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PEPPERMINT INNOVATION

PEPPERMINT INNOVATION LIMITED

(ACN 125 931 964)

Preliminary Final Financial Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2026

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Statement Of Profit And Loss And Other Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Consolidated 2026	Consolidated 2025
		$	$
Revenue	4	217,720	310,864
Cost of sales		(132,423)	(192,766)
Gross profit		85,297	118,098
Other income	4	189,514	318,559
Administration expenses	4	(2,267,547)	(2,732,039)
Finance costs	4	(66,619)	(91,295)
Fair Value Adjustment		(319,536)	254,068
Share based payment expense	5	(18,867)	-
(Loss) before income tax expense		(2,397,758)	(2,132,609)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
(Loss) for the year from continuing operations		(2,397,758)	(2,132,609)
Discontinued Operations			
Profit (loss) for the period from discontinued operations		-	414,456
(Loss) for the Year		(2,397,758)	(1,718,153)
Other comprehensive (loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Translation of foreign operations		37,279	(14,233)
		37,279	(14,233)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		(2,360,479)	(1,732,386)
(Loss) for the year attributable to members of the parent entity		(2,360,479)	(1,732,386)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year attributable to members		(2,360,479)	(1,732,386)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	3	(0.09)	(0.10)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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Statement Of Financial Position As At 30 June 2026

	Note	Consolidated 2026	2025
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,324,054	479,186
Trade and other receivables	8	71,087	384,342
Other assets		3,840	20,371
Financial assets	9	-	29,742
Total Current Assets		1,398,981	913,641
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	13,715	20,087
Total Non-Current Assets		13,715	20,087
TOTAL ASSETS		1,412,696	933,728
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	1,457,581	885,791
Provisions	12	533,348	463,431
Total Current Liabilities		1,990,929	1,349,222
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	14	-	421,488
Financial Liabilities	15	-	127,327
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	548,815
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,990,929	1,898,037
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(578,233)	(964,309)
EQUITY			
Issued capital	13	29,523,833	26,796,145
Accumulated losses		(31,165,235)	(28,767,477)
Reserves		1,063,169	1,007,023
TOTAL EQUITY		(578,233)	(964,309)

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Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Consolidated 2026	Consolidated 2025
		$	$
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		244,616	868,760
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,242,995)	(3,243,628)
Interest received		2,436	6,044
Finance Cost		(3,314)	(2,535)
Research and Development Tax Offset		187,078	312,515
Wallet Transactions		762,251	(132,021)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	7(b)	(1,049,928)	(2,190,865)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(15,457)	(9,151)
Proceeds on sale of plant and equipment		-	1,101
Cash(disposed)/received from subsidiary		-	(1,959)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary		189,922	268,453
Net cash provided by Investing activities		174,465	258,444
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Issue of shares		2,458,979	-
Share issue expenses		(69,091)	-
Repayment of borrowings		(706,836)	-
Proceed from issue of convertible note		-	1,000,000
Funds received in advance of share issue		-	200,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,683,052	1,200,000
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held		807,589	(732,421)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		479,186	1,225,840
Foreign currency translation		37,279	(14,233)
Cash at the end of the financial year	7(a)	1,324,054	479,186

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Statement Of Changes In Equity For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Issued Capital	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Share Based Payment Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2025	**26,796,145**	**71,222**	**935,801**	**(28,767,477)**	**(964,309)**
Loss for the year	-	37,279	-	(2,397,758)	(2,360,479)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		37,279	-	(2,397,758)	(2,360,479)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued	2,796,779	-	-	-	2,796,779
Share Issue Expense	(69,091)	-	-	-	(69,091)
Option expiry	-	-	-	-	-
Share Based Payments	-	-	18,867	-	18,867
Balance at 30 June 2026	**29,523,833**	**108,501**	**954,668**	**(31,165,235)**	**(578,233)**

	Issued Capital	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Share Based Payment Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2024	26,481,047	85,455	1,147,881	(27,261,404)	452,979
Loss for the year	-	(14,233)	-	(1,718,153)	(1,732,386)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(14,233)	-	(1,718,153)	(1,732,386)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued	315,098	-	-	-	315,098
Option Expiry	-	-	(212,080)	212,080	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	**26,796,145**	**71,222**	**935,801**	**(28,767,477)**	**(964,309)**

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1. STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Peppermint Innovation Limited (the Company) is an Australian company incorporated on 24 July 2014. On 4 December 2015, the Company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The principal activities of the Group (the Company and its controlled entities) were the development and commercialisation of its mobile banking, payment and remittance platform.

(a) Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and as appropriate for profit oriented entities.

Accounting Standards include Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs). Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 31 August 2026.

Basis of measurement

The financial report has also been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Peppermint Innovation Limited ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2026 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Peppermint Innovation Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the Group.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group 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 Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Group 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 Group.

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.

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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 Group. Losses incurred by the Group are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the Group 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 Group 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.

(b) New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

New standards and interpretations adopted

The Group 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. The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the financial position, performance or disclosures of the Group.

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2026 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group is currently assessing the impact of these standards, including AASB 18 Presentations and Disclosures in Financial Statements.

(c) Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(d) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled share-based payments at fair value at the grant date using an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The fair value is determined by a valuation using a Black Scholes or Trinomial Option Pricing Model. Performance rights are valued at the share price at the date of grant with this value being amortised over the vesting period after considering the probability of the performance hurdle being achieved.

Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The group uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see note 21.

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Discontinued operations

Following the Group's decision in the prior period to dispose of the subsidiaries Peppermint Intelligence Limited and Peppermint Intelligence Pty Ltd and deregister Peppermint Payments Pty Ltd the subsidiaries have been classified as discontinued operations.

Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Group: 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 initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

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.

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(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(f) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

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

(g) Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, it's carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

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Derivatives

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Group's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date.

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

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

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of 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 profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(i) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax ('GST') except:

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

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(j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

Research and development

Research costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the consolidated entity is able to use or sell the asset; the consolidated entity has sufficient resources and intent to complete the development; and its costs can be measured reliably. Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 10 years.

(k) Impairment of assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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(l) Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Group recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier), before the Group has transferred the goods or services to the customer. The liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer from which it has received consideration.

(m) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognised.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs cease to be capitalised upon the earlier of extinguishment of the liability or the commencement of commercial production from the qualifying asset.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible bond is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects. Where the conversion feature of a convertible bond does not meet the criteria for equity classification, the conversion component is classified as a derivative liability and measured at fair value, with the residual allocated to the host contract.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(o) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years
Plant and equipment	3-7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

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An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

(p) Share-based payment transactions

The Group provides benefits to employees (including senior executives) and consultants of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees and consultants render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an internal valuation using an option pricing model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Group (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition. If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

(q) 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.

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(r) 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.

(s) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Peppermint Innovation 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.

(t) Government grants

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

(u) 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 Group'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 Group'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 unconditional right 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.

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(v) Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Group expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Group has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

(w) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group 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.

(x) Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

(y) 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.

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(z) 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.

(aa) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating long service leave are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(bb) Business Combination

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired.

The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree is measured at either fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All acquisition costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss.

On the acquisition of a business, the consolidated entity assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the consolidated entity's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition-date.

Where the business combination is achieved in stages, the consolidated entity remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition-date fair value and the difference between the fair value and the previous carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill. If the consideration transferred and the pre-existing fair value is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, being a bargain purchase to the acquirer, the difference is recognised as a gain directly in profit or loss by the acquirer on the acquisition-date, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, if any, the consideration transferred and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquirer.

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The acquirer retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognised and also recognises additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition-date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of (i) 12 months from the date of the acquisition or (ii) when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

(cc) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie 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 (ie 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 the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments 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 instruments, 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.

Valuation techniques

In the absence of an active market for an identical asset or liability, the Group selects and uses one or more valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the asset or liability, The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured.

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(dd) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of the Company, 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.

(ff) Going Concern

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

As disclosed in the financial statements, for the 12 months ended 30 June 2026, the Group incurred a loss after tax of $2,397,758 and reported net cash used in operating activities of $1,049,928.

Accordingly, the above matters give rise to a material uncertainty with respect to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore its ability to realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the ordinary course of business and at the amounts set out in the financial statements.

The Directors believe that it is reasonably foreseeable that the Group will continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate for it to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report after consideration of following factors:

- Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the Group for the next 12 months which demonstrates an ability for the Group to meet its debts as and when they fall due and payable. Incorporated into the cash flow forecast are:
    - increased revenue from existing contracts, and new projects
    - the ability to achieve targeted cost savings across various business units
- Directors anticipate the availability of further funding, as needed, to be available through equity or debt raisings.

Accordingly, the Directors believe that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the Group does not continue as a going concern.

2. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group operates predominantly in the mobile banking, payment and remittance industry. For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its services and has two reportable segments, as follows:

- mobile banking and payment services, presently operating in the Philippines; and
- corporate and head office.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Also, the Group's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Year Ended 30 June 2026	**Mobile Banking and Payment Services**	**AI/CX Services**	**Head Office/Other**	**Total Segments**	**Adjustments and Eliminations**	**Consolidated**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Revenue						
External customers	217,720	-	-	217,720	-	217,720
Total revenue	**217,720**	-	-	217,720	-	217,720
Income/(expenses)						
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,385)	-	-	(3,385)	-	(3,385)
Segment (loss)	(945,557)	-	(1,452,201)	(2,397,758)	-	(2,397,758)
Total assets	1,105,033	-	3,165,226	4,270,259	(2,857,563)	1,412,696
Total liabilities	1,270,521	-	3,577,971	4,848,492	(2,857,563)	1,990,929

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Year Ended 30 June 2025	Mobile Banking and Payment Services	AI/CX Services	Head Office	Total Segments	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue						
External customers	310,864		-	310,864	-	310,864
Discontinued operations	-	488,399	-	488,399	-	488,399
Total revenue	**310,864**	**488,399**	**-**	**799,263**	**-**	**799,263**
Income/(expenses)						
Depreciation and amortisation	(9,492)	-	-	(9,492)	-	(9,492)
Depreciation and amortisation discontinued operations	-	(1,111)	-	(1,111)	-	(1,111)
Segment (loss)	(1,040,920)	414,456	(1,091,689)	(1,718,153)	-	(1,718,153)
Total assets	409,336	-	3,208,749	3,618,085	(2,684,357)	933,728
Total liabilities	609,537	-	3,972,857	4,582,394	(2,684,357)	1,898,037

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the 'adjustments and eliminations' column. All other adjustments and eliminations are part of detailed reconciliations presented further below.

Adjustments and eliminations

Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis. Current taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis. Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

3. LOSS PER SHARE

	2026	2025
	$	$
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	(0.09)	(0.1)

The loss and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

Loss for the year	(2,397,758)	(1,718,153)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year used in the calculations of basic loss per share:	2,686,771,428	2,174,186,328

There is no dilution of shares due to options as the potential ordinary shares are not dilutive and are therefore not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share.

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4. RESULT FOR THE YEAR

	2026	2025
	$	$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Transaction revenue	155,973	296,079
Project revenue	61,747	14,785
Total revenue from continuing operations	217,720	310,864
Project revenue – discontinued operations	-	488,399
	217,720	799,263
Other income		
Research and Development rebate	187,078	312,515
Interest income	2,436	6,044
	189,514	318,559

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	Mobile Banking and Payment Services	AI/CX Project Income	Total
30 June 2026			
Major product lines			
ELoad sales	19,546	-	19,546
System usage fees and commissions	198,174	-	198,174
	217,720	-	217,720
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods transferred at a point in time	19,546	-	19,546
Services transferred at a point in time	198,174	-	198,174
	217,720	-	217,720

	Mobile Banking and Payment Services	AI/CX Project Income	Total
30 June 2025			
Major product lines			
ELoad sales	134,486	-	134,486
System usage fees and commissions	176,378	-	176,378
AI and CX Project Income discontinued operations	-	488,399	488,399
	310,864	488,399	799,263
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods transferred at a point in time	134,486	-	134,486
Services transferred at a point in time	176,378	-	176,378
Services transferred over time	-	488,399	488,399
	310,864	488,399	799,263

	2026	2025
	$	$
Administration costs		
Audit fees	120,418	94,426
Bad debts	19,995	57,984
Consulting fees	131,589	364,163
Depreciation and amortisation	3,023	4,506
Directors' fees and consulting remuneration	698,091	710,911
Employee expenses	661,905	706,039
Insurance	44,580	46,320
Investor relations	27,500	56,854
Legal fees	73,394	72,829
Rent	17,709	23,335
Share registry fees	26,701	22,625
Stock exchange fees	31,292	50,070
Sundry expenses	407,495	482,823
Travel	3,855	39,154
	2,267,547	2,732,039
Finance costs		
Interest	3,313	2,535
Convertible note finance costs	63,305	88,760
	66,618	91,295

Finance costs includes all interest-related expenses.

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5. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

(a) Options Issued

2026:

The following options were issued during the 2026 year:

Number	Grant Date	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Comments
58,333,333	09/02/2026	$0.0045	30/01/2029	Free options issued as part of share subscription
21,666,666	24/02/2026	$0.0045	30/01/2029	
79,999,999				

2025:

No options were issued during 2025.

(b) Performance rights

2026:

a) Performance rights

During the period, 120,000,000 performance rights were granted to key management personnel for nil consideration. The performance rights are subject to vesting conditions, including the achievement of specified performance hurdles and continued employment requirements. During the period, certain key management personnel did not satisfy the employment conditions, resulting in the lapse of a number of performance rights. Accordingly, the movement in performance rights during the period and the number of performance rights on hand were as follows:

Grant Date	Vesting Condition	Granted	Lapsed	Balance
12/11/2025	Tranche A : to be awarded when the Company achieves $4m annual revenue based on audited/reviewed financial reports on or before 1 July 2027	12,000,000	(10,000,000)	2,000,000
12/11/2025	Tranche B : to be awarded when the Company achieves Breakeven as validated against audited/reviewed financial reports on or before 1 July 2027	22,000,000	(20,000,000)	2,000,000
12/11/2025	Tranche C : to be awarded when the Company achieves $1m net income/profit as validated against audited/reviewed financial report on or before 1 July 2028	38,000,000	(30,000,000)	8,000,000
12/11/2025	Tranche D : to be awarded when the Company achieves $4m net income/profit as validated against audited/reviewed financial reports on or before 1 July 2029	48,000,000	(40,000,000)	8,000,000
		120,000,000	(100,000,000)	20,000,000

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A share-based payment expense recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss for the period in respect of Performance rights was $18,867.

2025:

No performance rights were issued during 2025.

Previous performance rights on issue lapsed on 30 June 2025 due to the conditions not being met. There are no other performance rights on issue.

	2026	2025
	$	$
Recognised in Profit and Loss		
Performance rights	18,867	-
	18,867	-

6. INCOME TAX

(a) Income tax recognised in profit/loss

No income tax is payable by the Company as it recorded a loss for income tax purposes for the period.

(b) Numerical reconciliation between income tax expense and the loss before income tax

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting loss from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Accounting loss before tax	(2,397,758)	(1,718,153)
Income tax benefit at 25%	599,440	429,538
Unrecognised tax losses	(599,440)	(429,538)
Income tax expense	-	-

(c) Unrecognised deferred tax balances

	2026	2025
	$	$
Tax losses at 25%	(5,207,372)	(4,782,333)
Deferred tax asset not booked		
Accrued liabilities	(10,000)	(10,000)
Provision for annual and long service leave	(133,337)	(115,858)
Prepayments	8,414	5,491
Super payable	-	(3,890)
Net unrecognised deferred tax assets at 25%	(5,342,295)	(4,906,590)

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A deferred tax asset attributable to income tax losses has not been recognised at balance date as the probability criteria disclosed in Note 1(j) is not satisfied and such benefit will only be available if the conditions of deductibility also disclosed in Note 1(j) are satisfied.

The Group has $21,369,177 (2025: $19,129,333) of tax losses arising in Australia and that are available indefinitely for offset against future profit of the Group in which the losses arose.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026	2025
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalent		
Cash available for operations	429,782	347,165
Cash wallets-restricted cash	894,272	132,021
	1,324,054	479,186

Cash at bank available for operations earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Restricted cash represents e-money wallet balances and an escrow account to maintain and hold customer funds correspondence to outstanding e-money obligations.

(a) Reconciliation to the Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank.

Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

	2026	2025
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,324,054	479,186

(b) Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash flows from operating activities:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Loss for the year	(2,397,758)	(1,718,153)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation / assets written off	3,385	5,053
Share based payment	18,867	-
Convertible note finance costs	63,305	108,091
Fair value movement	319,536	(254,068)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	109,011	(330,357)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventory	16,531	(8,202)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(14,973)	3,548
Increase/(Decrease) in Wallets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in provisions	69,917	66,365
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,049,928)	(2,190,865)

(c) Non-cash financing activities:

There were no non-cash financing activities in 2026.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES – current

	2026	2025
	$	$
Current:		
Trade receivables	37,169	92,915
Loans receivable	128,703	191,058
Allowance for expected credit losses	(128,703)	(127,722)
Other	33,918	23,847
Subsidiary sale proceeds receivable	-	204,244
	71,087	384,342

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Group has recognised a loss of $19,995 (2025: $62,034) in profit or loss in respect of the expected credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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The ageing of the receivables and allowance for expected credit losses provided for above are as follows:

	Expected credit loss rate		Carrying amount		Allowance for expected credit losses	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	%	**%**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Not overdue			37,169	146,273	-	-
0 to 3 months overdue	2%	2%	-	11,979	-	2,152
3 to 6 months overdue	100%	100%	-	7,574	-	7,574
Over 6 months overdue	100%	100%	128,703	118,147	128,703	117,996
			165,872	283,973	128,703	127,722

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	2026	2025
	$	**$**
Opening balance	127,722	65,688
Additional provisions recognised	981	62,034
Closing balance	128,703	127,722

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS – current

	2026	2025
	$	**$**
Placement shares derivative asset	-	29,742
	-	29,742

10. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – Property, plant and equipment

	2026	2025
	$	**$**
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment - at cost	74,113	77,100
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(60,398)	(57,013)
	13,715	20,087

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Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Total
	$
Consolidated	
Balance at 30 June 2024	7,200
Additions	18,494
Disposals	(1,101)
Depreciation expense	(4,506)
Balance at 30 June 2025	20,087
Disposals	(2,987)
Depreciation expense	(3,385)
Balance at 30 June 2026	13,715

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES – current

	2026	2025
	$	$
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	1,457,581	685,791
Subscription funds pending allotment	-	200,000
	1,457,581	885,791

12. PROVISIONS – current

	2026	2025
	$	$
Unused annual and long service leave	533,348	463,431

13. ISSUED CAPITAL

	2026	2025
	$	$
Paid up capital – ordinary shares	31,518,428	28,721,649
Capital raising costs	(1,994,595)	(1,925,504)
	29,523,833	26,796,145

(a) Ordinary shares

	Number of shares	$
30 June 2026 movements in issued capital:		
Balance at 1 July 2025	2,301,083,996	26,796,145
Conversion of convertible note	30,320,341	6,131
Placement share issue	110,000,000	275,000
Conversion of convertible note	30,413,893	13,507
Conversion of convertible note	37,196,765	43,161
Convertible note settlement	21,305,714	75,000
Placement share issue	58,333,333	175,000
Placement share issue	21,666,666	65,000
Placement share issue	306,289,224	1,072,012
Placement share issue	305,955,674	1,071,968
Share issue expense	-	(69,091)
	3,222,565,606	29,523,833

(b) Options

The following is a summary of option movements during the period:

2026

The following is a summary of option movements during 2026:

Listed/ Unlisted	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Notes	Opening balance	Issued	Expired	Closing
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.0225	(i)	15,000,000			15,000,000
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.0100	(i)	15,000,000			15,000,000
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.0150	(i)	20,000,000			20,000,000
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.0200	(i)	15,000,000			15,000,000
Unlisted	30/01/29	$0.0045	(ii)	-	58,333,333	-	58,333,333
Unlisted	30/01/29	$0.0045	(ii)	-	21,666,666	-	21,666,666
Total				**65,000,000**	**79,999,999**	**-**	**144,999,999**
Weighted average exercise price				$0.017	$0.0045	-	$0.010

(i) Issued to consultants or brokers as part of their remuneration
(ii) Options issued as part of share subscription

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2025

The following is a summary of option movements during 2025:

Listed/ Unlisted	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Notes	Opening balance	Issued	Converted	Expired	Closing
Unlisted	30/03/25	$0.015	(i)	20,000,000	-		(20,000,000)	
Unlisted	30/03/25	$0.010	(i)	20,000,000	-		(20,000,000)	
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.0225	(i)	15,000,000	-			15,000,000
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.0100	(i)	15,000,000	-			15,000,000
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.015	(i)	20,000,000	-			20,000,000
Unlisted	01/03/27	$0.020	(i)	15,000,000	-			15,000,000
Total				**105,000,000**	**-**		**(40,000,000)**	**65,000,000**
Weighted average exercise price				$0.015	$		$0.013	$0.017

(i) Issued to consultants or brokers as part of their remuneration

Options are valued using a Trinomial Lattice Option Pricing Model or Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The following table lists the assumptions to the model used to value options issued.

Number	Grant Date	Exercise Price	Assumed Stock Price at Grant Date	Issue Price	Interest Rate	Volatility	Value Per Option
15,000,000	14/03/2024	$0.0225	$0.014	Nil	4.35%	100%	$0.0076
15,000,000	14/03/2024	$0.0100	$0.014	Nil	4.35%	100%	$0.0100
20,000,000	14/03/2024	$0.0150	$0.014	Nil	4.35%	100%	$0.0090
15,000,000	14/03/2024	$0.0200	$0.014	Nil	4.35%	100%	$0.0080
58,333,333	09/02/26	$0.0045	$0.003	Nil	3.60%	0%	$0.0000
21,666,666	24/02/26	$0.0045	$0.003	Nil	3.60%	0%	$0.0000

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(c) Performance rights

During the period, 120,000,000 performance rights were granted to key management personnel for nil consideration. The performance rights are subject to vesting conditions, including the achievement of specified performance hurdles and continued employment requirements. During the period, certain key management personnel did not satisfy the employment conditions, resulting in the lapse of a number of performance rights. Accordingly, the movement in performance rights during the period and the number of performance rights on hand were as follows:

Grant Date	Vesting Condition	Granted	Lapsed	Balance
12/11/2025	Tranche A : to be awarded when the Company achieves $4m annual revenue based on audited/reviewed financial reports on or before 1 July 2027	12,000,000	(10,000,000)	2,000,000
12/11/2025	Tranche B : to be awarded when the Company achieves Breakeven as validated against audited/reviewed financial reports on or before 1 July 2027	22,000,000	(20,000,000)	2,000,000
12/11/2025	Tranche C : to be awarded when the Company achieves $1m net income/profit as validated against audited/reviewed financial report on or before 1 July 2028	38,000,000	(30,000,000)	8,000,000
12/11/2025	Tranche D : to be awarded when the Company achieves $4m net income/profit as validated against audited/reviewed financial reports on or before 1 July 2029	48,000,000	(40,000,000)	8,000,000
		120,000,000	(100,000,000)	20,000,000

The total share-based payment expense recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss for the period in respect of Performance rights was $18,867.

14. BORROWINGS

Convertible Note

During the period ended 31 December 2024 the Group issued 665,095 0% convertible notes with a face value of US$764,859 for $1,000,000 in two tranches. The notes are convertible into ordinary shares of the Group, at the option of the holder, at the option of the Group, or else redeemable at maturity or when the Group raises funds from other investors. The notes do not bear coupon interest, but when redeemed at maturity or at an early redemption date are redeemed at 105% of their face value. The notes mature 36 months following their issuance date.

The noteholder may elect to redeem all or part of their noteholdings in the event of the Group raising funds from any source (other than the noteholder) subject to the following from the portion of proceeds from fundraising :

(a) up to $2,500,000, 20% of the total

(b) over and above $2,500,000, 35% of the total

The conversion rate is either fixed or variable, dependent both upon the election of the noteholder and the operation of certain limiting conditions. The fixed conversion price is $0.012 and the variable conversion price is the lesser of:

(a) 90% of the average of the lowest 3 daily VWAPs during the 15 Actual Trading Days prior to the Conversion Notice Date rounded down to the lowest A$0.001; and

(b) the Fixed Conversion Price,

Subject to a minimum floor price of $0.0035.

The noteholder may elect to use the variable conversion price when both of the following conditions are met:

(a) after the day which is 60 days after the Execution Date (or such longer period as the Investor may agree in writing); and

(b) where any 20-day VWAP during the period commencing on the Execution Date and ending on the relevant Conversion Notice Date is less than the Fixed Conversion Price.

Additionally, the noteholder may not give a Conversion Notice where the number of Conversion Shares the subject of that Conversion Notice would exceed 4.99% of the number of Shares on issue.

Concurrently with the issuance of the convertible notes, the Group agreed with the noteholder to issue them 37,500,000 ordinary shares subject to the following conditions:

(a) The noteholder must not sell on any trading day in excess of the greater of:

  i) 20% of the Group's daily trading volume (as reported by IRESS)

  ii) $20,000

(b) Payment is due at the earliest of the noteholder agreement terminating or expiring, repayment or conversion of all outstanding notes. The noteholder may settle the amount outstanding through either of the options noted below:

  i) Pay the Group an amount equal to the number of outstanding placement shares multiplied by 90% of the average of the lowest 3 daily VWAPs during the 15 Actual Trading Days immediately prior to the date upon which the Noteholder makes the payment rounded down to the lowest A$0.001; or

  ii) Sell the outstanding placement shares on-market and pay 95% of the net sale proceeds to the Group; or

  iii) Transfer the outstanding placement shares to the Company for no consideration

The noteholder may elect to offset conversion shares received against the outstanding placement shares number or else pay the company an amount per share equal to 90% of the average of the lowest 3 daily VWAPs during the 15 Actual Trading Days prior to the Payment Notice, rounded down to the lowest A$0.001, which would reduce the number of shares used in the payment calculation noted above.

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The issued notes constituted compound financial instruments, including a host component and a conversion component. The host component was classified as a foreign currency amortised cost liability measured using its effective interest rate and foreign exchange rates prevailing at balance date. The conversion option of the notes failed equity classification and as such was classified as a derivative liability. This conversion option also incorporated an embedded foreign currency derivative and these derivatives are valued together as a compound derivative instrument. The derivative is measured at fair value through profit and loss. The placement shares are derivative financial liabilities.

At inception, the Group allocated the consideration received between the various components of the transaction, firstly to the derivatives at fair value and subsequently to the host component.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the noteholder converted 235,000 notes in four transactions. Of these transactions, two (110,000 notes) were settled at above the floor price and entirely in equity. A third (50,000 notes) was settled in a combination of cash and equity in accordance with clause (b) above for conversions below the floor price. The final conversion was initially to be settled in accordance with this clause but was subsequently revised to settle in a combination of equity and a reduction in placement shares in accordance with clause (a) above. This subsequent revision also involved the issuance of an addition 25,000,000 in placement shares to the noteholder. As these placement shares were not issued in respect of the issuance of another financial liability, they were accounted for as derivative financial assets valued at their expected consideration receivable as the option to settle these in the Group's own equity was not considered substantive.

During this period, the noteholder converted the remaining outstanding 430,095 notes in four transactions. These transactions were settled at below the floor price and were settled in a combination of cash and equity in accordance with clause (b) above for conversion below the floor price. Cash payable in accordance with these settlements remained unpaid at half-year end due to a dispute between the Group and the noteholder. This dispute was resolved through the execution of a deed which resulted in the payment of US$500,000 (in two tranches) and the issuance of 21,305,714 ordinary shares of the Company in settlement of all outstanding claims.

	2026	**2025**
		$
Opening balance	421,488	547,527
Interest expense*	28,305	88,760
Foreign currency loss	3,094	2,537
Derecognised upon conversion	(452,887)	(217,336)
Current liability	-	421,488

* *Calculated using an effective interest rate of 23.2-26.0% (26.4-29.2% after costs) on the amortised cost portion of the convertible note liability*

15. FINANCIAL LIABILITES

Derivative	2026	2025
		$
Derivative financial liabilities		
Held for trading derivatives (current)		
Conversion derivatives	-	87,279
Placement shares derivative liability	-	40,048
	-	127,327

During the period, an expense relating to the change in fair value of derivatives of $319,536 arose.

16. RELATED PARTIES

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

(a) The Group's related parties are as follows:

(i) Key Management Personnel ('KMP'):

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 that Company are considered key management personnel.

For details of remuneration disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 17: Key Management Personnel Disclosures.

Other transactions with KMP and their related entities are shown below.

(ii) Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

(iii) Other transactions with related parties,

Apart from expenses paid on behalf of the Company and the Group, director and fees paid directly or indirectly to director related entities, there were no transactions or balances with KMP during the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: Nil).

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(b) Subsidiaries

All controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements. The parent entity does not guarantee to pay the deficiency of its controlled entities in the event of a winding up of any controlled entity.

Name	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	% Equity interest 2026	% Equity interest 2025
Peppermint Technology Pty Ltd	Australia	Information technology	100%	100%
Peppermint Payments Pty Ltd	Australia	Deregistered	0%	100%
Peppermint Tech, Inc	Philippines	Information technology	100%	100%
Peppermint Financing, Inc	Philippines	Lending	100%	100%
Peppermint Bizmoto, Inc	Philippines	Payments	100%	100%

17. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	2026	2025
	$	$
Remuneration paid:		
Short-term employee benefits	608,105	666,225
Post-employment benefits	66,974	63,793
Non-monetary benefits	16,404	40,504
	691,483	770,522

Please see the Remuneration Report for further details.

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18. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

(a) Information relating to Peppermint Innovation Limited

	2026	2025
	$	$
Current assets	308,565	525,294
Non-current assets	-	-
Total assets	308,565	525,294
Current liabilities	(720,408)	(1,424,386)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	(720,408)	(1,424,386)
Net assets (liabilities)	(411,843)	(899,092)
Issued capital	29,523,833	26,796,145
Accumulated losses	(30,890,344)	(28,631,038)
Reserves	954,668	935,801
Total shareholders' equity	(411,843)	(899,092)
Loss for the parent entity	(1,452,203)	(1,331,047)
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	(1,452,203)	(1,331,047)

(b) Guarantees

No guarantees have been entered into by the Company in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

(c) Commitments

The Company does not have any commitments as at reporting date.

19. COMMITMENTS

Other than the matter noted above, the Group did not have any contractual commitments to capital expenditure not recognised as liabilities at 30 June 2026.

20. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2026	2025
	$	$
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditors for:		
Auditing or reviewing the financial report (RSM Australia Partners)	71,597	68,381
Auditing of subsidiary companies (Reyes Tacandong & Co)	48,820	26,045
	120,417	94,426

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21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's financial situation is not complex. Its activities may expose it to a variety of financial risks in the future: market risk (including currency risk and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. At that stage the Group's overall risk management program will focus on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

Risk management is carried out under an approved framework covering a risk management policy and internal compliance and control by management. The Board identifies, evaluates and approves measures to address financial risks.

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Financial Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,324,054	479,186
Trade and other receivables	37,169	384,342
Other assets	37,758	20,371
Financial Assets	-	29,742
	1,398,981	913,641
Financial Liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	1,457,581	685,791
Subscription funds pending allotment	-	200,000
Borrowings	-	421,488
Derivative	-	127,327
	1,457,581	1,434,606

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment of the Group's financial risk management framework. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below.

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risk the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity and foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The Group is not exposed to any material interest rate risk

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable under financial instruments entered into by the Group.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

The Group manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for liabilities as well as cash outflows for day-to-day operations.

The Group's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Within 1 year		1 to 5 years		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Trade and other payables	1,457,581	885,791	-	-	1,457,581	885,791
Borrowings	-	421,488	-	-	-	421,488
Derivative	-	127,327	-	-	-	127,327
Total	**1,457,581**	**1,434,606**	**-**	**-**	**1,457,581**	**1,434,606**

Foreign currency risk

The Group earns revenues and incurs expenses in Philippines Pesos (PHP). As such, the Group is subject to foreign exchange risk arising from fluctuations between the PHP and AUD.

At 30 June 2026, the Group had the following exposure to PHP foreign currency expressed in A$ equivalents, which are not designated as cash flow hedges:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,049,407	211,725
Trade and other receivables	37,168	156,251
Other assets	3,840	20,371
	1,090,415	388,347
Financial Liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	1,270,521	473,650
	1,270,521	473,650

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Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders. The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital and retained earnings as disclosed in Note 13.

The Board reviews the capital structure on a regular basis and considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues as well as the issue of debt, if the need arises.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity effect of possible interest rate and foreign exchange rate movements have not been disclosed as they are not material.

The Value of Financial Instruments

The following table combines information about :

- Classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics
- The carrying amounts of financial instruments
- Fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments when carrying amount approximates their fair value)
- Fair value hierarchy levels of financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value was disclosed.

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Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- LEVEL 1 – Quote (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- LEVEL 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lower level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- LEVEL 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements is unobservable.

		Carrying Value	
30 June 2026	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL – Mandatorily measured**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents*	1,324,054	-	1,324,054
Trade and other receivables	71,087	-	71,087
Trade and other payables	1,457,581	-	1,457,581

		Carrying Value	
30 June 2025	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL – Mandatorily measured**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents*	479,186	-	479,186
Trade and other receivables	384,342	-	384,342
Derivative assets	-	29,742	29,742
Trade and other payables	885,791	-	885,791
Borrowings	421,488		421,488
Derivative liabilities	-	127,327	127,327

**For the categories of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables their carrying value approximates fair value.*

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Fair Value of the Group's Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial Assets/Financial Liabilities	Valuation Technique and Key Inputs	Significant Unobservable input(s)	Sensitivity of Unobservable Inputs to fair value
Conversion derivatives	Income approach. Conversion option is split into its variable and fixed exercise price constituent parts, which are value on an expected value and option pricing (Black-Scholes) basis respectively. Key inputs are the currently underlying price, the exercise price and expected volatility	Expected volatility of underlying instrument 2026 : 100% 2025 : 100%	The higher the expected volatility the higher the value of the derivative. If the expected volatility was 50% higher/lower while all other variables were held constant, the carrying value would increase by 37,701/ decrease by 24,195
Placement Shares Derivative	Income approach. The expected sale proceeds, net of current bid-ask spread and discounted to reflect the time value of money	N/A	N/A
Borrowings	Market approach. Market yields of instruments with similar levels of credit risk are used to discount the expected future repayments amount.	N/A	N/A

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 during the current or prior year.

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the current or prior year.

22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

One of the Group's subsidiaries in The Philippines has been levied with a tax assessment of PHP 14.9m. The Group has taken legal and tax advice and does not believe there is basis for the assessment and is taking legal steps to defend this claim.

There are no further contingent assets nor liabilities.

23. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Group, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future.

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Appendix 4E

(Rule 4.3A)

Preliminary final report

Name of entity

Peppermint Innovation Limited	ABN: 56 125 931 964

1. Details of the Reporting Period and the Previous Corresponding Period

Financial period ended ("current period")	Financial period ended ("previous period")
30 June 2026	30 June 2025

2. Results for Announcement to the Market

			$'000	%		$'000
2.1	Revenue from ordinary activities	down	(93)	(30%)	to	218
2.2	Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	up	265	12%	to	2,398
2.3	Net loss for the period attributable to members	up	628	36%	to	2,360
2.4	Loss per share	down			to	0.09 cent

2.5	**Brief explanation of results**
	FY26 was a year in which Peppermint transitioned from platform build to commercial execution, achieving full interoperability across the Philippines' national payments network and establishing the foundations of a scalable, transaction-led payments business. • PCM App registered users increased from 46,486 at 30 June 2025 to 68,828 by 30 June 2026, spanning 199 cooperatives across the MASS-SPECC network. • InstaPay and QRPh functionality went live during the September quarter, delivering full real-time interoperability between wallets and banks. PESONet testing was subsequently completed, positioning Peppermint for participation in the national high-value transfer network.

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- The BSP granted Peppermint a Merchant Acquisition Licence (MAL), enabling the Company to onboard and support merchants accepting QRPh payments directly via the bizmoto digital wallet platform.
- CHMF (Coop Health Management Federation) renewed its 1CoopHealth System licence for a further 12 months at an increased annual fee of ₱1,500,000 (exclusive of VAT), securing another year of recurring revenue.
- Peppermint expanded its national cash-in and bill-payment network through partnerships with ECPay and BTI Payments, extending reach to more than 12,000 physical touchpoints across the Philippines.
- PCM wallet prefunding reached ₱486 million for calendar year 2025, with a further ₱468.7 million recorded in the first half of calendar 2026 alone. This is already approaching the total achieved across the whole of 2025.
- Peppermint secured a A$2.1 million strategic investment from nominees of Philippines-based payments sector companies, Optimal Payments Place Inc. and Tsunami Financial Solutions Inc, validating the Company's regulated infrastructure and providing growth capital to accelerate commercialisation.
- The Company resolved its previously disclosed monetary dispute with Obsidian Global GP LLC under a binding settlement agreement, with the final payment made in April 2026, removing a key funding overhang.
- Peppermint successfully piloted its QRPh Person-to-Merchant (P2M) payment processing platform, with monthly transaction values processed through the pilot increasing from more than ₱50 million in May 2026 to more than ₱150 million in June 2026.
- Group revenue increased 171% quarter on quarter in the June quarter to ₱3.3 million, driven by a 577% increase in Peppermint Bizmoto Inc. (PBI) revenue, reflecting the Company's transition toward scalable, transaction-led revenue streams.
- The Company continued investing in platform security and scalability, including migration of core infrastructure to Amazon Web Services (AWS) and to an enterprise-grade Java architecture, supporting production stability ahead of higher transaction volumes.
- Peppermint progressed its application for reinstatement to trading on the ASX throughout the year, working constructively with the ASX while

	demonstrating continued commercial execution and operational readiness.

3. NTA Backing

	Current period	Previous corresponding period
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary security	($0.0002)	($0.0004)

4 Control gained or lost over entities having material effect

No changes occurred during the period.

5. Dividends

There were no dividends declared or paid during the period and it is not recommend that any dividends be paid.

6. Dividend Reinvestment Plans

Not applicable.

7. Material interest in entities which are not controlled entities

Not applicable.

8. Foreign Entities

This report includes the following foreign subsidiaries:

- Peppermint Tech Inc., registered in the Philippines
- Peppermint Financing Inc., registered in the Philippines
- Peppermint Bizmoto Inc., registered in the Philippines

9. Preliminary Final Report

This report is based on accounts which are in the process of being audited. The audited annual report is expected to be released by 30 September 2026.

This report should be read in conjunction with the attached Preliminary Final Report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Signed by: Date: 31st August 2026

Name: Anthony Kain
Executive Director

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