

Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities

Financial Report

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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Trustees' report

The directors of the Trustee company APIDTT Pty Ltd (the "Trustee") present their report on behalf of Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust (the "Trust") and its controlled entities (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Trust was established by Trust Deed on 13 January 2020.

Trustees

The names of the Trustee's directors in office during the financial year until the date of this report are set out below. Directors were in office for this entire year.

Jun Murai
Paul Byron Wilson

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are to fund internet development initiatives in the Asia Pacific region, including technical skills development and capacity building, improvements to critical internet infrastructure, supporting research and development and improving the community's capability to build an open, global, stable and secure internet.

There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Review of operations

The net profit of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 was \$16,051,532 (18 months ended 31 December 2022: loss of \$56,321,590).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

During the year, the Group incorporated a new entity, ARENA - PAC Research in Japan.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year.

Significant events after the reporting period

The directors have resolved to suspend the construction project for the Building at 56 Breakfast Creek Road, Newstead. The project has been deferred indefinitely and options will be further considered by the Trust.

In the financial year of 2024, the Trust has granted funding of US\$11 million to APNIC Foundation.

There were no other significant events occurring after the reporting year which may affect either the Group's operations or results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs.

Likely developments and expected results

Likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Environmental regulation and performance

The Group is not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under laws of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Indemnification and insurance of directors

The Trust holds Management liability insurance in respect of its Directors and executive management of the business. The insurance contract prohibits disclosure of the insurance premium.

Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 3 and forms part of the Trustee's report for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Trustees' report

Indemnification of auditor

The Trust has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Trustee.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Paul Byron Wilson
Director
11 April 2024



Auditor's Independence Declaration under subdivision 60- C section 60-40 of Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012

To the Trustee of Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

B E Lovell
Partner

Brisbane
11 April 2024

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022
	Notes	US\$	US\$
Other income	4.a	2,911,329	3,545,660
Employee benefits expense	4.d	(274,883)	(250,251)
Grant payments		(12,691,292)	(9,819,627)
Administrative expenses		(1,426,741)	(2,105,639)
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss		25,530,917	(47,323,707)
Other expenses	4.e	(1,247,605)	(462,776)
Finance costs	4.b	(8)	(961)
Finance income	4.c	3,249,815	95,711
Profit/(loss) for the period		16,051,532	(56,321,590)
Other comprehensive loss			
Other comprehensive loss may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	13	(55,571)	-
Total other comprehensive loss		(55,571)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		15,995,961	(56,321,590)

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

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,665,616	6,346,839
Trade and other receivables	6	1,406,334	57,277
Prepayments		146,027	103,985
Financial assets	7	19,494,000	-
Total current assets		25,711,977	6,508,101
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	8	756,575	955,745
Investment properties	9	13,715,095	11,495,385
Financial assets	7	346,617,945	354,662,891
Right-of-use assets	10	5,599,506	3,061,279
Total non-current assets		366,689,121	370,175,300
Total assets		392,401,098	376,683,401
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	268,917	562,529
Employee benefit liabilities	12	25,898	20,608
Other current liabilities		15,689	5,631
Total current liabilities		310,504	588,768
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		310,504	588,768
Net assets		392,090,594	376,094,633
Trust funds and reserve			
Trust funds		68	68
Reserve	13	(55,571)	-
Retained surplus		392,146,097	376,094,565
Total trust funds and reserve		392,090,594	376,094,633

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

Consolidated statement of changes in trust funds and reserve

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Foreign currency			Total trust funds
	Trust funds	translation reserve	Retained surplus		and reserve
Note	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$
At 1 January 2023	68	-	376,094,565		376,094,633
Comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	16,051,532		16,051,532
Other comprehensive loss	13	(55,571)	-		(55,571)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(55,571)	16,051,532		15,995,961
At 31 December 2023	68	(55,571)	392,146,097		392,090,594
At 1 July 2021	75	-	432,416,155		432,416,230
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(56,321,590)		(56,321,590)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-		-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(56,321,590)		(56,321,590)
Foreign exchange differences	(7)	-	-		(7)
At 31 December 2022	68	-	376,094,565		376,094,633

The above consolidated statement of changes in trust funds and reserve should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

		For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022
	Notes	US\$	US\$
Operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,700,742)	(105,554)
Grant payments		(12,691,292)	(9,819,627)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(14,392,034)	(9,925,181)
Investing activities			
Receipts from sale of intangible assets		-	24,772,608
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	-	(990,124)
Payments for investment property		(2,107,414)	(11,495,385)
Interest received		136,111	32,168
Proceeds from sale/(purchase) of financial assets		37,042,873	(46,000,000)
Payment for term deposits		(19,494,000)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		15,577,570	(33,680,733)
Financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	10	(2,866,759)	(1,697,177)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(2,866,759)	(1,697,177)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,681,223)	(45,303,091)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2023/1 July 2021		6,346,839	51,649,930
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	4,665,616	6,346,839

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities (the "Trust") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Trustee on 11 April 2024.

APIDTT Pty Ltd as corporate Trustee (the "Trustee") for Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Trust is 6 Cordelia Street, South Brisbane, QLD 4101.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group is provided in the Trustees' report. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 15.

2. Material accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures* and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets which are measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar (\$), except when otherwise stated.

b. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

The new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are effective from 1 January 2023 do not materially impact the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting year ended 31 December 2023.

c. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Trust and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangements with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

c. Basis of consolidation (continued)

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of a subsidiary to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

d. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

e. Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognised in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

e. Foreign currencies (continued)

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

f. Finance income

Interest income is recorded using effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter year, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in finance income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

g. Taxes

i. Current income tax

Under current legislation, the Trust is not subject to income tax as it is an income tax exempt charity.

ii. Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

h. Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

Plant and equipment	2 years
Network Server System	5 years

An item of plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

i. Investment properties

The Trust's investment property consist of land and construction in progress on this land.

The investment property is initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently, construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on the building will commence when it is available for use.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

j. Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a year of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Cable line	15 years
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If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.k Impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. It is the Group's policy to settle its lease liability immediately resulting in no lease liability balance at year end.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

j. Leases (continued)

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of 12 months or less (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a year of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

l. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Dividends on equity investments are recognised as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

I. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

The Group has a portfolio of equity instruments in listed companies which it has elected to recognise as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Trade and other receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore all are classified as current. Other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds other receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less loss allowance.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and due to their short-term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

m. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, as defined above.

n. Increase/decrease in net assets

Income not distributed is included in net assets. Movements in net assets are recognised in consolidated profit and loss.

o. Employee benefit liabilities

Long service leave and annual leave

The Group expects its long service leave or annual leave benefits to be settled wholly within 12 months of each reporting date. The Group recognises a liability for long service leave and annual leave measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and years of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

p. Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments and non-financial assets at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

Estimates and assumptions

There were no critical accounting estimates and judgements exercised during the year by management.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

4. Other income and expenses**a. Other income**

	For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 US\$	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022 US\$
Rental income	89,182	-
Foreign exchange gains (net)	825,290	295,832
Dividends received	1,991,642	3,152,127
Other income	5,215	97,701
	<u>2,911,329</u>	<u>3,545,660</u>

b. Finance costs

	For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 US\$	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022 US\$
Interest paid	8	961

c. Finance income

	For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 US\$	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022 US\$
Interest income	3,249,815	95,711

d. Employee benefits expense

	For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 US\$	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022 US\$
Wages and salaries	227,268	198,840
Superannuation expense	23,192	20,890
Other employee benefits expense	24,423	30,521
	<u>274,883</u>	<u>250,251</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

4. Other income and expenses (continued)**e. Other expenses**

	For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 US\$	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022 US\$
Maintenance expense	535,028	214,400
Depreciation of plant and equipment	199,170	34,379
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	328,532	213,997
Building operating expenses	184,875	-
	1,247,605	462,776

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Cash on hand	167	165
Cash in bank	4,665,449	6,346,674
	4,665,616	6,346,839

6. Trade and other receivables

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Trade receivables	-	473
Interest receivable	729,466	3,847
GST receivable	676,868	52,957
	1,406,334	57,277

7. Financial assets

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Current		
Term deposits	19,494,000	-

The Group has term deposits which mature 12 months from the date of the contract. The Group intends to hold term deposits until they mature.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

7. Financial assets (continued)

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Non-current		
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	346,617,945	354,662,891

Equity investments are maintained through a portfolio with Credit Suisse. The fair values of the equity investments are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

8. Plant and equipment

	Plant and Equipment US\$	Network Server System US\$	Total US\$
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	3,866	986,258	990,124
At 31 December 2023	3,866	986,258	990,124
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	1,504	32,875	34,379
Depreciation charge for the year	1,918	197,252	199,170
At 31 December 2023	3,422	230,127	233,549
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	444	756,131	756,575
At 31 December 2022	2,362	953,383	955,745

9. Investment properties

	Land and building US\$
At 1 January 2023	11,495,385
Additions	2,219,710
At 31 December 2023	13,715,095

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

10. Leases**Group as a lessee**

The Group has lease arrangements which provide the Group the right of use of extensive fibre cable systems. The Group made upfront payments for the entire lease years on the date of inception of the lease and hence has no lease liabilities outstanding. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Right-of-use assets
	US\$
At 1 July 2021	1,578,099
Additions	1,697,177
Amortisation	(213,997)
At 31 December 2022	3,061,279
At 1 January 2023	3,061,279
Additions	2,866,759
Amortisation	(328,532)
At 31 December 2023	5,599,506

There were no expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets recognised in profit or loss during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: \$nil).

11. Trade and other payables

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Current		
Trade payables	158,900	451,526
Accrued expenses	110,017	111,003
	268,917	562,529

12. Employee benefit liabilities

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Current		
Annual leave	19,794	17,380
Long service leave	6,104	3,228
	25,898	20,608

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

13. Reserve

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Foreign currency translation reserve	(55,571)	-
		Foreign currency translation reserve
		US\$
At 1 January 2023		-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(55,571)
At 31 December 2023		(55,571)

Nature and purpose of reserve**Foreign currency translation reserve**

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

14. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

Name	Country of incorporation	% Equity interest	
		For the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023	For the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2022
APIDT Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
ARENA - PAC Research	Japan	100	-

15. Related party disclosures

APNIC Pty Ltd and WIDE Research Institute Co., Ltd are the joint-guardians of the Trustee. APNIC Pty Ltd and WIDE Research Institute Co., Ltd have legal control of the Trust, but have no beneficial interest in the assets of the Trust.

Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

	Expenses paid	
	US\$	
APNIC Pty Ltd	2023	86,100
	2022	35,006
WIDE Research Institute Co., Ltd	2023	12,593
	2022	15,424

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

15. Related party disclosures (continued)

a. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group recognised provision for expected credit losses of \$nil relating to amounts owed by related parties (2022: \$nil).

b. Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

Compensation expense of key management personnel amounted to \$183,940 during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: \$298,365).

16. Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

The Group had signed an agreement with the architect and various subcontractors for construction of the building amounting to \$411,934 as at 31 December 2023.

The Group had no other commitments as at 31 December 2023.

Contingencies

The Group had no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2023 (2022: \$nil).

17. Events after the reporting period

The directors have resolved to suspend the construction project for the Building at 56 Breakfast Creek Road, Newstead. The project has been deferred indefinitely and options will be further considered by the Trust.

In the financial year of 2024, the Trust has granted funding of US\$11 million to APNIC Foundation.

There were no other significant events occurring after the reporting year which may affect either the Group's operations or results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs.

18. Auditor's remuneration

The auditor of Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities is KPMG.

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Amounts received or due and receivable by KPMG for:		
An audit of the financial report of the Group	19,268	17,401
	19,268	17,401

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

19. Information relating to Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust (the Parent)

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Current assets	24,865,034	6,482,821
Non-current assets	369,296,746	370,841,511
Total assets	394,161,780	377,324,332
Current liabilities	(280,687)	(584,702)
Total liabilities	(280,687)	(584,702)
Net assets	393,881,093	376,739,630
Profit/(loss) of the Parent	17,141,463	(55,800,799)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) of the Parent	17,141,463	(55,800,799)

The Parent had signed an agreement with the architect and various subcontractors for construction of the building amounting to \$411,934 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: \$nil).

The Parent had no other commitments as at 31 December 2023 (2022: \$nil).

The Parent entity did not have any contingencies as at 31 December 2023 (2022: \$nil).

Trustees' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Trustees of Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities, I state that:

In the opinion of the Trustees:

1. the consolidated financial statements and notes of Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 31 December 2023:
 - o present fairly the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - o comply with *Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures*;
2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust and the Group entities identified in Note 14 will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the board



Paul Byron Wilson
Director
11 April 2024



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustee of Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust and its controlled entities

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of the Asia Pacific Internet Development Trust (the Trust)

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Group is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with *Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures Framework* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022 (ACNCR)*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- i. Consolidated Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023.
- ii. Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Consolidated statement of changes in trust funds and reserve and Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended.
- iii. Notes, including material accounting policies.
- iv. Trustees' declaration of the Group.

The Group consists of the Trust and the entities it controlled at the year end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *ACNC Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.



Other information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Trust's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The trustees are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the Financial Report

The Trustees are responsible for:

- i. Preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures Framework and the ACNC and ACNCR.
- ii. Implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- iii. Assessing the Group and Trust's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group and Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- i. to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii. to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this Financial Report.

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report (continued)

We also:

- i. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ii. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the Audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered Group's internal control.
- iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.
- iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered Group and Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the Financial Report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered Group and Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- v. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Report, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

KPMG

KPMG

B E Lovell

Partner

Brisbane

11 April 2024