includes accumulated Annual Leave paid on termination and Directors Fees

(i) Appointed 21 August 2013 and resigned 7 August 2015 as a Non-executive chairman.

(ii) Appointed 21 August 2013 and resigned 1 April 2015 as a Non-executive director.

(iii) Appointed 8 September 2009 and resigned 30 June 2015.

(iv) Appointed 2 April 2015 and resigned 7 August 2015.

(v) Appointed 3 April 2014 and resigned 7 August 2015.

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Short-term benefits				Post-employment		Long-term benefits		Share-based payments		Termination Payments	Total	Performance Related
	Salary & Fees	Cash Bonus	Non-Monetary Benefits	Other	Superannuation	Retirement Benefits	Cash incentives	Long service leave	Options	Shares			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Non-executive directors													
Mr Christopher Charlton (ii)	40,000	-	-	146,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,405	-
Mr Barry Sechos (iii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Daniel Altiok-Brown (iii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jong Ho (Jay) Kim (iv)	51,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,774	-
Mr Sungki Lee (iv)	69,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,032	-
Total non-executive director	**160,806**	**-**	**-**	**146,905**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**307,211**	**-**
Executive directors													
Ms Julia King (i)	13,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,333	-
Mr Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham	244,661	-	-	6,638	14,140	(15,887)	-	-	-	-	-	249,552	-
Mr Ghijin Kim (v)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other key management personnel													
Mr Jung Suk Kang	298,350	-	-	-	-	38,145	-	-	-	-	-	336,495	-
Mr Ghijin Kim	298,350	-	-	-	-	38,145	-	-	-	-	-	336,495	-
Total executive director and other key management personnel	**854,695**	**-**	-	**6,638**	**14,140**	**60,403**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**935,876**	**-**
Totals	**1,015,501**	**-**	**-**	**153,043**	**14,140**	**60,403**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,243,087**	**-**

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2014 (continued)

Note - Salary & Fees includes accumulated Annual Leave paid on termination and Directors Fees

(i) Appointed 26 June 2012 and terminated 21 August 2013.

(ii) Appointed 26 June 2012 and terminated 18 December 2013. Other short-term benefits were paid under agreements with Charltons CJC Pty Ltd for accounting and bookkeeping services and office rent, of which Mr Charlton is Managing Director. Refer to note 29(ii).

(iii) Appointed 22 May 2013 and terminated 21 August 2013.

(iv) Appointed 21 August 2013.

(v) Appointed 3 April 2014.

12 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

c. Service agreements

The Company has executive service agreements with its key management personnel. Details of these contracts are as follows:

Non-Executive Chairman, Non-Executive Director – Mr Jong Ho (Jay) Kim

Term: Resigned as Non-Executive Chairman

Appointed a Chairman: 21 August 2013
Resigned a Chairman: 7 August 2015

Remuneration: Fixed Remuneration of $60,000 per annum.

Executive Director, Chairman of Remuneration Committee – Mr Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham

Term: Resigned

Appointed a Director: 8 September 2009
Resigned a Director: 30 June 2015

Remuneration: Fixed remuneration is $167,000 per annum inclusive of superannuation contributions.

Termination: No termination payment made.

Non-Executive Director, Chairman of Audit Committee, Company Secretary – Mr Sungki Lee

Term: Resigned

Appointed a Director: 21 August 2013
Resigned a Director: 1 April 2015

Remuneration: Fixed Remuneration of $60,000 per annum.
Additional $20,000 per annum as Company Secretary.

Executive Director – Mr Ghi Jin Kim

Term: Resigned

Appointed a Director: 3 April 2014
Resigned a Director: 7 August 2015

Remuneration: Fixed remuneration is $1 per annum.

Executive Director – Mr David Sungkon Kim

Term: Resigned

Appointed a Director: 2 April 2015
Resigned a Director: 7 August 2015

Remuneration: Fixed Remuneration of $73,333 per annum.

12 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

d. Share-based compensation

Issue and movement of shares

The movement during the period in the number of share options and rights in Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited), directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties is as follows:

For year ended 30 June 2015	Held as 1 July 2014	Purchased during the year	Received on exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2015
Non-executive director					
Mr. Ghi Jin Kim	3,827,871	-	-	-	3,827,871
Mr. Jong Ho (Jay) Kim	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Sungki Lee	132,303	-	-	-	132,303
Executive directors					
Mr. Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham	199,544	-	-	-	199,544
Mr. David Sungkon Kim	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,159,718**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,159,718**

Options and rights over equity instruments

There was no movement in the period in the number of share options and rights in the Company, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties.

e. Additional information and disclosures relating to key management personnel

Consequences of performance on shareholder wealth. In considering the Company's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the Board have regard to the following indices in respect of the current financial year and the previous four financial years:

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
(Loss)/Profit for the Year	(2,875,564)	(2,742,005)	(11,271,557)	(12,232,219)	221,167
Loss attributable to parent company	(2,875,564)	(2,742,005)	(11,271,557)	(12,684,759)	(3,624,012)
EBITDA	(1,201,501)	(2,153,169)	(1,765,474)	(522,916)	10,277,984
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Share Price (at 30 June)	0.06	0.092	0.072	0.125	0.18
EPS (cents)	(3.74)	(2.87)	(9.70)	(13.73)	(4.03)

The overall level of key management personnel's compensation has been determined based on market conditions and is designed to attract, retain, develop and motivate appropriately qualified and experienced senior executives as reward for the achievement of strategic objectives including the broader outcome of creation of value for shareholders.

End of Remuneration Report (Audited)

13 Directors' Interests

The relevant interest of each director in the shares, debentures, interests in registered schemes and rights or options over such instruments issued by the companies within the Group and other related bodies corporate, as notified by the directors to the ASX in accordance with S205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001, at the date of the report is as follows:

	No of Ordinary Shares			
	2015		2014	
Director	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Jong Ho (Jay) Kim	-	-	-	-
Ghi Jin Kim	3,730,350	97,521	3,730,350	97,521
Kyung Shik (Steave) Ham	199,544	-	199,544	-
Sungki Lee	132,303	-	132,303	-
David Sungkon Kim	-	-	-	-
Todd Zani	-	18,134,285	-	-
Shaun Sutton	744,286	-	-	-
Zaffer Soemya	-	10,245,000	-	-
Taejin Kim	-	-	-	-

14 Indemnification and Insurance of Officers

Indemnification
For those directors and officers in office since 29 September 2005, the Company has indemnified them against all liabilities to another person that may arise from their position as directors or officers except where the liability arises out of conduct involving criminal activity or gross negligence.

Insurance Premiums
During the financial year the Company has paid premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance contracts for the year ended 30 June 2015 and since the end of the financial year, the Company has agreed to pay on behalf of the companies comprising the Group, premiums in respect of such insurance contracts for the period ending 31 August 2015. Such insurance contracts insure against certain liability (subject to specific exclusions) persons who are or have been directors or executive officers of the companies comprising the Group.

The directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid in respect of the directors' and officers' liability insurance contracts, as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contracts.

15 Non-audit services

During the year Nexia Court & Co, the Company's auditor, has performed certain other services in addition to their statutory duties to the Company.

The Board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor, and by resolution, the directors of the Company are satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services during the year by the auditor is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and have been reviewed by the board of directors to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- The non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in the relevant APES standards and Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

15 Non-audit services (continued)

The fees for non-audit services were paid/payable to the external auditors during the year ended 30 June:

	2015 $	2014 $
Income tax return, taxation advisory and other services	4,000	15,225

16 Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 25 and forms part of the directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

17 Officers who were previously partners of the Audit Firm

Nil.

18 Corporate Governance Statement

The Company is committed to high standards of corporate governance. The Company has adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Council's "CGC Principles and Recommendations" (2nd Edition) for the entire financial year. However given the current size of the Company, it is not appropriate or practical to comply fully with those principles and recommendations. The Company has adopted those recommendations where appropriate.

The table below summarises those recommendations and the Company's current practices, including instances where recommendations have not been adopted by the Company, this has been identified and explained below:

#	Recommended Principle	Complied	Note
1.1	Establish the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions	✓	1
1.2	Disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives	✓	
1.3	Provide for the information indicated in the Guide for reporting Principle 1	✓	
2.1	A majority of the Board should be independent directors.	✓	2
2.2	The chairman should be an independent director	✓	3
2.3	The role of chairman and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual	✕	3
2.4	The Board should establish a nomination committee	✕	4
2.5	Disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors	✓	
2.6	Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 2	✓	
3.1	Establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to:		
	* the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity	✓	
	* the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders	✓	
	* the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices	✓	5
3.2	Establish a policy concerning trading in Company securities by directors, senior executives and employees and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy	✓	6
3.3	Disclose the proportion of woman employees in the whole organisation, woman in senior executive positions and woman on the board.	✓	7
3.4	Provide the information indicated in Guide to Reporting on Principle 3.	✓	

18 Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

#	Recommended Principle	Complied	Note
4.1	The Board should establish an audit committee.	✓	8
4.2	The audit committee should be structured so that it:		
	* consists only of non-executive directors	✕	
	* consists a majority of independent directors	✓	
	* is chaired by an independent chairman, who is not chairman of the Board	✓	
	* has at least three members	✓	
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter	✕	
4.4	Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 4	✓	
5.1	Establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies	✓	9
5.2	Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 5.	✓	6
6.1	Design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their effective participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy	✓	10
6.2	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6	✓	
7.1	Establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.	✓	11
7.2	Require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the Company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks.	✓	
7.3	The board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.	✓	
7.4	Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 7.	✓	
8.1	The board should establish a remuneration committee.	✓	12
8.2	The remuneration committee should be structured so that it:		
	* consists a majority of independent directors	✓	
	* is chaired by an independent chairman	✓	
	* has at least three members	✓	
8.3	Clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.	✓	
8.4	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting Principle 8.	✓	

18 Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Notes

1. The directors of the Company are accountable to shareholders for the proper management of the business and affairs of the Company.

   Responsibilities of the Board are:-

   - overseeing the Company, including its control and accountability systems;
   - appointing and removing the chief executive officer, or equivalent
   - where appropriate, ratifying the appointment and the removal of senior executives
   - establishing, monitoring and modifying corporate strategies and performance objectives;
   - ensuring that appropriate risk management systems, internal compliance and control, reporting systems, codes of conduct, and legal compliance measures are in place;
   - monitoring the performance of management and implementation of strategy, and ensuring appropriate resources are available;
   - approving and monitoring of financial and other reporting;
   - approving dividends, major capital expenditure, acquisitions and capital raising/restructures;

   The Company has an informal process to educate new directors about the nature of the business, current issues, the corporate strategy and the expectations of the Group concerning performance of directors. Directors also have the opportunity to visit Group facilities and meet with management to gain a better understanding of business operations.

2. While a majority of the Board members are independent directors. The Board believes that the experience and skills of the directors are sufficient to discharge the board's duties effectively.

3. As at the date of this report, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are the same person, namely Mr Todd Zani. Throughout the reporting period and up to an including the date of completion of the merger, Mr Jong Ho Jay Kim was the Chairman and he was an independent Chairman and Mr Steave Ham was the Chief Executive Officer for the full reporting period.

4. The Board considers the Company is not currently a size to justify the formation of a Nomination Committee. All Board nomination matters are considered by the whole Board.

   The Board oversees the appointment and induction process for directors and committee members, and the selection, appointment and succession planning process of the Company's executive management team. The appropriate skill mix, personal qualities, expertise and diversity are factors taken into account in each case. When a vacancy exists or there is a need for particular skills, the Board determines the selection criteria based on the required skills.

   The Board annually reviews the effectiveness of the functioning of the Board, individual directors, and senior executives.

5. The Group recognises the need for directors and employees to observe the highest standards of behaviour and business ethics. All directors and employees are required to act in accordance with the law and with the highest standard of propriety. This policy requires all directors and employees to seek approval from the Chairman and the Company Secretary prior to dealing in the Company's securities.

6. The Company's policy regarding directors and employees trading in its securities is set by the Board. The policy restricts directors and employees from acting on material information until it has been released to the market and adequate time has been given for this to be reflected in the security's prices.

18 Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

7. Within the Group, there are following proportion of woman:

   Employees: 25%
   Senior Executives: 33%
   Board: 0%

8. The Company has established an Audit Committee as recommended by the ASX principles. The committee is chaired by Mr Todd Zani and is made up of the remaining four other directors. The committees duties and responsibilities are as follows:
   - reviews the annual, half-year and concise financial reports and other financial information distributed externally. This includes approving new accounting policies to ensure compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and generally accepted accounting principles, and assessing whether the financial information is adequate for shareholder needs;
   - assesses whether non-audit services provided by the external auditor are consistent with maintaining the external auditor's independence. Each reporting period the external auditor provides an independence declaration in relation to the audit or review;
   - assesses the adequacy of the internal control framework and the Company's code of ethical standards;
   - discusses the external audit and internal audit plans, identifying any significant changes in structure, operations, internal controls or accounting policies likely to impact the financial statements and to review the fees proposed for the audit work to be performed;
   - monitors the procedures to ensure compliance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules and all other regulatory requirements;
   - addresses any matters with the auditors, Australian Taxation Office, Australian Securities and Investments Commission, and ASX;
   - reviews the nomination and performance of the external auditor; and
   - reviews and approves corporate governance policy.

9. The Company has established procedures designed to ensure compliance with the ASX Listing Rules so that Company announcements are made in a timely manner, are factual, do not omit material information and are expressed in a clear and objective manner that allows investors to assess the impact of the information when making investment decisions.

   Established policies also ensure accountability at a senior management level for ASX compliance. The Board approves all disclosures necessary to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements.

10. The Company has a communications strategy and an established policy on stakeholder communication and continuous disclosure to promote effective communication with shareholders, subject to privacy laws and the need to act in the best interests of the Company by protecting commercial information.

    The Company's policy on communication with shareholders is set out in the Company's 'Policy on stakeholder communication and continuous disclosure.

11. The Board has established policies on risk oversight and management which can be viewed on the Company's website. To carry out this function the Board:

    - oversees the establishment, implementation, and annual review of the Company's risk management system, including assessing, monitoring and managing operational, financial reporting, and compliance risks for the Group;
    - reviews the financial reporting process of the Company;
    - discusses with management and the external auditors, the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls, including the policies and procedures of the Company to assess, monitor and manage business risk;

18 Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

- reviews with the external auditor any audit problems and the Company's critical policies and practices; and
- reviews and assesses the independence of the external auditor.

Systems of internal financial control have been put in place by the management of the Company and are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute protection against fraud and material misstatement. These controls are intended to identify, in a timely manner, control issues that require attention by the Board.

The Board is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but recognises that no cost-effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities.

Practices have been established to ensure:

- capital expenditure and revenue commitments above a certain size obtain prior Board approval;
- financial exposures are controlled, including the use of derivatives. Further details of the Company's policies relating to interest rate management, forward exchange rate management and credit risk management are included in the financial statements;
- occupational health and safety standards and management systems are monitored and reviewed to achieve high standards of performance and compliance with regulations;
- business transactions are properly authorised and executed;
- the quality and integrity of personnel; and
- financial reporting accuracy and compliance with the financial reporting regulatory framework.

12. The Board has established a Remuneration Committee. The Chairman is Mr Todd Zani.

The amount of remuneration of all directors and executives, including all monetary and non-monetary components, is detailed in the Director's Report.

The Board expects that the remuneration structure implemented will result in the Company being able to attract and retain the best executives to run the economic entity. It will also provide executives with the necessary incentives to work to grow long-term shareholder value.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Mr Todd Zani
Director

Mr Shaun Sutton
Director

Perth
Dated: 29 September 2015

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The Board of Directors
Stargroup Limited
(formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited)
Unit 7, 15-17 Chaplin Drive
Lane Cove NSW 2066

29 September 2015

Dear Board Members

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the members of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited).

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) for the financial year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

Yours sincerely

Nexia Court & Co

Nexia Court & Co
Chartered Accountants

Robert Mayberry
Partner

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STARGROUP LIMITED (formerly iCASH PAYMENT SYSTEMS LIMITED)

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the company and the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

In Note 2a, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001 would be in the same terms if it had been given to the directors at the time that this auditor's report was made.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2a.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(b) Going Concern, to the financial report, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss from continuing operations of $2,875,564 during the year ended 30 June 2015. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2(b) Going Concern, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the Group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STARGROUP LIMITED (formerly iCASH PAYMENT SYSTEMS LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 11 to 17 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. 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.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Nexia Court & Co

Nexia Court & Co
Chartered Accountants

Robert Mayberry
Partner

Sydney
29 September 2015

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) declare that:

1. in the directors' opinion, the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes set out on pages 29 to 65 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
   (b) give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
2. note 2a confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
3. in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company and the group will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable;
4. the remuneration disclosures included in pages 11 to 17 of the directors' report (as part of the audited Remuneration Report), for the year ended 30 June 2015, comply with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001; and
5. the directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:

Mr Todd Zani Director	***Mr Shaun Sutton*** Director

Perth
Dated: 29 September 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015	2014
CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**$**	**$**
Revenue from continuing operations	7	**589,289**	365,697
Cost of sales	9a	**(438,637)**	(251,536)
GROSS PROFIT		**150,652**	114,161
Administrative expenses	9b	**(1,352,153)**	(2,267,330)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	9c	**(1,674,913)**	(11,529)
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE FINANCING ITEMS		**(2,876,414)**	(2,164,698)
Net financing income	9d	**850**	98,878
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(2,875,564)**	(2,065,820)
Income tax expense	10a	**-**	-
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AFTER INCOME TAX		**(2,875,564)**	(2,065,820)
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Loss from discontinued operations after income tax	8(ii)	**-**	(676,185)
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
Movement in foreign currency translation reserve		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR NET OF TAX		**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Members of the parent entity		**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
Non-controlling interests		**-**	-
TOTAL LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Members of the parent entity		**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic / Diluted loss per share (in cents)	11	**(3.74)**	(2.87)
Basic / Diluted loss per share - Continuing Operations (in cents)	11	**(3.74)**	(2.16)

The above consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015	2014
CURRENT ASSETS		**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**288,935**	476,448
Trade and other receivables	13	**139,178**	111,069
Inventory	14	**485,379**	693,245
Other assets	15	**17,893**	69,163
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**931,385**	1,349,925
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	13	**-**	136,620
Other financial assets	16	**951,018**	12,650
Investment in Associate	17	**-**	4,425,040
Property, plant and equipment	19	**189,545**	138,027
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,140,563**	4,712,337
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,071,948**	6,062,262
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	20	**170,679**	1,301,662
Provisions	21	**16,276**	28,555
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**186,955**	1,330,217
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**186,955**	1,330,217
NET ASSETS		**1,884,993**	4,732,045
EQUITY			
Share Capital	22	**51,725,739**	51,725,739
Accumulated losses		**(49,840,746)**	(46,993,694)
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent		**1,884,993**	4,732,045
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,884,993**	4,732,045

The above consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Consolidated	Issued Capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated Profit/ (Losses) $	Parent Entity Interest $	Minority Interest $	Total Equity $
Balance as at 1 July 2013	**55,362,257**	**(686,901)**	**(44,018,631)**	**10,656,725**	**4,783,582**	**15,440,307**
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,742,005)	(2,742,005)	-	(2,742,005)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,742,005)	(2,742,005)	-	(2,742,005)
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries						
Effect of foreign currency translation of discontinued operation	-	1,454,577	-	1,454,577	-	1,454,577
Effect of disposal of subsidiary	-	(735,453)	(265,281)	(1,000,734)	(4,783,582)	(5,784,316)
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the company					-	
Share buyback and cancellation	(3,636,518)	-	-	(3,636,518)	-	(3,636,518)
Expiry of share options	-	(32,223)	32,223	-	-	-
At 30 June 2014	**51,725,739**		**(46,993,694)**	**4,732,045**	**-**	**4,732,045**
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,875,564)	(2,875,564)	-	(2,875,564)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,875,564)	(2,875,564)	-	(2,875,564)
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Prior years adjustments	-	-	28,512	28,512	-	28,512
At 30 June 2015	**51,725,739**	**-**	**(49,840,746)**	**1,884,993**	**-**	**1,884,993**

The above consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**$**	**$**
Cash receipts from customers		**930,414**	19,346,289
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		**(1,888,232)**	(20,952,009)
Interest paid		**(333)**	(71,342)
Interest received		**1,183**	98,878
Net cash flow from operating activities	23(ii)	**(956,968)**	(1,578,184)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to purchase property, plant and equipment		**(1,545)**	(7,768,011)
Net proceeds from the sale of subsidiary		-	(1,284,146)
Payments to purchase investments		-	(284,521)
Proceeds from sale of investments		**721,000**	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		**719,455**	(9,336,678)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from interest bearing liabilities		**-**	5,156,329
Repayment of interest bearing liabilities		-	(52,944)
Payment to share buyback and cancellation		-	(3,636,518)
Loans from Star Payment Systems Limited		**50,000**	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		**50,000**	1,466,867
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD		**(187,513)**	(9,447,995)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		**476,448**	9,924,443
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	23(i)	**288,935**	476,448

The above consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 REPORTING ENTITY

Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) (the 'Company') is a for-profit company domiciled in Australia and has changed its name to Stargroup Limited and the company's ASX code also changed from ICP to STL, effective from 12 August 2015 as a result of Extraordinary General Meeting of 29 July 2015. The address of the company's registered office is Unit 7, 15-17 Chaplin Drive, Lane Cove, NSW, 2066. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2015 comprise the company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The Group is a vertically integrated banking technology business specialising in design, manufacture, sale and operating of Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) and other banking equipment.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards ('AASBs') (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial report of the Group and the financial report of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

The accounting policies adopted in this report have been consistently applied by each entity in the Group and are consistent with those of the previous year.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2015.

b. Going concern

The Company has incurred a net loss from continuing operations of $2,875,564. Despite this result the Directors are of the belief that the going concern assumption at the 30 June 2015 is appropriate.

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

The Board of Directors have considered the following factors in determining the going concern position of the Group:

- The Board announced on the ASX platform on 29 December 2014 that it had entered into a Heads of Agreement to acquire the ATM network and business operated by Stargroup Investments Limited and further announcements were made in relation to the entering into a Share Sale Agreement and the merger was completed on 7 August 2015.
- There were a number of conditions precedent to that acquisition but the major components in relation to the going concern of the Group involved both Stargroup Limited and NeoICP participating in a capital raise totalling $3,500,000 at $0.035 per ICP share and this capital raise was successful and in the case of Stargroup Limited was oversubscribed.
- It also included as a condition the appointments of Mr Todd Zani as the Group's Chief Executive Officer and Executive Chairman and both Mr Zaffer Soemya and Mr Shaun Sutton as Directors of the Board. All of these directors of Stargroup Limited have extensive ATM experience and in particular both Mr Todd Zani and Mr Zaffer Soemya were instrumental in the listing of Ezeatm Limited (ASX : EZA) on the Australian Stock Exchange in 2011 and increasing it's market capitalisation from $4million to a high of $34million in June 2012.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

b. Going concern (continued)

Taking into account of the above factors that impact on the forecasts and cash flows, the Board of Directors of the Company believes that the Group will have sufficient cash resources to continue to pay all debts and obligations as and when they arise, and this belief is supported by cash flow forecasts.

Should the business not achieve the matters set out above, there is significant uncertainty as to whether the Group will continue to trade as a going concern and therefore realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at amounts stated in the financial report. The financial report does not include any adjustments that may be necessary if the Group is unable to continue as a going concern.

c. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

d. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

e. Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 16 – Other Financial Assets
- Note 17 – Investment in Associate
- Note 19 – Property, plant and equipment

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been consistently applied by Group entities.

a. Basis of consolidation

i Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

In the company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of consolidation (continued)

ii Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Gains and losses are recognised when the contributed assets are consumed or sold by the equity accounted investees or, if not consumed or sold by the equity accounted investee, when the Group's interest in such entities is disposed of.

iii Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and related non-controlling interest and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

b. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

The income and expenses of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies are translated to Australian dollars at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Prior to translating the financial statements of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, their financial statements for the current period are restated to account for changes in the general purchasing power of the local currency. The restatement is based on relevant price indices at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are recognised directly in equity through foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR). When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the FCTR is transferred to profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised directly in equity in the FCTR.

c. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation for 2015 and 2014 is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Property, plant and equipment – 20% (2014: 20%)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Property, Plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

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

Impairment losses have been recognised in the income statement this year.

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

Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the year the item is derecognised.

d. Intangible assets

i Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the excess is negative (negative goodwill), it is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Goodwill is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

ii Other intangible assets

Research and development activities

Research

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Intangible assets (continued)

ii Other intangible assets (continued)

Development activities

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Capitalised development expenditure is recognised at cost and will be amortised from the date it is available for use.

Other intangible assets

Other intangibles that are acquired by the Group, which do have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

e. Financial instruments

i Non-derivate financial instruments

Non-derivate financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Non-derivate financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivate financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets are derecognised if the Group's contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial assets expire or if the Group transfers the financial assets to another party without retaining control or substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits itself to purchase or sale of assets. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Group's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Cash and Cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included in the component or cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows.

Accounting for finance income and expense is discussed in Note 3(i).

Available-for-sale financial assets

The Group's investment in the equity securities and certain other investments not classified in any other category are classified as Available-for-sale financial assets.

Purchases and sales on investments are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

i Non-derivate financial instruments (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired or have been transferred out and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value to the extent that an active market can be deemed to exits or an appropriate fair value methodology can be determined. Where there is no active market or where there is no other more appropriate valuation technique; cost, less any impairment losses is deemed the most appropriate estimate of fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in the income statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

Other

Other non-derivate financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

ii Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

iii Compound instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, and the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognised initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition. Interest, dividends, losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss. Distributions to the equity holders are recognised against equity, net of any tax benefit.

f. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on the basis of weighted average costs.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and cost necessary to make sale.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Impairment

i Financial assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

ii Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

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

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Revenue

i Transaction Fee

Transaction or ATM fee, which is a significant proportion of the revenue for the Group, is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of each transaction, i.e. once the transaction occurs on the ATM.

ii Goods sold

Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of consideration is probable, the associated and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount can be measured reliably.

iii Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised when the services are provided, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and the amount can be measured reliably.

i. Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit and loss, using effective interest method.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings. All borrowings costs are recognised in profit and loss using the effective interest method.

j. Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date and are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Group expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax. Non-accumulating non-monetary benefits, such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods and services, are expensed based on the net marginal cost to the Group as the benefits are taken by the employees.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

k. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

l. Income tax

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Income tax (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

m. Other taxes

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

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the taxation authority is included as part of receivables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from the taxation authority.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

o. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

During the current year, the Group adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these Standards has impacted the recognition, measurement and disclosure of certain transactions. The following is an explanation of the impact the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations has had on the financial statements of the Group.

Standard Name	Impact
AASB 2012-3:Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	No significant changes on adoption of this standard
AASB 2013-3: Recoverable amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	No significant changes on adoption of this standard
AASB 1031: Materiality	No significant changes on adoption of this standard
AASB 2013-5: Investment Entities	No significant changes on adoption of this standard

p. Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity, excluding minority interests.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

q. Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been adjusted to reflect current year disclosures.

r. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Group has decided against early adoption of these standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Group:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

Standard Name	Effective Date for Entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 1031: Materiality - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality	1 July 2015	• AASB 1013 completes the AASB's project to remove Australian guidance on materiality from Australian Accounting Standards.	The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.
AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).	30 June 2016	• simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value; • removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets; • removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost; • allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument; • requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: - the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets.	In light of the change to the mandatory effective date, the Group is expected to adopt AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 for the annual reporting period ending 31 December 2015. Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 may have a significant impact on the Group's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.
AASB 2014-4: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to AASB 116 and AASB 138)	1 January 2016	• These amendments to AASB 116 and AASB 138 clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. • The standard also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset.	The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.
AASB 2014-9: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to AASB 127)	1 January 2016	• Amends IAS 27 to permit entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements.	The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

Standard Name	Effective Date for Entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2014-10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128)	1 January 2016	• Amends ASB 10 and AASB 128 to remove the inconsistency in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. A full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.	The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.
AASB 2015-1: Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014	1 January 2016	• AASB 2015-1 makes amendments to various Accounting Standards arising from the IASB's Annual Improvements process, namely: AASB 5 - changes in methods of disposal from sale to distribution AASB 7 – applicability of disclosures to servicing contracts and interim financial statements; AASB 119 – clarifies that the government bond rate used in measuring employee benefits should be those denominated in the same currency. AASB 134 – permits the cross referencing of disclosures elsewhere in the financial report.	The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.
AASB 1056: Superannuation Entities	1 July 2016	• AASB 1056 replaces the existing requirements in AAS 25, and applies to large superannuation entities regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) and to public sector superannuation entities. This Standard is expected to result in significant changes to the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures relating to superannuation entity financial statements. Some of the key changes include: • greater level of integration between AASB 1056 and other Australian Accounting Standards • a revised definition of a superannuation entity • revised content/presentation of financial statements (e.g. the introduction of a statement of changes in member benefits and a statement of changes in equity/reserves) • use of fair value rather than net market value for measuring assets and liabilities (subject to certain exceptions) • revised member liability recognition and measurement requirements • New/revised disclosure requirements	The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

Standard Name	Effective Date for Entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2015-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1 January 2016	• extends the scope of AASB 124 to include application by not-for-profit public sector entities. Implementation guidance is included to assist application of the Standard by not-for-profit public sector entities. • makes related amendments to AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government *Sector Financial Reporting*	The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.

4 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

i Inventory

The fair value of inventory acquired in a business combination is determined based on its estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

ii Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial assets comprise investments in unlisted companies.

Further information about the assumptions made in assessing fair values is included in Note 23 (iv).

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Company and Group have exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's and Group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Overview (continued)

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's and Group's activities. The Company and Group, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

i Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers. For the Company it arises from receivables due from subsidiaries.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's and Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk.

The Company and Group have established an allowance for impairment that represents their estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

ii Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

iii Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities, being the Australian dollar (AUD). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are AUD and Korean WON (WON).

Interest rate risk

Interest on borrowings is denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Group, primarily WON, but also AUD. This provides an economic hedge without derivatives being entered into and therefore no application of hedge accounting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

iii Market risk (continued)

Other market price risk

Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Board.

Capital management

When managing capital the Board's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain returns to the shareholders. The Board also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the Company.

The Board of Directors is responsible for assessing financial risks, related controls and other financial risk management strategies. The Company deploys assets and liabilities so as to manage the risk of commercially appropriate levels, bearing in mind the constraints imposed by the Group's size, results and other financial circumstances. The Company aims to balance opportunities to improve profitability against related risks of losses of assets or the incurrence of additional liabilities.

6 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group, comprises only one segment being the manufacture, sale and operation of banking technology equipment. Revenue from external customers is disclosed in Note 7. All the economic entity's assets are located in Australia and it's revenue is attributable to customers in Australia. The economic entity does not derive more than 10% of it's revenue from any one customer.

7

Revenue from continuing operations	2015 $	2014 $
Product revenue	**159,449**	342,418
Service revenue and transaction fees	**429,840**	23,279
	589,289	365,697

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

8 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(i) Details of operations disposed in the previous year

During the year ended 30 June 2014, Stargroup sold down 16.29% of its 59.62% of the issued share capital of NeoICP Korea Inc. ('NeoICP') for KRW 1,600,000,000 (AUD: $1,686,905). As at the 30 June 2014, Stargroup held a 43.33% equity interest in NeoICP. See Note 8(ii) and 8(iii) for the comparative information. NeoICP was accounted for as an associate during the year ended 30 June 2014. See Note 17 – "Investment in Associates".

During the year ended 30 June 2015, Stargroup disposed of a further 24.01% of NeoICP Korea Inc. Stargroup has a 19.32% holding in NeoICP as at the 30 June 2015 and the investment has been disclosed in Note 16 – "Other financial assets".

Note 8 (iv) shows the movement in the investment during the year ended 30 June 2015.

(ii) Financial performance of operations disposed of during the year – NeoICP

The results of the discontinued operations for the year are presented below:

	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue	-	18,996,307
Cost of sales	-	(11,848,026)
Gross profit	-	7,148,281
Administrative expenses	-	(5,300,102)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	(329,890)
Net financing expense	-	(71,342)
Profit from ordinary activities	-	1,446,947
Realisation of FCTR on disposal	-	735,453
	-	2,182,400
Loss on the sale of discontinued operations	-	(1,246,143)
Loss on measurement to fair value	-	(1,612,442)
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(676,185)

(iii) Cash flow information of operations disposed

The net cash flows of the NeoICP Korea Inc. are as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Operating activities	-	1,176,685
Investing activities	-	(8,006,278)
Financing activities	-	7,596,756
Net cash outflow	-	767,163
Net cash inflow on disposal		
Cash and cash equivalents consideration	-	1,686,905
Less cash and cash equivalents disposed of	-	(2,971,051)
Reflected in the consolidated statement of cash flows	-	(1,284,146)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

8 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

(iv) Reconciliation of the fair value of the investment in NeoICP during the year ended 30 June 2015

During the year ended 30 June 2015, Stargroup sold a further 700,000 shares in NeoICP for $721,000. Stargroup also settled it's outstanding debt with NeoICP by transferring 1,934,753 shares to NeoICP in June 2015 for $1,129,229. A significant impairment of the value of the investment in NeoICP was made during the year to reflect the value of the shares which have been issued in Korea to NeoICP shareholders at KRW500. The impairment during this financial year was $1,636,746.

The following reconciliation shows the movement in the investment in NeoICP:

	$
Fair value of the investment in associate as at 30 June 2014	4,425,040
Proceeds from sale of shares	(721,000)
Settlement of debt with NeoICP	(1,128,926)
Impairment of investment	(1,636,746)
Fair value of the investment as at 30 June 2015	**938,368**

9 EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a

Cost of Sales	2015 $	2014 $
Cost of goods sold	**166,340**	244,717
Cost of services	**272,297**	6,819
	438,637	251,536

b

Administrative expenses	2015 $	2014 $
Salary and wages	**454,184**	332,307
Superannuation expense	**42,000**	29,028
Directors and company secretarial fees	**130,000**	198,140
Consultancy expenses	**11,000**	59,134
Legal expenses	**154,952**	1,065,264
Foreign exchange, travel and other expenses	**560,017**	583,457
	1,352,153	2,267,330

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9 EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (continued)

c

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	2015 $	2014 $
Depreciation and amortisation	**38,167**	11,529
Impairment		
Other financial assets	**1,636,746**	-
	1,674,913	11,529

d

Finance income and finance (costs)	2015 $	2014 $
Interest received	**1,183**	98,880
Interest paid	**(333)**	(2)
	850	98,878

10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

a

The components of income tax expense comprise:	2015 $	2014 $
Current tax	**-**	-
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(370,763)**	(616,448)
Unrecognised tax benefits	**370,763**	616,448
	-	-

b

The prima facie tax on profit from continuing activities before income tax is reconciled to income tax as follows:	2015 $	2014 $
Prima facie income tax (benefit)/expense calculated at 30% on the loss from continuing activities (2014: 30%)	**(862,669)**	(338,869)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible items	**880**	3,310
Impairment of foreign investment not deductible	**491,026**	-
Non-assessable dividend	**-**	(126,686)
Other Non-assessable items	**-**	(154,203)
Unrecognised tax benefits	**370,763**	616,448
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	**-**	-

c **Tax losses and franking account balance**

Available tax losses to date amount to $15,014,621. As at the date of this report, no deferred tax asset has been recognised as it is not yet considered sufficiently probable that future taxable profits will be generated in the appropriate jurisdictions to enable these to be utilised. The total deferred tax asset not recognised in relation to tax losses is $4,504,385.

The franking account balance at the date of this report is $845,436. Franking credits available for subsequent financial years are based on a tax rate of 30%.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

11 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2015	2014
Basic/Diluted loss per share (in cents)	**(3.74)**	(2.87)
Basic/Diluted (loss)/profit per share - continuing operations (in cents)	**(3.74)**	(2.16)
Basic/Diluted loss per share - discontinued operation (in cents)	**-**	(0.71)
Loss used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in $)	**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
Loss used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS - continuing operations (in $)	**(2,875,564)**	(2,065,820)
Loss used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS - discontinuing operations (in $)	**-**	(676,185)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of basic and diluted EPS	**76,784,631**	95,433,438

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Cash on hand	**794**	134
Cash at bank	**288,141**	476,314
	288,935	476,448

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Trade receivables	**2,558**	39,789
Hire purchase receivable (i)	**136,620**	71,280
	139,178	111,069
Non-current		
Hire purchase receivable	**-**	136,620
	-	136,620

(i) Hire purchase receivable

The Company ("the lessor") entered into a hire purchase agreement for 27 ATMs with Star Payments Systems Pty Ltd ("the lessee") on the 22nd May 2014.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

14 INVENTORY

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Inventories	**485,379**	693,245
Less: Provision for obsolescence	**-**	-
	485,379	693,245

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year amounted to $207,867 (2014:$222,049). The expense has been included in 'cost of sales' in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

15 OTHER ASSETS

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Prepayments	**10,156**	41,204
Other	**7,737**	27,959
	17,893	69,163

16 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2015 $	2014 $
Available-for-sale The Group has a 19.25% (2014: 43.33%) equity interest in NeoICP Korea, Inc at the end of the year.		
Fair Value of investments Fair value of investment 19.25% (2014: 43.33%) (Refer to Note 23 (iv))	**938,368**	-
Other Guarantee in respect of leased office premises	**12,650**	12,650
	951,018	12,650

17 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

As at the 30 June 2014, the Group had a 43.33% equity interest in NeoICP Korea, Inc. See Note 8 (iv) for reconciliation of the movement in the investment. The investment is shown in Note 16 – "Other Financial Assets" as an available-for-sale financial asset as at 30 June 2015.

	2015 $	2014 $
Fair Value of investment Fair value of investment (43.33%)	-	4,425,040

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

18 CONTROLLED ENTITIES

	Consolidated entity interest		Investment at cost	
	2015 %	2014 %	2015 $	2014 %
Parent entity Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited)	**-**	-	**-**	-
Directly controlled				
CashPod ATM Pty Ltd	**100**	100	**100**	100
(previous name ICA Entertainment Pty Ltd)				
iCash Asia Pty Ltd	**100**	100	**100**	100
Sonic Global Solutions Pty Ltd	**100**	100	**2,500,000**	2,500,000

19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2015 $	2014 $
Non-current Plant and Equipment		
At cost	**227,712**	172,510
Less: Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(38,167)**	(34,483)
	189,545	138,027

Movements in carrying amounts

	2015 $	2014 $
Plant and Equipment Movement in the carrying amounts for property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:		
Balance at the beginning of year	**138,027**	851,998
Additions	**89,685**	3,887,535
Disposals	**-**	(21,786)
Sale of subsidiary	**-**	(4,881,941)
Exchange differences	**-**	703,538
Depreciation from continuing operations	**(38,167)**	(11,529)
Depreciation from discontinued operations	**-**	(389,788)
Carrying amount at the end of year	**189,545**	138,027

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

20 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade creditors - external	**965**	215,821
Trade creditors - NeoICP Korea, Inc	**-**	972,938
Sundry creditors and accrued expenses	**119,714**	112,903
Loan from Star Investments Limited	**50,000**	-
	170,679	1,301,662

21 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Provision for holiday pay	**16,276**	28,555

Nature and purpose of employee benefits

Provision for holiday pay
Provision for holiday pay represents employee benefits for annual leave in respect of present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to balance date.

22 ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares	Consolidated		Consolidated	
	June 2015 Shares	June 2014 Shares	June 2015 $	June 2014 Shares
Ordinary shares				
Share capital	**76,784,631**	76,784,631	**51,725,739**	51,725,739
Movements during the year				
Balance at beginning of the period	**76,784,631**	104,757,842	**51,725,739**	55,362,257
Shares issued during the year	**-**	-	**-**	-
Shares cancelled during the year	**-**	(1,601,280)	**-**	(208,166)
Shares buyback during the year	**-**	(26,371,931)	**-**	(3,428,352)
Balance at the end of the period	**76,784,631**	76,784,631	**51,725,739**	51,725,739

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

23 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

i. Reconciliation of cash

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at bank and on hand	**288,935**	476,448

ii. Reconciliation of net cash from operating activities

	2015 $	2014 $
Loss for the period	**(2,875,564)**	(2,742,005)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**38,167**	461,215
Impairment and write-off of assets	**1,636,746**	-
Effect of foreign exchange	**170,491**	-
Loss on measurement of investment in associate to fair value	**-**	1,612,442
Realisation of FCTR	**-**	(735,453)
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	**-**	1,246,143
Loss from sale of PP&E	**-**	(121,537)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries		
Change in trade and term debtors	**37,231**	(66,715)
Change in prepayments and other debtors	**52,921**	(21,348)
Change in inventory	**207,867**	(992,922)
Change in other financial assets	**-**	51,000
Change in trade and other creditors	**(207,080)**	1,261,708
Change in provisions	**(12,280)**	(1,530,712)
Change in other liabilities	**(5,467)**	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**(956,968)**	(1,578,184)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

i Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Carrying amount	
	2015 $	2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**288,935**	476,448
Trade and other receivables	**139,178**	247,689
Other financial assets	**951,018**	12,650
	1,379,131	736,787

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at reporting date by type of customer was:

	Carrying amount	
	2015 $	2014 $
ATM deployment customers	**139,178**	247,689
	139,178	247,689

Impairment losses

The aging of trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting period that were not impaired was as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	2015 $	2014 $
Neither past due or impaired	**139,178**	247,689
Past due 1 – 30 days	**-**	-
Past due over 30 days	**-**	-
	139,178	247,689

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

ii Liquidity risk

Maturity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities based on management's expectation.

The risk implied from the values shown in the table below, reflects a balanced view of the cash inflows and outflows. Trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the investment in working capital such as inventories and trade receivables. These assets are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk. To monitor existing financial assets and liabilities as well as enable an effective controlling of the future risks the directors monitor the expected settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

Year ended 30 June 2015	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Consolidated Financial Assets		$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**288,935**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**288,935**
Trade and other receivables	**139,178**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**139,178**
Other financial assets	**951,018**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**951,018**
	1,379,131	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,379,131**
Consolidated Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	**170,679**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**170,679**
	170,679	**-**	**-**	**-**	**170,679**
Net inflow/(outflow)	**1,208,452**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,208,452**

Year ended 30 June 2014	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Consolidated Financial Assets	$	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	476,448	-	-	-	476,448
Trade and other receivables	75,429	35,640	136,620	-	247,689
Other financial assets	12,650	-	-	-	12,650
	564,507	**35,640**	**136,620**	**-**	**736,787**
Trade and other payables	1,301,662	-	-	-	1,301,662
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	1,301,662	-	-	-	1,301,662
Net inflow/(outflow)	**(737,135)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(564,875)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

iii Currency risk

Exposure to currency risk
The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at balance date was as follows, based on notional amounts:

		30 June 2015		30 June 2014
	AUD	WON*	AUD	WON*
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	269,799	283,948,083
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Financial assets	**938,368**	**810,046,500**	-	-
Investments in Associate	-	-	4,425,040	4,228,422,640
Trade payables	-	-	(972,938)	(898,132,285)
Financial borrowings	-	-	-	-
Gross exposure	**938,368**	**810,046,500**	3,721,901	3,614,238,438
Net exposure	**938,368**	**810,046,500**	3,721,901	3,614,238,438

* WON is the abbreviation for the Korean currency.

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

		Average rate		Reporting data spot rate
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	$	$	**$**	$
KOREAN WON	**900**	**980**	863	956

Sensitivity analysis
A 10% strengthening of the Australian dollar against the following currencies at 30 June 2015 would have increased/ (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2014.

	Equity	Profit or loss
	AUD	AUD
30 June 2015 10% increase	-	(93,837)
30 June 2014 10% increase	-	(372,190)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

iii Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% weakening of the Australian dollar against the above currencies at 30 June 2015 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

iv Interest rate risk

Profile

At reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's and the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Carrying amount	
	2015 $	2014 $
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis or fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The Group does not have any variable rate financial assets and liabilities and therefore a cash flow sensitivity analysis is not required.

Fair Values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

	Carrying Amount 2015	Net Fair Value 2015	Carrying Amount 2014	Net Fair Value 2014
	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**288,935**	**288,935**	476,448	476,448
Trade and other receivables	**139,178**	**139,178**	247,689	247,689
Other financial assets	**951,018**	**951,018**	12,650	12,650
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**170,679**	**170,679**	1,301,662	1,301,662
Borrowing and bank loans	**-**	**-**	-	-
Employee benefits	**16,276**	**16,276**	28,555	28,555

Estimation of fair values

The methods used in determining the fair values of financial instruments are discussed in Note 4.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

iv Interest rate risk (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by the levels in the fair value hierarchy. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included with Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derives from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
30 June 2015				
Available for sale securities	**-**	**-**	**938,368**	**-**
30 June 2014				
Available for sale securities	-	-	-	-

The fair value measurements for the investment in NeoICP (see Note 16 "Other Financial Assets") has been categorised as "Level 3" based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. NeoICP was accounted for as an associate during the year ended 30 June 2014. See Note 17 – "Investment in Associates".

For a full reconciliation of the movement in the investment in NeoICP – See Note 8.

The following table shows a breakdown of the total losses recognised in respect of Level 3 fair values:

Loss included in "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses"	$
- Change in fair value (unrealised)	**(1,636,443)**

Valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values and significant unobservable inputs used are described as follows:

NeoICP is an unlisted company incorporated in South Korea. Accordingly, there is no readily available market to value a NeoICP share. The last share price issue of a NeoICP share has been determined to be the best present indicator of the fair value of a NeoICP share. NeoICP shares were issued to third party investors in March 2015 at a price of 500 KRW per share (approximately 60 cents per NeoICP share using an exchange rate of 1AUD = 860KRW), with a total number of 532,153 NeoICP shares being issued (which represented approximately 5.14% of the then total NeoICP shares on issue).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The following were the key management personnel of the Group at any time during the reporting period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

Non-executive directors
J H (Jay) Kim
S K Lee (<)

Executive directors
K S (Steave) Ham
G J Kim
SK (David) Kim(>)
Todd Zani (*)

(<) Resigned 1 April 2015.
(>) Appointed 2 April 2015 and will be resigned 7 August 2015.
(*) Appointed 1 July 2015.

Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel ('KMP') compensation included in 'administrative expenses' (see note 9 (b)) are as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Short-term employee benefits	**378,211**	1,168,544
Post-employment benefits	**21,489**	74,543
	399,700	1,243,087

25 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The following table provides that total amount of transactions and outstanding balances that have been entered into with related parties for the years ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014.

		Sales to related parties $	Purchases from related parties $	Amounts owed by related parties $	Amounts owed to related parties $
NeoICP Korea Inc (i)	2015	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	972,938	-	972,938

Other related party transactions	**Balance outstanding**	
	2015	**2014**
KMP related transactions	**$**	**$**
Charltons CJC Pty Ltd - accounting fees (ii)	-	104,805
Charltons CJC Pty Ltd - bookkeeping fees (ii)	-	16,000
Charltons CJC Pty Ltd - registered office rent (ii)	-	25,600
		146,405

Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such services and were due and payable under normal payment terms.
(i) The investment held in NeoICP is disclosed in Note 17.
(ii) Mr Christopher Charlton is Managing Director of Charltons CJC Pty Ltd and former director of the company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

25 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

The Company received a loan from Star Investments Limited of $50,000 which remains payable at 30 June 2015.

Directors' remuneration and shareholdings are disclosed in remuneration report included in pages 11 to 17 of the directors' report.

26 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2015	2014
Audit & Review services		
Auditors of the Company - Nexia Court & Co	**$**	**$**
Audit and half year review of the financial reports	**80,000**	90,000
	80,000	90,000
Other services		
Auditors of the Company - Nexia Court & Co	**4,000**	15,225
Other services	**4,000**	15,225

27 COMMITMENTS

a

Operating Leases		
Non-cancellable operating lease payments are payable as follows:		
Less than one year	**58,464**	59,251
Between one and five years	**56,015**	117,494
	114,479	176,745

Leases related to office premises in Australia and motor vehicle leases.

During the year an amount of $58,464 (2014: $48,092) was recognised as an expense in profit or loss in respect of operating leases.

b

Bank Guarantees	2015	2014
Commonwealth Bank of Australia held bank guarantees on behalf of the Group, as follows:	**$**	**$**
Guarantee in respect of leased office premises	**12,650**	12,650

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2015.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

29 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

Business Combination

On 15 June 2015, the Company announced that it had signed a share purchase agreement for the Company to acquire 100% of the issued shares of Stargroup Limited, subject to shareholder approval. On 29 July 2015 the shareholders of iCash Payment Systems Limited agreed to the resolutions in relation to the merger as between Stargroup Limited and the Company, whereby the Company acquired 100% of Stargroup Limited through the issue of 157,142,857 shares in the Company. The date of acquisition has been assessed as being 29 July 2015, which is the date the Company obtained control of Stargroup. Further, iCash Payments Systems Limited subsequently changed its name to Stargroup Limited and now trades under the ASX code, STL.

The acquisition is expected to enable the merged group to accelerate Australian ATM deployment, provide more experienced and proven management on the board as well as additional working capital.

The consideration paid by the Company for the acquisition of Stargroup was $5,500,000, representing 157,142,857 shares in the Company at their assessed fair value of 3.5 cents each. However, the acquisition of Stargroup Limited represents a reverse acquisition in accordance with AASB 3 *Business Combinations* as the transaction results in the shareholders of Stargroup Limited holding a majority of the voting rights in the merged group and the board of directors of the merged group comprises a majority of directors appointed by Stargroup Limited (3 of 5 directors post transaction).

Consequently, the estimate of the acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred is based on the number of equity interests the legal subsidiary would have had to issue to give the owners of the legal parent the same percentage equity interest in the combined entity that results from the reverse acquisition. The net identifiable assets acquired reflects the net assets of the Company as at 30 June 2015, which is the most recently available financial information.

The Company's initial assessment of the fair values of the consideration effectively transferred and the assets and liabilities to be recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

Consideration effectively transferred: 157, 142, 857 Fully paid ordinary shares to former Stargroup shareholders	$1,393,700
Net identifiable assets acquired	$1,884,993
Discount on acquisition	$ 511,293

The discount on acquisition reflects the assessment of the independent expert that the assessed fair value of the consideration given by the Company exceeded the assessed fair value of the acquired Stargroup net assets. The discount on acquisition will represent a non-cash gain in the group's 2016 consolidated income statement.

Total acquisition-related costs are expected to be approximately $112,000.

As the transaction completed on 7 August 2015, it has been impractical to determine the fair values of all identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. As a result, the accounting for the business combination is incomplete as at the date of this Annual Report and the above amounts have only been determined provisionally.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

29 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE (continued)

Issue of Performance Rights

On 29 July 2015, the issue of 10,000,000 Performance Rights was approved by the Company's shareholders as follows:

Name	Number of Performance Rights	Details
Todd Zani	4,000,000	1,000,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
Shaun Sutton	2,500,000	625,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
Zaffer Soemya	1,500,000	375,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
NeoICP	2,000,000	500,000 of each 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Performance Rights
	10,000,000	

Each tranche of the Performance Rights are convertible into ordinary shares of the Company upon the achievement of the deployment of a fixed number of ATMs as well as EBITDA and NPAT targets in the relevant years.

No consideration will be payable to acquire or on the exercise of the Performance Rights.

Acquisition of Cash Plus Limited

Stargroup Investments Limited ("SIL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Stargroup Limited, has entered into negotiations with Cash Plus Australia Pty Limited ("Cash Plus") in order to acquire a significant part of the Cash Plus Australian Network. An asset purchase agreement has been executed by Cash Plus.

The principal agreement is to acquire the 109 ATM network on the following basis:

- Purchase price of $6.5million;
- Purchase consideration payable by way of 50% cash and 50% equity (consideration shares);
- Consideration Shares are fixed at a price of $0.04 per share but limited to 19% of the issued shares of Stargroup Limited;
- Purchase consideration is payable by way of the following mechanisms:
  - 10% cash deposit of the cash component of $325,000 (which has been paid post year end);
  - An advance of $1,500,000 (which has been paid post year end);
  - The balance of cash funds and consideration shares on completion by not later than 30 November 2015.

There are conditions precedent and due diligence requirements. A fundamental condition precedent is that Stargroup Limited will undertake a capital raising of a minimum of $3,000,000. It is intended to perform this capital raise by way of a sophisticated capital raise, a 2:5 rights issue or a combination of both. A joint AGM/EGM will be held in relation to the completion of this transaction.

On completion of the acquisition, Mr David Dickinson, current Cash Plus CEO, has agreed to join the Stargroup Board as a non-executive director.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

30 PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

As at, and throughout, the financial year ended 30 June 2015 the parent entity of the Group was Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited).

	2015	2014
	$	$
Result of parent entity		
Loss for the period	**(7,615,943)**	(1,057,980)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(7,615,943)**	(1,057,980)
Financial position of the financial entity at year end		
Current assets	**741,106**	1,274,382
Non-current assets	**1,403,625**	4,923,999
Total assets	**2,144,731**	6,198,381
Current liabilities	**184,381**	1,330,217
Non-current liabilities	**-**	-
Total liabilities	**184,381**	1,330,217
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of		
Issued capital	**51,725,739**	51,725,739
Retained earnings	**(49,765,389)**	(46,857,575)
Total equity	**1,960,350**	4,868,164

Parent entity capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment.
The parent entity has not entered any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment.

Parent entity guarantees in respect of the debts of the subsidiaries
The parent entity has not entered into any deed of guarantee with the effect that the Company guarantees debts in respect of its subsidiaries.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION AS AT 1 SEPTEMBER 2015

A. Substantial Shareholders

	Number of Shares	Percentage of issued shares
ARTHUR OGNENIS AND HOVER HOLDINGS TY LTD	48,653,443	19.60
NEOICP KOREA INC	30,411,125	12.25
MICHELLE ZANI AND DREAM BRIGHT NOMINEES PTY LTD	26,534,289	10.69
TODD ZANI AND TOMIALCOCL PTY LTD & ATF TOMIALCOCL FAMILY TRUST	18,134,285	7.31
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LTD	17,789,739	7.17

B. Distribution of Fully Paid Ordinary Shares

		Total holders
(i) Distribution schedule of holdings	1-1,000	5
	1,001-5,000	14
	5,001-10,000	164
	10,001-100,000	323
	100,001 and over	158
	Total number of holders	664
(ii) Percentage held by the 20 largest holders		69.35

C. Twenty Largest Shareholders as at 1 September 2015

	Name	Units	% of Units
1.	HOVER HOLDINGS PTY LTD	38,766,129	15.62
2.	DREAM BRIGHT NOMINEES PTY LTD	26,650,000	10.74
3.	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	17,789,739	7.17
4.	NEOICP KOREA INC	17,606,002	7.09
5.	TOMIALCOCL PTY LTD <TOMIALCOCL FAMILY A/C>	17,428,571	7.02
6.	ARTHUR OGNENIS + HELEN OGNENIS + VICK OGNENIS <OGNENIS SUPER FUND A/C>	9,887,314	3.98
7.	MEIKTILA PTY LTD <ZS FAMILY A/C>	7,897,143	3.18
8.	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	5,714,286	2.30
9.	MR GHI JIN KIM	3,730,350	1.50
10.	BODYCOAT INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <BODYCOAT FAMILY A/C>	3,285,714	1.32
11.	CRAIG JOSEPH LINDSAY + MRS CLARE LINDSAY <LINDSAY FAMILY A/C>	2,857,143	1.15
12.	MR MALCOLM DAVID STEINBERG + MR ADAM GREGORY STEINBERG <M & F STEINBERG S/F A/C>	2,857,143	1.15
13.	JAPL NOMINEES PTY LTD <JAPL INVESTMENT A/C>	2,428,571	0.98
14.	RENLYN BELL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <G & R BONACCORSO FAMILY A/C>	2,350,882	0.95
15.	MR ROBERT JAMES GAAL + MRS SUSAN ELIZABETH GAAL <S & RG SUPER FUND A/C>	2,300,000	0.93
16.	MOLTONI SUPER PTY LTD	2,285,714	0.92
17.	MARK GUNST + BLANCHE GUNST <GUNST SUPER FUND A/C>	2,142,857	0.86
18.	LAPJ NOMINEES PTY LTD	2,142,857	0.86
19.	SOEMYA SUPER PTY LTD <SOEMYA SUPER FUND A/C>	2,142,857	0.86
20.	MR GARRY BONACCORSO	1,862,452	0.75
	TOP 20 HOLDERS OF ISSUED CAPITAL AS AT 1 SEPTEMBER 2015	**172,125,724**	**69.35**
	TOTAL REMAINING HOLDERS BALANCE	**76,087,478**	**30.65**

D. Voting Rights – Ordinary Shares

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

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

Mr Todd Zani
Mr Shaun Sutton
Mr Zaffer Soemya
Mr Jong Ho (Jay) Kim
Mr Taejin Kim

Company Secretary

Mr Sungki Lee

ASX Code

STL (formerly ICP)

Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited) is a company limited by shares, incorporated in Australia.

DIRECTORY

Australia

Stargroup Limited (formerly iCash Payment Systems Limited)

ABN 87 061 041 281

Registered and Corporate Office

Unit 7, 15-17 Chaplin Drive
Lane Cove, NSW, 2066

Telephone: +61 (0) 2-9099 2300
Website: www.starpaymentsystems.com.au

Postal Address

Unit 7, 15-17 Chaplin Drive
Lane Cove, NSW, 2066

Perth

Unit 1, 25 Montgomery Way
Malaga, WA, 6090

Telephone: +61 (0)8 9200 5834
Website: www.starpaymentsystems.com.au

Auditors

Nexia Court & Co., Chartered Accountants

Level 16, 1 Market Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: +61 (0) 2 9251 4600
Facsimile: +61 (0) 2 9251 7138
Website: www.nexiacourt.com.au

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited

452 Johnson Street
Abbortsford VIC 3067

Telephone: +61 1300 137 328
Facsimile: +61 1300 137 341
Website: www.computershare.com.au

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stargroup

starpaymentsystems.com.au

1800 ATM STAR

BOARD MEMBER ATMIA