

BPH Global Limited
Appendix 4E
Preliminary final report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	BPH Global Limited
ABN:	12 345 678 901
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2025
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. Results for announcement to the market

			\$
Revenues from ordinary activities	up	161.7% to	287,992
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited	down	50.4% to	(1,314,393)
Loss for the year attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited	down	50.4% to	(1,314,393)

Dividends

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

Comments

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax and non-controlling interest amounted to \$1,314,393 (30 June 2024: \$2,651,814).

During the year the Group commenced operations in Indonesia, operating a seaweed sales operation, with offtake agreements entered into to secure sales revenues for the Group.

3. Net tangible assets

	Reporting period Cents	Previous period Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	(0.12)	(0.36)

4. Control gained over entities

Name of entities (or group of entities)	PT BPH Global Indonesia
Date control gained	February 2025

Company was opened to operate the assets acquired from PT Mitro Gro Global and its owners, Rajiv Ramnarayan and Deepak Jha.

5. Loss of control over entities

Not applicable.

6. Dividends

Current period

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

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Previous period

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

7. Dividend reinvestment plans

Not applicable.

8. Details of associates and joint venture entities

Joint venture and associates are unchanged from the prior year, and did not operate during the year.

9. Audit qualification or review

Details of audit/review dispute or qualification (if any):

The audit of the financial statements are ongoing and these financial statements are unaudited.

10. Attachments

Details of attachments (if any):

The Preliminary Report of BPH Global Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025 is attached.

11. Signed



Signed _____

Justyn Stedwell - Secretary

Date: 29 August 2025

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BPH Global Limited

ABN 12 345 678 901

Preliminary Report - 30 June 2025

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BPH Global Limited

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General information

The financial statements cover BPH Global Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of BPH Global Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is BPH Global Limited's functional and presentation currency.

BPH Global Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

Suite 324, 96 Elizabeth St Melbourne VIC 3000

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 25 June 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

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

	Note	Consolidated 2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue	4	287,838	109,965
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		154	65
Expenses			
Cost of sales		(267,451)	(91,695)
Staff costs and directors' fees		(458,840)	(703,547)
Professional fees		(287,270)	(475,556)
Marketing and travel		(135,738)	(258,748)
Administrative expenses		(226,623)	(277,339)
Depreciation		(98)	-
Research and development expenses		(70,570)	-
Loss on conversion of liabilities to equity		-	(38,333)
Impairment of inventory, receivables, intangibles and PPE		(122,905)	(407,477)
Finance costs		(33,514)	(20,411)
Loss before income tax expense from continuing operations		(1,315,017)	(2,163,076)
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss after income tax expense from continuing operations		(1,315,017)	(2,163,076)
Loss after income tax expense from discontinued operations		-	(673,170)
Loss after income tax expense for the year		(1,315,017)	(2,836,246)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation		(13,045)	(10,778)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(13,045)	(10,778)
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(1,328,062)</u>	<u>(2,847,024)</u>
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		(624)	(184,432)
Owners of BPH Global Limited		(1,314,393)	(2,651,814)
		<u>(1,315,017)</u>	<u>(2,836,246)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Continuing operations		624	(45,481)
Discontinued operations		-	(138,951)
Non-controlling interest		624	(184,432)
Continuing operations		(1,328,686)	(2,662,592)
Discontinued operations		-	-
Owners of BPH Global Limited		<u>(1,328,686)</u>	<u>(2,662,592)</u>
		<u>(1,328,062)</u>	<u>(2,847,024)</u>

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

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

		Cents	Cents
Earnings per share for loss from continuing operations attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited			
Basic earnings per share	15	(0.23)	(0.14)
Diluted earnings per share	15	(0.23)	(0.14)
Earnings per share for loss attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited			

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BPH Global Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	Consolidated 2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	166,655	133,619
Trade and other receivables	6	212,737	99,355
Inventories	7	133,978	49,284
Other		852	1,206
Total current assets		<u>514,222</u>	<u>283,464</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		2,269	-
Intangibles		1	1
Total non-current assets		<u>2,270</u>	<u>1</u>
Total assets		<u>516,492</u>	<u>283,465</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	1,765,635	1,402,134
Borrowings	9	-	254,321
Employee benefits	10	31,981	46,050
Total current liabilities		<u>1,797,616</u>	<u>1,702,505</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,797,616</u>	<u>1,702,505</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(1,281,124)</u>	<u>(1,419,040)</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	11	80,215,756	78,879,134
Reserves	12	1,791,379	1,919,342
Accumulated losses		(83,274,132)	(82,204,013)
Deficiency in equity attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited		(1,266,997)	(1,405,537)
Non-controlling interest		(14,127)	(13,503)
Total deficiency in equity		<u>(1,281,124)</u>	<u>(1,419,040)</u>

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

BPH Global Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Consolidated	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Retained profits \$	Non-controlling interest \$	Total deficiency in equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	78,188,156	3,140,125	(81,308,147)	170,929	191,063
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(2,651,814)	(184,432)	(2,836,246)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(10,778)	-	-	(10,778)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(10,778)	(2,651,814)	(184,432)	(2,847,024)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 11)	646,306	384,604	-	-	1,030,910
Share-based payments	-	71,171	-	-	71,171
Conversion of convertible notes into equity	44,672	90,168	-	-	134,840
Cancellation/expiry of options	-	(1,755,948)	1,755,948	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>78,879,134</u>	<u>1,919,342</u>	<u>(82,204,013)</u>	<u>(13,503)</u>	<u>(1,419,040)</u>
Consolidated	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Retained profits \$	Non-controlling interest \$	Total deficiency in equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2024	78,879,134	1,919,342	(82,204,013)	(13,503)	(1,419,040)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(1,314,393)	(624)	(1,315,017)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(13,045)	-	-	(13,045)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(13,045)	(1,314,393)	(624)	(1,328,062)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 11)	526,534	129,356	-	-	655,890
Share-based payments	175,000	-	-	-	175,000
Conversion of convertible note	280,088	-	-	-	280,088
Conversion of loans	305,000	-	-	-	305,000
Issue of equity to acquire assets	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Cancellation/expiry of options	-	(244,274)	244,274	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>80,215,756</u>	<u>1,791,379</u>	<u>(83,274,132)</u>	<u>(14,127)</u>	<u>(1,281,124)</u>

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

BPH Global Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Consolidated 2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		287,907	109,966
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(1,133,020)	(1,350,139)
		(845,113)	(1,240,173)
Interest received		84	65
Interest and other finance costs paid		(18,129)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(863,158)	(1,240,108)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		1,989	-
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary		-	185,714
Cash acquired on acquisition of subsidiary		-	266
Net cash from investing activities		1,989	185,980
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	11	602,975	321,850
Proceeds from convertible note		-	368,750
Proceeds from borrowings		305,000	13,152
Net cash from financing activities		907,975	703,752
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		46,806	(350,376)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		133,619	510,217
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(13,770)	(26,222)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	<u>166,655</u>	<u>133,619</u>

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the consolidated entity are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Parent entity information

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of BPH Global Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. BPH Global Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

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

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

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the consolidated entity. Losses incurred by the consolidated entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign currency transactions

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

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Revenue recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the consolidated entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Inventories

Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs.

On the issue of the convertible notes the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond and this amount is carried as a non-current liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as a convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in the subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Share-based payments

Equity-settled and cash-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

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

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

All changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss. The ultimate cost of cash-settled transactions is the cash paid to settle the liability.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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 consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025. The consolidated 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.

Share-based payment transactions

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

Note 3. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity is organised into 2 operating segments. These operating segments are based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM')) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. There is no aggregation of operating segments.

The CODM reviews the results and net asset position of each operating segment. The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

The information reported to the CODM is on a periodic basis.

Note 4. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Sales - A	287,838	109,965

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	166,655	133,619

Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Other receivables	<u>212,737</u>	<u>99,355</u>

Note 7. Current assets - inventories

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Stock on hand - at cost	<u>133,978</u>	<u>49,284</u>

Note 8. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade payables	295,107	270,666
Other payables	<u>1,470,528</u>	<u>1,131,468</u>
	<u>1,765,635</u>	<u>1,402,134</u>

Note 9. Current liabilities - borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Convertible notes payable	<u>-</u>	<u>254,321</u>

The notes were converted to equity during the year.

Note 10. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Annual leave	<u>31,981</u>	<u>46,050</u>

Note 11. Equity - issued capital

	2025	Consolidated	
	Shares	2024	2025
		Shares	\$
			\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	<u>1,050,984,651</u>	<u>396,641,479</u>	<u>80,215,756</u>
			<u>78,879,134</u>

Note 11. Equity - issued capital (continued)

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	\$
Balance		1,284,729,78		
	1 July 2023	1		78,188,156
Shares issued via placement and debt settlement		450,833,333	\$0.00	598,479
Shares issued to acquire subsidiary		100,000,000	\$0.00	200,000
Conversion of convertible notes into shares		118,552,770	\$0.00	32,602
5 to 1 consolidation		(1,563,291,233)	\$0.00	-
Conversion of convertible notes into shares		5,816,828	\$0.00	12,070
Capital raising costs		-	\$0.00	(152,173)
Balance	30 June 2024	396,641,479		78,879,134
Shares issued via placement		346,166,668	\$0.00	604,552
Conversion of convertible note		138,176,500	\$0.00	280,088
Shares issued to settle director fees		58,333,334	\$0.00	175,000
Shares issued to settle working capital loans		101,666,670	\$0.00	305,000
Shares issued to acquire assets		10,000,000	\$0.00	50,000
Capital raising costs		-	\$0.00	(78,018)
Balance	30 June 2025	1,050,984,651		80,215,756

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

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

Share buy-back

There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management

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

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

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The consolidated entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current company's share price at the time of the investment. The consolidated entity is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

The consolidated entity is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions. There have been no events of default on the financing arrangements during the financial year.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 2024 Annual Report.

Note 12. Equity - reserves

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Foreign currency reserve	16,297	29,342
Options reserve	1,775,082	1,890,000
	<u>1,791,379</u>	<u>1,919,342</u>

Note 13. Equity - dividends

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

Note 14. Events after the reporting period

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.

Note 15. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Earnings per share for loss from continuing operations</i>		
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited	<u>(1,315,017)</u>	<u>(2,163,076)</u>
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	561,802,138	1,549,122,306
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	561,802,138	1,549,122,306
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	(0.23)	(0.14)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.23)	(0.14)

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Earnings per share for loss from discontinued operations</i>		
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited	<u>-</u>	<u>(673,170)</u>

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Earnings per share for loss</i>		
Loss after income tax	(1,315,017)	(2,836,246)
Non-controlling interest	624	184,432
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of BPH Global Limited	<u>(1,314,393)</u>	<u>(2,651,814)</u>