Transform Global Ltd

ABN 39 628 777 944

Special Purpose Financial Report
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Transform Global Ltd
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30 June 2025

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General information

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Transform Global Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Transform Global Ltd is Public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

1 Thorogood Street,
Burswood WA 6100

A description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the Board of Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors, on 4 February 2026.

DIRECTORS:

VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA
ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA
CHASSEY DAVIDS RCA, CA
FAZ BASHI RCA, CPA

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS:

ROBERT CAMPBELL RCA, CA
SANTO CASILLI FCPA PFIIA

AUSTRALIAN AUDIT

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

To the Board of Directors of Transform Global Ltd

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Transform Global Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
b. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
c. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit

Robert John Campbell, CA, CPA, RCA, GAICD, MSW
Registered Company Auditor number 334773
Associate Director
Australian Audit
Perth, Western Australia
Date: 4 Feburay 2026

DIRECTORS:

VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA
ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA
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AUSTRALIAN AUDIT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Director of Transform Global Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Transform Global Ltd (the entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report has been prepared in accordance with requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act), including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
b. complying with the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
c. complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, the ACNC Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 entity'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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the entity has complied with 60-30(3)(b), (c) and (d) of the ACNC Act:

a. by providing us with all information, explanation and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit;
b. by keeping financial records sufficient to enable a financial report to be prepared and audited; and
c. by keeping other records required by Part 3-2 of the *ACNC Act*, including those records required by Section 50-5 that correctly record its operations, so as to enable any recognised assessment activity to be carried out in relation to the entity.

Robert John Campbell, CA, CPA, RCA, GAICD, MSW
Registered Company Auditor number 334773
Associate Director
Australian Audit
Perth, Western Australia
Date: 4 Feburay 2026

Transform Global Ltd
Board of Directors' report
30 June 2025

The Board of Directors presents the report on Transform Global Ltd. for the financial period ended 30 June 2025. The Board of Directors have been in office since the incorporation of the Company on 30 September 2018 to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Board of directors

The Directors are:

Mark Patterson	Director
Kenneth Loughton	Director
Geoffrey Woodward	Director
Ken Lee	Director

During the period, Transform Global Ltd. applied the accounting policies described in Note 1 to these financial statements.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was the provision of food, clothing, education, medical care and training in life skills to people suffering the effects of poverty in Cambodia.

Operating result

The net operating deficit of Transform Global Ltd. for the financial period ended 30 June 2025 amounted to $231,732 (30 June 2024: net operating surplus $3,276,340).

Significant changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

After reporting date events

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

Future Developments

The company will continue to carry on the principal activities noted above. There are no likely developments in the activities in future years which will affect the results and therefore require disclosure.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration, as required under s.60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012, is included in page 2 of this financial report and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board.

Mark Patterson
Director

Kenneth Loughton
Director

4 Feburay 2026

Transform Global Ltd
Statement by the Board of Directors
30 June 2025

In the opinion of the Board of Directors of Transform Global Ltd:

The financial report presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Transform Global Ltd. as at 30 June 2025, and its performance for the period ended on that date, in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 1 to these financial statements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

The operations of Transform Global Ltd. have been carried out in accordance with its constitution.

At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Transform Global Ltd. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

Mark Patterson
Director

Kenneth Loughton
Director

4 Feburay 2026

Transform Global Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

		2025 $	2024 $
Revenue			
Australia income:			
Sponsorships received		1,516,076	1,942,855
Donations received in Australia		789,301	4,575,540
Other income		125,905	81,467
	Total Australia income	2,431,282	6,599,862
In-country income:			
Transform life income		53,568	69,324
Fees from parents		319,737	376,385
Other income		57,236	49,922
	Total In-country income	430,541	495,631
Total revenue from operating activities		2,861,823	7,095,493
Australia expenses			
Employment		(344,322)	(413,363)
Depreciation		(2,574)	(2,976)
Head office operations		(107,297)	(120,566)
	Total Australia expenses	(454,193)	(536,905)
In-country expenses:			
Employment		(740,663)	(1,112,466)
Building		(144,943)	(363,903)
Children fixed		(831,697)	(818,383)
Centre operations		(495,181)	(477,576)
Head office operations		(106,111)	(144,203)
Gifts		(95,813)	(105,557)
Transform life expenses		(63,536)	(110,234)
Lease interest		(9,939)	(15,786)
Depreciation and amortisation		(121,833)	(134,140)
Other expenses		(29,646)	-
	Total In-country expenses	(2,639,362)	(3,282,248)
Total expenses from operating activities		(3,093,555)	(3,819,153)
Operating surplus/(deficit)		(231,732)	3,276,340
Foreign currency reserve		56,319	(21,516)
Foreign currency translation		6,449	20,615
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(168,964)	3,275,439
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(168,964)	3,275,439

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

Transform Global Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	280,484	245,462
Trade and other receivables		10,770	12,414
Prepayments		3,378	91,325
Total current assets		294,632	349,201
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	110,809	102,357
Right-of-use assets	5	136,396	147,538
Total non-current assets		247,205	249,895
Total assets		541,837	599,096
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	6	15,621	7,149
Lease liabilities	7	42,909	60,926
Employee benefits	9	95,388	103,573
Total current liabilities		153,918	171,648
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	8	72,055	-
Lease liabilities	7	96,922	40,094
Employee benefits	9	1,166	614
Total non-current liabilities		170,143	40,708
Total liabilities		324,061	212,356
Net assets		217,776	386,740
Equity			
Reserves		137,469	81,150
Retained surpluses		80,307	305,590
Total equity		217,776	386,740

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

Transform Global Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from operations		2,863,468	7,133,714
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,778,010)	(4,081,974)
Net cash from operating activities		85,458	3,051,740
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(84,091)	(2,063)
Net cash used in investing activities		(84,091)	(2,063)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease rentals paid		(38,400)	(72,239)
Loans and borrowings		72,055	(3,466,277)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		33,655	(3,538,516)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		35,022	(488,839)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		245,462	734,301
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	3	280,484	245,462

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

Transform Global Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023	102,666	(2,991,365)	(2,888,699)
Surplus for the year	-	3,275,439	3,275,439
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,275,439	3,275,439
Transactions with members in their capacity as members:			
Transfer to foreign currency reserve	(21,516)	21,516	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	81,150	305,590	386,740

	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	81,150	305,590	386,740
Deficit for the year	-	(168,964)	(168,964)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(168,964)	(168,964)
Transactions with members in their capacity as members:			
Transfer to foreign currency reserve	56,319	(56,319)	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	137,469	80,307	217,776

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

General information

The financial statements are for Transform Global Ltd. (the entity) and Transform Cambodia, an entity registered in Cambodia. Transform Global Ltd. was incorporated in Australia on 13 September 2018. The entity is a Company Ltd. by guarantee registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC).

Transform Cambodia is operating a project with the approval of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The name of the project is Holistic Child Education and Development. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest Australian dollar.

Basis of preparation

The Board of Directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the entity is a non-reporting entity because there are no users who are dependent on its general-purpose financial statements. The financial statements are special purpose financial statements prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for- profits Commission Act 2012. This financial report has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Australian Accounting Standards and the disclosure requirements of the following Australian Accounting Standards:

- AASB 101 - Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 107 - Cash Flow Statements
- AASB 108 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- AASB 1048 - Interpretation of Standards
- AASB 1054 - Australian Additional Disclosures

Statement of material accounting policies

a) Income Tax

The entity is exempt from income tax under the provisions of Section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The entity is endorsed as a Public Benevolent Institution by the Australian Taxation Office.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

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

Furniture and equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The depreciation rates used for the furniture and equipment is 33%. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

b) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised in the income and expenditure statement.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

c) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled. The Company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to end-of-reporting-period market yields on corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of other long-term employee benefit obligations due to changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions. The directors judge that there are no material long term employee benefits at 30 June 2025.

d) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

f) Revenue and Other Income

The Directors have considered the application of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-profits entities and conclude that all material sources of revenue do not arise from contracts with sufficiently specific performance obligations. As a result, revenue is recognized in accordance with AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit entities.

Donations and bequests are unrestricted funds and are recognised as revenue when received.

Sponsorships are specific purpose donations and as such are restricted funds to be applied to running of the Education Centres in Cambodia and may not be used for administration purposes.

Sponsorships are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues.

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

g) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Investments held are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value which is equivalent to their market bid price at the end of the reporting period. Movements in fair value are recognised through an equity reserve.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

h) Receivables

Receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

i) Trade and Other Payables

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

j) Leases - *the Company as a lessee*

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets if there are leases present. However, all contracts that are classified as short- term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

(i) Right-of-use asset

Right-of-use assets are recognised 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 any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of- use assets include 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 terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings 2 to 7 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company by 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.

(ii) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- the amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.
- lease payments under extension options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate the lease.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(ii) Adoption of short-term leases or low value asset exemptions

The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption to its short-term leases of offices (i.e., leases with a term of a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low-value assets. The Company has also elected to apply the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets to leases of photocopiers that are low value.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k) Comparative Figures

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

New standard	Overview of changes	Affected entities
Classification of liabilities (AASB 2020-1 / 2022-6)	A liability is classified as current if the entity has no right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.	All entities
AASB 2023-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Noncurrent Liabilities with Covenants: Tier 2	Introduces changes to simplified disclosure (SDS) requirements for classifying and disclosing borrowings with convents.	All entities

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025. The entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Provisions – Long service leave
The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Impairment
The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the entity that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollar, which is also the functional currency of the entity.

Foreign currency transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the entity, using average exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the profit or loss.

Note 3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 $	2024 $
Current assets		
Cash at bank-held in Australia	163,358	102,086
In-country cash at bank	89,995	101,163
In-country cash on hand	27,131	42,213
	280,484	245,462

Note 4. Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

	2025 $	2024 $
Non-current assets		
Furniture and equipment - at cost	24,832	23,843
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(11,542)	(8,968)
	13,290	14,875
Computer equipment - at cost	429,379	361,337
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(366,884)	(299,936)
	62,495	61,401
Furniture and fittings - at cost	144,029	118,386
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(129,916)	(112,380)
	14,113	6,006
Media equipment - at cost	56,808	50,443
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(48,821)	(39,501)
	7,987	10,942
Music equipment - at cost	64,751	48,513
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(53,432)	(40,760)
	11,319	7,753
Resource library	1,605	1,380
	110,809	102,357

(a) Movements in property, plant and equipment

	$
Year ended 30 June 2025	
Written down value at the start of year	102,357
Additions - In-country	83,102
Additions - Australia	989
Impairment	-
Depreciation expense - Australia	(2,574)
Depreciation expense - In-country	(73,065)
Written down value at the end of year	110,809

Note 5. Right-of-use assets

	2025 $	2024 $
The Company's current value of right of use assets are as follows:		
In-country right-of-use assets	322,288	322,288
Less: Accumulated depreciation of in-country right-of-use assets	(185,892)	(174,750)
Total right of use assets	136,396	147,538

Note 5. Right-of-use assets (continued)

	2025 $	2024 $
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 1 July 2024	174,750	-
Adjustments	(37,626)	-
Charge for the year	48,768	174,750
As at 30 June 2025	185,892	174,750

Note 6. Payables

	2025 $	2024 $
Current liabilities		
Australia payables	11,508	4,311
In-country employee benefits	4,113	2,838
	15,621	7,149

Note 7. Lease liabilities

	2025 $	2024 $
Current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	42,909	60,926
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	96,922	40,094
	139,831	101,020

	2025 $	2024 $
The Company's current value of right of use lease liabilities are made up as follows:		
Right of use lease liability		
Opening right of use lease liability balance	101,020	265,621
Adjustments	67,272	-
Less: right of use lease repayments	(38,400)	(72,239)
Interest on leases	9,939	15,786
Lease modification	-	(108,148)
Closing right of use lease liability balance	139,831	101,020

Note 8. Borrowings

	2025 $	2024 $
Non-current liabilities		
Loan - Burnleigh	72,055	-

Note 9. Employee benefits

	2025 $	2024 $
Current liabilities		
Australia employee leave provision	47,113	46,080
In-country employee leave provision	48,275	57,493
	95,388	103,573
Non-current liabilities		
Non-current provisions – long service leave	1,166	614
	96,554	104,187

Note 10. Related party information

The Company's main related parties are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel
The remuneration provided to the key management personnel in the reporting year excluding superannuation:

	2025
$183,318	8

(b) Remuneration of the Board.
Board directors are not remunerated by the Company.

Note 11. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $nil).

Note 12. Events after the reporting period

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

Note 13. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Australian audit, the auditor of the company:

	2025 $	2024 $
Audit services - Australian audit		
Audit fees	8,500	8,000
Other services - Australian audit		
Preparation of financial statements	2,000	2,000
	10,500	10,000

Note 14. Segment information

Transform Global Ltd. operates predominantly in one business and geographic segment, being in the provision of food, clothing, education, medical care and training in life skills to people suffering the effects of poverty.

Note 15. Transform Global Ltd details

The principal place of business of Transform Global Ltd. is 1, Thorogood Street, Burswood WA 6100. The registered office of business of Transform Global Ltd. is 1, Thorogood Street, Burswood WA 6100.