



TOUCH FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 55 090 088 207 DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors submit this report on the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a Director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Directors

The names of each person who has been a Director during the year and to the date of this report are:

| Erin Taylor | Chair | Resigned 30 November 2024 |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------------|
| Anita Hagarty | Director | Resigned 20 December 2024 |
| Andrew Hill | Director | Resigned 30 November 2024 |
| Stuart Geros | Director | Resigned 30 November 2024 |
| Christian Frost | Chair | Appointed 18 November 2023 |
| Craig Lowe | Director | Appointed 18 November 2023 |
| Kate Jones | Director | Appointed 28 March 2024 |
| John Mouawad | Director | Appointed 30 November 2024 |
| Brad Fittler | Director | Appointed 29 March 2025 |
| Danielle Smith | Director | Appointed 1 May 2025 |
| Sharyn Williams | Director | Appointed 1 May 2025 |
| | | |

The Board of Touch Football Australia brings together a well-rounded blend of professional expertise and lived experience in the sport. Collectively, Directors offer deep capability across governance, financial management, legal and commercial affairs, education, IT, and sports administration. Several Directors also bring firsthand insight as participants in touch football, enriching strategic oversight with grassroots understanding.

The Annual Report to the membership of Touch Football Australia is representative of the Company's achievements over the reporting year. The Annual Report and the accompanying executive summary to the annual financial statements address the achievements to targets and provides for the Company's performance to both the short-term and long-term strategic objectives of Touch Football Australia. Other information included in the annual report covers areas of Director's attendance at board meetings and other advisory information.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was the administration of the sport of Touch Football.

Subsequent Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

TOUCH FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 55 090 088 207 DIRECTORS' REPORT

Operating Result

The operating deficit from operations amounted to \$1,723,158 (2024: surplus of \$348,945). In reporting the comprehensive operating result for 2025, the Directors further report that Touch Football Australia provides the reported results for the controlled operations of the National Office and the States of South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. Member's equity is preserved and accords with the ongoing commercial viability of the Company.

The Directors commend to members, stakeholders and interested parties the reported operating result and the supporting Financial report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Chair: Christian Frost

Director: John Mouawad

Dated this 22nd day of October 2025



RSM Australia Partners

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Touch Football Australia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

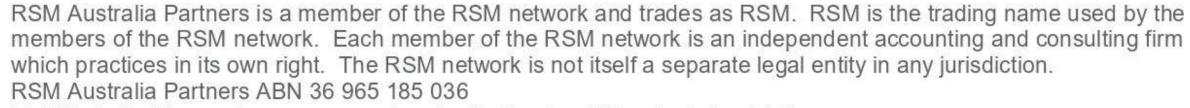
RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

GED STENHOUSE

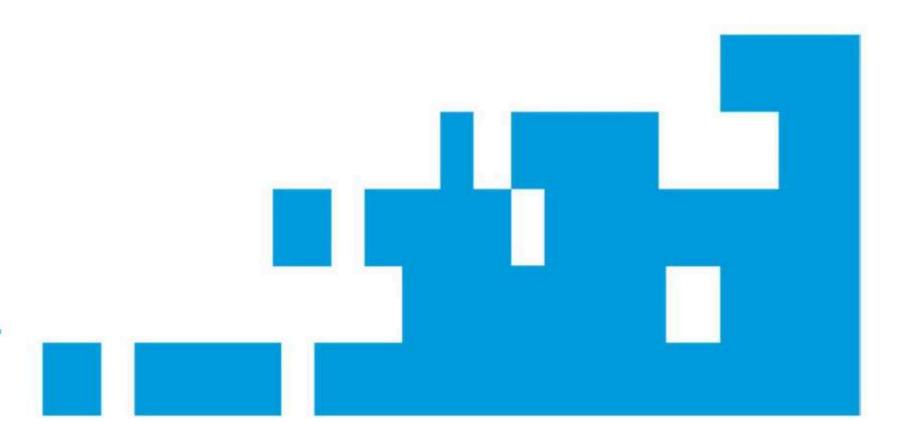
Partner

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory Dated: 23 October 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Touch Football Australia Limited

Opinion

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

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures under AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements *Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Other Information

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

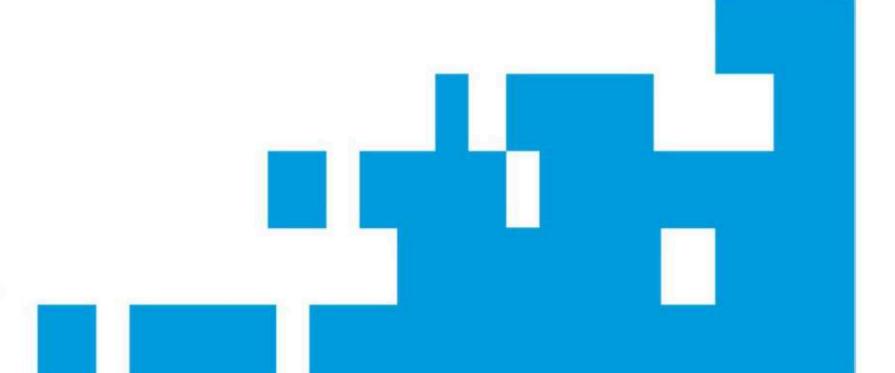
Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

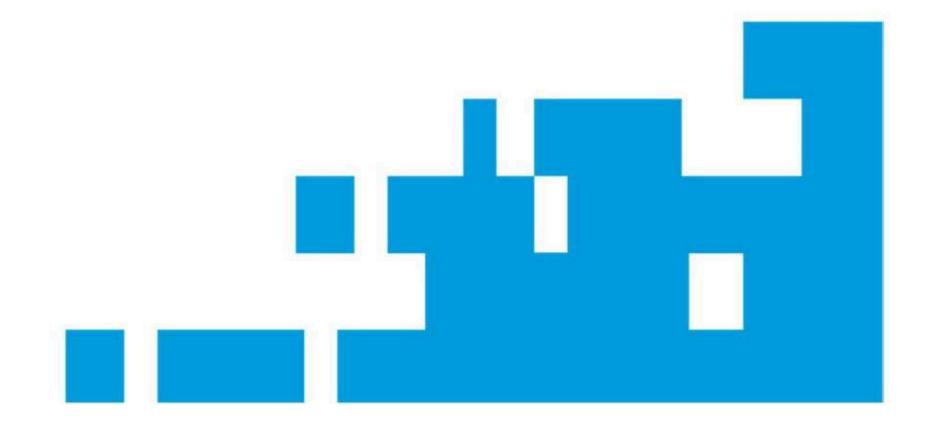
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

GED STENHOUSE PARTNER

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory

Dated: 23 October 2025



DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Touch Football Australia Limited, the Directors declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 to 27, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its
 debts as and when they become due and payable.
- The information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement on page 7 is true and correct.

Jane

Chair: Christian Frost

Director: John Mouawad

Dated this 22nd day of October 2025

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Subsection 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to the Company as the Company is not required to prepared consolidated financial statements by the Australian Accounting Standards. This is because the Company does not have any subsidiaries including trusts, partnerships or joint ventures.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

| | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------|----------------|-------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| | | | |
| Revenue | 2 | 9,945,245 | 9,669,556 |
| | | | |
| Less expenditure | | (0.400.040) | (4.604.404) |
| Administration | | (2,432,949) | (1,681,134) |
| Merchandise Expenses | | (156,107) | (239,672) |
| Employment Expenses | | (4,202,091) | (3,664,611) |
| Events & Competition | | (1,002,728) | (747,411) |
| Grants & Donations | | (96,286) | (97,923) |
| Marketing & Media | | (166,140) | (151,863) |
| Office & Equipment | | (795,416) | (896,010) |
| Consultancy | | (333,049) | (140,008) |
| Resource & Development | | (171,191) | (185,003) |
| Travel & Accommodation | | (1,830,249) | (1,334,193) |
| Other Expenses | | (349,972) | (58,808) |
| Depreciation | | (132,225) | (123,975) |
| (Deficit) / Surplus from Operations | 3 | (1,723,158) | 348,945 |
| (Deficit) / Surpius from Operations | 3 | (1,723,136) | |
| Other comprehensive income | į | \$ - 13 | |
| Total comprehensive (deficit) / surplus attributable | | | |
| to the members of the Company | | (1,723,158) | 348,945 |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 30 June 2025

| | Note | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 4 | 1,585,373 | 3,908,493 |
| Investment in Term Deposits | | 1,000,000 | |
| Trade and Other Receivables | 5 | 1,728,552 | 1,636,401 |
| Inventories | 6 | % - | 104,001 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | | 4,313,925 | 5,648,895 |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 7 | 1,956,257 | 2,048,812 |
| Intangible assets | 8 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | 1,959,257 | 2,051,812 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | · | 6,273,182 | 7,700,707 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Trade and Other Payables | 9 | 1,155,225 | 1,574,669 |
| Employee Provisions | 10 | 248,036 | 469,649 |
| Lease Liabilities | 11 | 19,270 | 17,370 |
| Loans | 13 | 988,087 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 2,410,618 | 2,061,688 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Employee Provisions | 10 | 33,044 | 67,072 |
| Lease Liabilities | 11 | 43,616 | 62,885 |
| TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | , | 76,660 | 129,957 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 2,487,278 | 2,191,645 |
| NET ASSETS | | 3,785,904 | 5,509,062 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Reserves | | 1,981,921 | 1,981,921 |
| Net State Equity | | 372,112 | 372,112 |
| Retained Earnings | | 1,431,871 | 3,155,029 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 3,785,904 | 5,509,062 |

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

| | Retained Earnings | Asset Revaluation | State Equity Movements | Total |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | \$ | Reserve \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Balance at 1 July 2023 | 2,806,084 | 1,981,921 | 372,112 | 5,160,117 |
| Surplus attributable to the Members For the year to 30 June 2024 | 348,945 | % | 5. / | 348,945 |
| Balance at 30 June 2024 | 3,155,029 | 1,981,921 | 372,112 | 5,509,062 |
| Deficit attributable to the Members For the year to 30 June 2025 | (1,723,158) | | | (1,723,158) |
| Balance at 30 June 2025 | 1,431,871 | 1,981,921 | 372,112 | 3,785,904 |

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

| | Note | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|--|------|--|--|
| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Receipts from Customers and Government Grants Interest Received Payments to Suppliers and Employees Interest Paid Net GST Remitted | | 11,178,567 130,653 (12,095,567) (24,699) (453,623) | 11,250,524 174,607 (10,067,814) (21,828) (497,116) |
| Net Cash used in Operating Activities | | (1,264,669) | 838,373 |
| CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Investment in Term Deposits (due >3 months) Purchase of Plant & Equipment Disposal of property, plant and equipment | | (1,000,000) (41,081) - | - (88,805) 9,094 |
| Net Cash used in Investing Activities | | (1,041,081) | (79,711) |
| CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Lease Payments | | (17,370) | (10,231) |
| Net Cash generated used in Financing Activities | | (17,370) | (10,231) |
| Net (decrease) / increase in Cash Held Cash at Beginning of Financial Year | | (2,323,120) 3,908,493 | 748,431 3,160,062 |
| Cash at End of the Financial Year | 4 | 1,585,373 | 3,908,493 |

The financial statements cover Touch Football Australia Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Touch Football Australia Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 22 October 2025 by the Directors of the Company.

Note 1 – Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Touch Football Australia applies Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures as set out in AASB 1060: Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis that assumes continuity of normal trading activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Accounting Policies

a) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under the provisions of Section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

b) Inventories

Inventories consisted of clothing, publications and videos and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

c) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

Freehold property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Where parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

Note 1 – Statement of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

c) **Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Company to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use means the 'depreciated replacement cost' of an asset when the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependant on the assets ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Depreciated replacement cost is defined as the current replacement cost of an asset less where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such costs to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset. The current replacement cost of an asset is its cost measured by reference to the lowest cost of which the gross future economic benefits of that asset could currently be obtained in normal course of business.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the entity includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets of assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation and amortisation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Asset
Leasehold Buildings
2.5%
Fixtures and Fittings
6.66% - 20%
Plant and Equipment
6.66% - 33.33%
Computers and Software
20% - 33.33%
Motor Vehicles
20%
Competition Infrastructure
10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

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 or losses are included in the income statement. When re-valued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Note 1 – Statement of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Leases

The Company as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The Company as lessor

The Company leases some rooms in their building to external parties.

Upon entering into each contract as a lessor, the Company assesses if the lease is a finance or operating lease

The contract is classified as a finance lease when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases not within this definition are classified as operating leases.

Rental income received from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the specific lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in entering into an operating lease (for example legal cost, cost to setup) are included in the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Rental income due under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases.

When a contract is determined to include lease and non-lease components, the Company uses the relative standalone price to allocate the consideration under the contract to the lease and non-lease components.

Note 1 – Statement of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

e) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following category, those measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

Note 1 – Statement of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

g) 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, including wages, salaries and sick leave. 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

The Company classifies employees' long service leave and may classify annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 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 market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for 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.

Defined contribution superannuation funds

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

g) Employee Benefits (continued)

Wages, salaries, annual leave, sick leave and non-monetary benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date, are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Company expects to pay as at reporting date, including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax. Non-accumulating monetary and non-monetary benefits, such as medical care, sick leave, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods and services, are expensed based on net marginal cost to the Company as the benefits are taken by the employees.

h) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold or services provided in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets.

Accounts receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

i) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement when performance obligations relating to the transfer of goods have been met. Revenue from services rendered is recognised in the income statement by proportion of performance obligations met at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the costs incurred or to be incurred cannot be measured reliably, there is a risk of return of goods or there is continuing management involvement with the goods.

j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

Note 1 – Statement of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

k) Income in Advance and Prepaid Expenditure

Affiliation revenue is recognised based on competition commencement dates. Where a competition commences in 'Season 1', which runs from 1 January to 30 June or where a competition commences in 'Season 2', which runs 1 July to 31 December, affiliation revenue is invoiced and recognised in the relevant financial year. This policy has been conservatively applied for a number of years. In the reporting year a more consistent treatment has been applied. Grants received from government relating to calendar years are apportioned by performance obligations met over the financial year to which they relate.

Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

m) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Any rounding is in whole dollar presentation. Prior year figures have been restated in these financial statements to present data in a more comparable and reliable manner.

n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

(i) Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

(ii) Provision for impairment of receivables

Included in trade receivables and other receivables at the end of the reporting period are amounts receivable from members in relation to unpaid revenue from goods or services provided outstanding for greater than 4 months amounting to \$726,691. A provision for doubtful debts has been raised for these receivables as at 30 June 2025.

(iii) Employee Benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

o) Treatment of Equity

Prior to 1 July 2008, the Company incurred amounts for the operations of the states of Victoria, West Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory had been accumulated against state entities within the ledger structures of the national office (South Australia was reported as national operations prior to 2008). This has been treated as equity rather than an asset or liability of the national office. Upon entering the model the accumulated funds of each state have been offset against any net costs paid by Touch Football Australia Limited, or added to any net contributions made to Touch Football Australia Limited, as disclosed above.

Note 1 – Statement of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

p) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at reporting date (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use, or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

q) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

The incorporated association 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.

| Note 2 - Revenue | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|---|--------------------|--------------|
| | | 5 € ' |
| Operating activities | | |
| Member & Affiliation Fees | 3,311,608 | 3,293,534 |
| Commercial Income | 1,604,514 | 1,968,172 |
| Education & Development | 189,843 | 144,847 |
| Events & Competition Income | 2,617,176 | 2,223,224 |
| Grant Income | 1,522,602 | 1,169,918 |
| Sporting Schools Income | 148,121 | 176,152 |
| Merchandise Sales | 239,108 | 309,351 |
| Interest Income | 130,653 | 174,606 |
| Other Income | 181,620 | 209,752 |
| Total Revenue | 9,945,245 | 9,669,556 |
| | | |
| | | |
| Note 3 – (Deficit) / Surplus for the year | | |
| | | |
| The (deficit)/surplus has been determined after: | | |
| a. Expenses | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Office rental | 69,750 | 80,565 |
| Finance costs | 24,699 | 21,828 |
| Depreciation | 132,225 | 123,975 |
| Employee Benefits | 4,202,090 | 3,664,611 |
| Cost of Sales | 55,745 | 158,881 |
| | | |
| | | |
| Note 4 – Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |
| Cash at bank | 1,585,373 | 1,908,493 |
| Term deposit | - | 2,000,000 |
| Term deposit | | |
| 1 | 8 1,585,373 | 3,908,493 |
| | | |
| Reconciliation of cash | | |
| Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the | | |
| statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the | | |
| statement of financial position as follows: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,585,373 | 3,908,493 |
| Caoli alla caoli cyalitalello | | |
| | 1,585,373 | 3,908,493 |
| | | |

The company has an unused overdraft facility of \$600,000 as at year ended 30 June 2025.

TOUCH FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA LIMITED

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Notes To The Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

| Note 5 – Trade and Other Receivables | Note | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|---|------|---------------|------------|
| CURRENT | | | |
| Trade receivables | | 1,214,605 | 1,211,333 |
| Provision for doubtful debts | | (726,691) | (500,153) |
| Security deposits | | 2,975 | 10,944 |
| Prepayments | | 1,082,929 | 715,315 |
| Accrued revenue | | 128,949 | 198,962 |
| GST Recoverable | | 25,785 | |
| Total Trade and other receivables | | 1,728,552 | 1,636,401 |
| a. Financial assets at amortised cost classified as trade and other receivables Accounts receivable and other debtors: | 18 | 487,915 | 711,180 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost classified as | | | |
| trade and other receivables - total current | | 487,915 | 711,180 |
| Note 6 – Inventories | | | |
| CURRENT | | | |
| Merchandising Stock - at cost | | % | 104,001 |

| Note 7 – Property, Plant and Equipment | Note | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|--|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| Leasehold buildings – at fair value | | 1,960,000 | 1,960,000 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | (196,000) | (147,000) |
| | 19 | 1,764,000 | 1,813,000 |
| Fixtures and fittings – at cost | | 198,531 | 198,531 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | (187,689) | (179,883) |
| | | 10,842 | 18,648 |
| Plant and office equipment – at cost | | 372,985 | 353,734 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | (294,584) | (272,307) |
| | | 78,401 | 81,427 |
| Computers and software – at cost | | 348,224 | 331,688 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | (303,233) | (273,550) |
| | | 44,991 | 58,138 |
| | | | |
| Motor vehicles - Right of use assets | | 98,943 | 98,942 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | - | (40,920) | (21,343) |
| | | 58,023 | 77,599 |
| Total Property, Plant and Equipment | ğ | 1,956,257 | 2,048,812 |

Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

| | Land & Buildings | Fixtures & Fittings | Plant & Equipment | Computers & Software | Motor Vehicles - Right of use | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Balance at 1 July 2024 | 1,813,000 | 18,648 | 81,427 | 58,138 | 77,599 | 2,048,812 |
| Additions | 9. - 3 | - | 35,713 | 5,368 | | 41,081 |
| Disposals | 20 2 | - | ·= | (2,249) | e | (2,249) |
| Depreciation Expense | (49,000) | (7,806) | (38,739) | (16,266) | (19,576) | (131,387) |
| | | | | | | |
| Balance at 30 June 2025 | 1,764,000 | 10,842 | 78,401 | 44,991 | 58,023 | 1,956,257 |

TOUCH FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA LIMITED

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Notes To The Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

| Note 8 – Intangible assets | | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|---|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Intellectual property | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Accumulated amortisation | | 2.000 | |
| | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Total Intangible assets | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Movements in carrying amounts | | | |
| Movement in the carrying amounts for intangible assets k year. | oetween | the beginning and the end of | f the current financial |
| | | Intellectual | TOTAL |
| | | property | |
| D-I | | \$ 2.000 | \$ |
| Balance at 1 July 2024 Additions | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Amortisation Expense | | | - |
| | | - TS | y |
| Balance at 30 June 2025 | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | | | |
| | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
| Note 9 – Accounts Payable and Other Payables CURRENT | | \$ | \$ |
| Trade creditors | | 159,465 | 312,116 |
| Accrued expenses | | 404,684 | 190,340 |
| Contract liabilities | | 371,943 | 942,383 |
| Other liabilities | | 219,133 | 129,830 |
| | 9a | 1,155,225 | 1,574,669 |
| a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as | | | |
| accounts payable and other payables | | | |
| Accounts payable and other payables: | | 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 4 574 660 |
| - total current | | 1,155,225 | 1,574,669 |
| Less GST payable Less accrued expenses | | (404,684) | (14,445) (190,340) |
| Less revenue in advance | | (371,943) | (942,383) |
| Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other | * | | |
| payables | 18 | 378,598 | 427,501 |

| Note 10 – Employee Benefits | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| CURRENT | | |
| Annual leave | 189,996 | 311,548 |
| Long service leave | 58,040 | 158,101 |
| | | |
| | 248,036 | 469,649 |
| NON-CURRENT | | |
| Long service leave | 33,044 | 67,072 |
| | | |
| | 281,080 | 536,721 |
| | 3 | |
| Analysis of Employee Provisions – Annual Leave | | |
| Entitlements | | |
| Opening balance | 311,548 | 298,635 |
| Movement during the year | (121,552) | 12,913 |
| | | |
| Closing balance | 189,996 | 311,548 |

Employee Provisions – Annual Leave Entitlements

The provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave.

Based on past experience, the Company expects the full amount of annual leave balance to be settled within the next 12 months. Further, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees with to use their leave entitlements.

Analysis of Employee Provisions – Long Service Leave Entitlements

| , | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Opening balance | 225,173 | 184,572 |
| Movement during the year | (134,089) | 40,601 |
| Closing balance | 91,084 | 225,173 |

TOUCH FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA LIMITED

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Notes To The Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------|--------|---------|
| Note 11 – Lease Liabilities | | \$ | \$ |
| Current | | | |
| Lease Liabilities | | 19,270 | 17,370 |
| | | 19,270 | 17,370 |
| Nam avanant | | | |
| Non-current Lease Liabilities | | 12 616 | 62 00E |
| Lease Liabilities | | 43,616 | 62,885 |
| | | 43,616 | 62,885 |
| | 18 | 62,886 | 80,255 |
| | | | |
| Note 12 – Leasing Commitments | | | |
| a. Operating Lease Commitments | | | |
| Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but | | | |
| not recognised in the financial statements | | | |
| Payable – minimum lease payments: | | | |
| Not later than 12 months | | 24,703 | 46,452 |
| Between 12 months and five years | - | 13,425 | 104,962 |
| | | 38,128 | 151,414 |

The following property lease commitments are non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements with the following terms. Increases in lease commitments may occur in line with the consumer price index:

- Parks Victoria property lease: expiring September 2025
- Toshiba Equipment lease: expiring September 2027
- Fleet partners Motor Vehicle leases: expiring September 2025 and June 2026

Note 13 – Loans

The entity has a loan for the annual insurance premiums with Hunter Premium Funding executed 30 June 2025. The loan value is \$988,087, repayable in monthly instalments, with the full balance due by 30 March 2026. The interest charges applicable to this loan is 8.7% p/a.

The loan is secured by the Total Repayment Amount. The Borrower has assigned to Hunter all amounts paid or payable under the relevant insurance policy(ies), including any premium refund, together with the Borrower's right to cancel such policy(ies).

Note 14 – Reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The Asset Revaluation Reserve records revaluations of non-current assets.

State Equity Movements

The State Equity movements reserve consists of funds allocated from the state bodies on amalgamation into the Company.

Note 15 – Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

As at balance date the Company has no contingency that will or may affect the reported assets and liabilities of the Company.

Note 16 – Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There are no events after Balance Sheet Date to report.

Note 17 – Related Party Transactions

No Directors received either directly or indirectly any fees, salaries or bonuses. However, the following honorariums were paid during the financial year.

| | | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| | | | |
| Erin Taylor | Chair | \$6,018 | \$6,018 |
| Christian James Frost | Director | \$4,012 | - |
| Anita Hagarty | Director | \$4,012 | \$4,012 |
| Craig Lowe | Director | \$4,012 | - |
| Stuart Geros | Director | \$4,012 | \$4,012 |
| Neil Collins | Director | 9- | \$4,012 |
| Kelvin Lockyer | Director | 7 | \$4,012 |

Note 18 – Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

| | Note | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|--|------|------------|------------|
| Financial assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 1,585,373 | 3,908,493 |
| Investment in Term Desposits | | 1,000,000 | |
| Financial assets | 5a | 487,915 | 711,180 |
| | | 3,073,288 | 4,619,673 |
| Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost: | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 9a | 378,598 | 427,501 |
| Loans | | 988,087 | = |
| Lease liabilities | 11 | 62,886 | 80,255 |
| | | 1,429,571 | 507,756 |

Note 19 – Fair Value Measurements

The Company has the following assets, as set out in the table below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

A revaluation of the buildings was completed 30 June 2021 by Knight Frank Valuation & Advisory Canberra.

The Company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

| at fair value off a front recurring basis. | | | | |
|--|------|------------|------------|--|
| | Note | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ | |
| Recurring fair value measurements Non-Financial assets | | | | |
| - Buildings | 7 _ | 1,764,000 | 1,813,000 | |
| | | | | |
| Note 20 – Key Management Personnel Compensation | | | | |
| The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the Company during the year are as follows: | | | | |
| Key management personnel compensation | · — | 1,312,805 | 1,224,749 | |
| The figures above are on an accrual basis and show the full cost to the Company, including all leave and superannuation benefits. | | | | |
| Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company, is considered key | | | | |

Note 21 – Company Details

management personnel.

The principal place of business and registered office of the Company is:

Touch Football Australia Limited 18 Napier Close DEAKIN ACT 2600

Note 22 – Auditor's Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor:
- auditing the financial statements
35,000 41,700







TOUCH FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA

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