

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

APPENDIX 4E Preliminary Final Report Lodged with the ASX under Listing Rule 4.3A

Results for Announcement to the Market

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	Change \$'000	Change %
Revenue from ordinary activities	104,007	84,137	19,870	23.6%
Net Sales from ordinary activities	103,544	83,782	19,762	23.6%
Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortisation ¹ (EBITDA)	2,447	(4,702)	7,149	152.0%
Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortisation ¹ and Significant Items (EBITDA excluding Significant Items)	1,731	(3,366)	5,097	151.4%
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax after tax attributable to members (NPAT)	(12,302)	(5,959)	(6,343)	(106.4)%
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax excluding impairment of intangible assets (NPAT excluding impairment charges)	518	(5,141)	5,659	110.1%

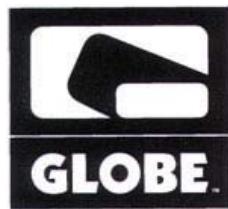
¹Amortisation is inclusive of impairment of intangible assets

Dividends	Amount per security	Franked amount per security
Final dividend	nil	nil
Interim dividend	nil	nil

Record date for determining entitlements to the dividend

N/A

NTA Backing	Current Period	Previous Corresponding Period
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary security	\$0.64	\$0.53



GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Full Financial Report

Year ended 30 June 2014

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GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Corporate governance statement

The Company and the Board are committed to demonstrating and achieving the highest standards of corporate governance. This statement outlines the main corporate governance policies and practices of the Company. Unless otherwise stated, the Board considers that its corporate governance policies and practices comply with the specific recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (Second Edition released in August 2007 and amended in 2010) ("Principles"), which applied during the reporting period.

A description of the Company's main corporate governance policies is set out below. A copy of this Corporate Governance Statement is available on the Globe corporate website www.globecorporate.com.

1. LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

1.1 Board functions

The composition of the Board is determined in accordance with the Company's Constitution and Board Charter.

The Board operates in accordance with the principles set out in its charter, which establishes the functions reserved for the Board. The Board Charter is published on the Globe corporate website www.globecorporate.com.

A summary of the Board's responsibilities include:

- Providing oversight and strategic direction for the Company.
- Reviewing and approving business plans, the annual budget and financial plans including available resources and major capital expenditure initiatives.
- Monitoring financial performance including approval of the annual and half-year financial reports and liaison with the Company's auditors.
- Appointing and assessing the performance of the Board.
- Selecting, appointing and reviewing the performance of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and senior management.
- Considering, approving and monitoring risk management strategies and policies.
- Ensuring the Company meets its social and ethical responsibilities.
- Performing the functions otherwise performed by an Audit and Risk Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee.

The Board has formally delegated authority and responsibility to management for the day to day operations of the Company, subject to certain authority limits and reporting requirements.

1.2 Senior Executive Functions

Other than those responsibilities specifically reserved for the Board, responsibility for the management of the Company's business activities is delegated to the CEO, who is accountable to the Board. Sub-delegation occurs as follows:

- Senior executives are required to conduct the day-to-day operations of the Company as specified in their Contract of Employment and related job description
- Operations are to be conducted within the framework of approved programs and budgets.
- Senior executives are authorized to conduct activities to the extent of their delegated authority.
- No executive is allowed to approve their personally incurred expenditure.

1.3 Process for evaluating Senior Executive Performance

Senior Executive performance is annually reviewed against a mix of both qualitative and quantitative measures. This includes a comparison of actual achievements during the year against specific performance measures established for each year. These measures are set individually for each Senior Executive depending on the accountabilities of their roles. Quantitative measures are based on the both total group and the Senior Executive's relevant business unit performance levels. During the year such a review occurred in accordance with the process disclosed above.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE

2.1 Composition

The Board currently comprises three directors, one of whom is a non-executive director (Paul Isherwood) and two are executive directors (Peter Hill and Stephen Hill). Details of the qualifications and experience of the directors and each director's term in office are set out in the Directors' Report.

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Recommendation 2.1 of the Principles states that a majority of the Board should be comprised of independent directors. The Company's Board composition throughout the year did not meet this recommendation as only Paul Isherwood is considered by the Board to be independent, as he alone satisfies the Board's criteria for director independence outlined below. The Company believes that the composition of the Board is adequate for the Company's current size and operations, as it includes an appropriate mix of skills and expertise relevant to the Company's business.

The Board has adopted specific principles in relation to directors' independence. These state that to be deemed independent, a director must be a non-executive and:

- Not be a substantial shareholder of the Company or an officer of, or otherwise associated directly with, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
- Within the last three years, not have been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or any other group member, or been a director after ceasing to hold any such employment;
- Within the last three years not have been a principal of a material professional adviser or a material consultant to the Company or any other group member, or been an employee materially associated with the service provided;
- Not be a material supplier or customer of the Company or any other group member or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer;
- Have no material contractual relationship with the Company or a controlled entity other than as a director of the group; and
- Be free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

Materiality for these purposes is determined on both qualitative and quantitative bases. An amount of over 5% of annual turnover of the Company or 5% of the individual director's net worth is considered material for these purposes. In addition, a transaction of any amount or a relationship is deemed material if knowledge of it may affect the shareholders' understanding of the director's performance.

Consistent with these principles, Peter Hill and Stephen Hill are not regarded as independent directors, as they are both executives, and are substantial shareholders of the Company. However, the Board believes those directors bring a wealth of relevant industry experience to the Company, particularly as they were also founders of the Company. Furthermore, as substantial shareholders they have a strong incentive to ensure their judgment is not clouded in Board deliberations, as the outcome (indirectly) impacts on them as much as, or more than, most other shareholders.

The two non-independent directors generally do not undertake activities personally that would be in conflict with, or substantially the same as, those of the Company. The Board distinguishes between the concept of independence and the issues of conflict of interest or material personal interests that may arise from time to time. Whenever there is an actual or potential conflict of interest or material personal interest, the Board's policies and procedures ensure that:

- The interest is fully disclosed and the disclosure is recorded in the Board minutes.
- The relevant director is excluded from all consideration of the matter by the Board.
- If considered warranted, the Board may obtain independent professional advice regarding such matters at the Company's expense.

The Company does not have a formal policy in relation to the selection, nomination and appointment and reappointment of directors due to the size and operations of the Company and the small size of the Board. As and when the need arises for the appointment of a director, the Board takes into account various criteria such as the relevant skills, qualifications and experience of the incumbent directors and the needs of the Board. Nomination for reappointment is not automatic. Prior to making a decision to nominate a director for re-appointment, the skills, qualifications, experience and contribution of incumbent directors are assessed in light of the needs of the Company.

2.2 Chairman

The Chairman of the Board, Paul Isherwood, is an independent director. The composition of the Board is considered adequate for the Company's current size and operations, as it includes an appropriate mix of skills and expertise relevant to the Company's business.

2.3 Roles of the Chairman and CEO

The role of CEO is held by Matt Hill. The roles of the Chairman and the CEO are not exercised by the same individual.

The Chairman is responsible for leading the Board, ensuring directors are properly briefed in all matters relevant to their roles and responsibilities and facilitating Board discussions and managing the Board's relationship with the Company's senior management.

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The CEO is responsible for managing the group, including implementing group strategies and policies approved by the Board.

2.4 Nomination Committee

The Company does not have a Nomination Committee. The Board considers that the size and level of operations of the Company and the small size of the Board is not sufficient to warrant such a separate Committee.

In the absence of a Nomination Committee, the full Board conduct the functions and consider the issues that would otherwise be considered by a Nomination Committee, such as the appointment and re-election of directors and Board succession matters.

2.5 Process for evaluating the performance of the Board and individual directors

There is no independent review of the conduct and performance of each director. As the Board does not have any Committees, there are also no annual reviews of Committee performance.

The Board undertakes an annual assessment of its collective performance and the performance of the Chairman. The results and action plans, if any, are included in the Board minutes. The last Board self assessment was conducted in October 2013 in accordance with the process discussed above.

3. PROMOTE ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION MAKING

3.1 Code of conduct

The Company has adopted a code of conduct to guide the Company as to:

- Practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity;
- Practices necessary to take into account the legal obligations of the Company and the expectations of stakeholders; and
- Responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical conduct.

The Code of Conduct requires everyone who works for the Company and acts on its behalf to observe the highest standard of conduct and ethical behavior. The Code of Conduct is reviewed annually and updated as required. A copy of the corporate code of conduct can be viewed on the Globe corporate website www.globecorporate.com.

The Company has in place a formal policy that reinforces to all directors, senior executives and employees of Globe, the prohibition against insider trading and imposes limitations upon dealings in Globe securities. The policy is reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with regulations and updated as required. A copy of the policy can be found on the Globe corporate website at www.globecorporate.com.

3.2 Diversity policy

The Company recognises the benefits of a diverse work force. The Company has reflected its approach to diversity in its various employment policies, which support diversity across the organisation. In particular these policies do not discriminate the selection, promotion and training of employees on the bases of gender and ethnicity among others.

The Company has not adopted a separate diversity policy with specific measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. Due to the current size of the Company's board and senior management team, and the size and geographical spread of the Company's employees and operations, the board does not consider it practical to adopt a specific diversity policy.

3.3 Measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity

As the Company has not adopted a diversity policy, the Company has not set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity.

3.4 Gender diversity statistics

The proportion of female employees in the Globe group as at 30 June 2014 is 34% compared to 36% at 30 June 2013. The proportion of female employees in senior executive (KMP) positions is 17% which is the same as the previous year. The Company's Board currently has no female directors.

4. SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

4.1 Audit Committee

The Company currently has no Audit Committee. In the absence of an Audit Committee, all members of the Board participate in the oversight of corporate reporting. All Board members are considered financially literate and where necessary are provided with appropriate technical financial and industry advice.

As part of the half yearly and annual accounts the CFO reviews with the directors, all issues of relevance in preparing the accounts including the impact of changes in accounting standards and carrying value of assets.

On an annual basis, directors review management responses to a questionnaire designed to ensure they are informed of all aspects of the financial statements.

Consistent with Recommendation 7 of the Principles, the Company's financial report preparation and approval process for the half-year ended 31 December 2013 and the financial year ended 30 June 2014 involved both the CEO and CFO providing sign-offs. They have certified to the Board that:

- The Company's financial reports are complete and present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition and operational results of the Company and group and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards as required by the Corporations Act; and
- The above statement is founded on a system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

4.1.1 External auditors

The Company's policy is to appoint external auditors who clearly demonstrate quality and independence. PricewaterhouseCoopers were appointed as the external auditors in 2003.

An analysis of fees paid to the external auditors, including a break-down of fees for non-audit services, is provided in the Directors' Report and in Note 28 to the 2014 financial statements. It is the policy of the external auditors to provide an annual declaration of their independence to the Board.

The external auditor attends the annual general meeting and is available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the audit report.

The Board reviews the performance of the external auditors on an annual basis and the independent Chairman meets separately with the auditors to discuss any matters raised by them in relation to the management of the Company.

The Company's current audit engagement partner was appointed during the 2009 financial year. Consistent with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Company generally requires the rotation of the audit engagement partner every five years or less. However, due to the reasons set out below, the Company's current audit engagement partner's tenure was extended for one financial year.

Extension of current audit engagement partner's tenure

The Company's audit engagement partner Mrs Lisa Harker of PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC") was appointed during the 2009 financial year. Under the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, audit engagement partners must be rotated at least every 5 years. Accordingly, Mrs Harker would ordinarily have been replaced with another audit engagement partner at the conclusion of the 2013 reporting season.

However, earlier last year the Board considered the impact of the rotation of Mrs Harker this year, particularly in view of the temporary absence of the Company's CFO between March 2013 and November 2013. The Board believed compliance with the rotation requirements would impose an unreasonable burden on the Company and adversely affect audit quality, particularly due to the reasons set out below.

- a) During the CFO's absence, there would be no opportunity for the CFO to be involved in the process of approving Mrs. Harker's replacement and handover during the 2013 year end audit;
- b) Conducting a handover process between Mrs Harker, her replacement and the Company would add considerable disruption to the 2013 year end audit, at a time when the CFO was absent from the business;
- c) Conducting the handover process referred in b) above on the CFO's return would not be possible as Mrs. Harker would be prohibited from having any involvement with the Company at that stage unless her term as audit engagement partner was extended; and
- d) The quality of the audit will benefit from Mrs Harker's knowledge and understanding of the Company's business and operation.

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Accordingly, the board resolved in accordance with section 324DAA of the *Corporations Act 2001(Cth)* that Mrs. Harker's term as audit engagement partner be extended for an additional financial year. This meant that Mrs Harker would continue as the Company's audit engagement partner for the 2014 financial year. Importantly, in considering the extension of Mrs Harker's term as audit engagement partner, the Board was satisfied that such an extension would not give rise to a conflict of interest situation, as defined in Corporations Act due to various integrity measures within PwC to ensure that any conflict of interest did not arise and, thereby, impair Mrs Harker's independence. PwC have agreed in writing to the extension of Mrs Harker's term.

5. MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

5.1 Continuous disclosure policy

The Company has adopted a comprehensive policy covering continuous disclosure that prescribes practices to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rules, and particularly continuous disclosure, prevention of selective disclosure and the conduct of external briefings. The policy requires accountability at a senior level for such compliance. The policy is reviewed annually and updated as required. A copy of the continuous disclosure policy is on the Globe corporate website www.globecorporate.com.

The CEO, CFO and the Company Secretary are responsible for communications with the ASX. They must ensure compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules. They must also coordinate information disclosures to analysts, shareholders, the media and the public.

6. RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

6.1 Communications policy with shareholders

The Company places considerable importance on effective communications with its shareholders. As the Company's policy relating to communications with shareholders is already covered under its continuous disclosure policy, the Company does not have a separate formal written policy relating to communications with its shareholders. The Company's communications strategy promotes the communication of information to shareholders through the distribution of the annual and half yearly reports, announcements through the ASX and the media regarding changes in its businesses and the Chairman's address at the annual general meeting.

6.1.1 Electronic Communication

The Company continually reviews opportunities to utilize electronic communication technology to communicate with its shareholders. Shareholders are regularly encouraged to move to paperless communication particularly in relation to the distribution of the annual report and notices of general meeting.

6.1.2 Meetings

The Company holds one annual general meeting of shareholders each year, to apprise shareholders of its operations, financial results and future plans. Shareholders are provided with the opportunity to ask questions of the directors and senior management at the general meeting.

6.1.3 Briefings

The Company maintains summary records for internal use of the issues discussed at on-on-one briefings with investors and analysts, including a record of those present (names or numbers where appropriate) and the time and place of the meeting.

6.1.4 Website

The Company's corporate website is available for access at all times at www.globecorporate.com. The website includes the Corporate Governance Statement and all relevant Company policies and procedures

7. RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

7.1 Policy for the oversight and management of material business risks

Consistent with Recommendation 7 of the Principles, the Company is committed to the identification, oversight, monitoring and management of material business risks associated with its business activities and has established various policies to embed in its management and reporting systems a number of risk management controls. These include:

- Annual budgeting and monthly and daily reporting systems which enable the monitoring of progress against performance targets and the evaluation of trends;
- A comprehensive annual insurance program;
- A sound system of internal control;
- Policies and procedures for the management of financial risk and treasury operations including exposures to foreign currency movements (see Note 2 of the 2014 Financial Statements);
- Policies and procedures for the management of other business risks such as sourcing risks, information risks and social and ethical risks; and
- Directors' financial due diligence questionnaires to management.

This summary of the company's risk management policies is also available on the Globe corporate website: www.globecorporate.com. Management is ultimately responsible to the Board for the group's system of internal control and risk management.

7.2 Management and reporting of material business risks

7.2.1 Risk Management and Internal Control System

The Company has in place a risk management and internal control system. As required by the Board, management has reported to the Board that the Company's material business risks have been managed effectively.

In relation to its responsibilities, the Board's consideration of the Company's risk management and internal controls includes the following:

- Reviewing risk management and internal control systems required by the Board to be designed and implemented by management to manage the Company's material business risks and making recommendations for enhancements if necessary.
- Monitoring compliance with the Corporations Act 2001, ASX, ASIC and ATO requirements.
- Improving the quality of management and accounting information.
- Overseeing the follow up and rectification by management of deficiencies or breakdown in risk management or internal controls, where necessary.

7.2.2 Internal Audit Function

The Company does not have an internal audit function. The Board believes that the Company's risk management and internal control system is adequate for the Company's current size and operations.

7.2.3 Risk Management Committee

The Company does not have a Risk Management Committee. The functions that would otherwise be performed by a Risk Management Committee are conducted by the Board as a whole.

8. REMUNERATION

8.1 Remuneration Committee

The Company does not have a Remuneration Committee. Due to the Company's current size and operations the Board believes that this function can be performed by the Board as a whole. Accordingly, the Board performs this function by following the remuneration policies and practices outlined in the Company's Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report (pages 11 to 15).

This Remuneration Report contains full details of the Company's remuneration policies and practices, including the structure and actual remuneration paid to non-executive directors and key management personnel and other information required by the Principles.

The Company does not have a policy in relation to employees limiting their exposure to unvested entitlements under the Company's equity based remuneration schemes. As the vesting conditions of these entitlements are not subject to market based conditions, it is not necessary for the Company to formulate a policy in this regard.

8.2 Clearly distinguish Non-Executive Directors Remuneration from Executive Directors and Senior Executives

As required by the Principles, non-executive directors' remuneration is clearly disclosed separately from that of executive directors and senior executives. Further information is provided in the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report (pages 11 to 15).

The Company does not provide its directors with any retirement schemes other than contributions to statutory superannuation.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Directors' report

Your directors present their report on Globe International Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities (collectively "Globe" or the "consolidated entity") for the year ended 30 June 2014.

DIRECTORS

The name and position of each director of the Company in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Name, position and qualifications	Experience	Directors' interests in Ordinary Shares of GLB
Paul Isherwood AO FCA Independent Non-Executive Chairman	Paul Isherwood was appointed to the Board of Directors in March 2001 and elected Chairman in March 2003. Paul is an experienced company director with a strong finance and accounting background and extensive corporate governance experience across different industry sectors, mostly with listed companies. He has proven leadership skills from a career with Coopers & Lybrand that spanned 38 years. He held the position of National Chairman and Managing Partner of Coopers & Lybrand (Australia) from 1985 to 1994 and served on the International Board and Executive Committee of the firm from 1985 to 1994. Paul is currently Chairman of the Australand Property Group which he joined as a Non-Executive Director in December 2005.	900,000
Stephen Hill Executive Director	Stephen Hill co-founded Globe in 1984, remains a shareholder in the business, and has expertise in the development of growth initiatives, brand development and market positioning strategies for the Company. Stephen is a former skateboarding champion and remains an active skateboarder, snowboarder and surfer.	12,485,606
Peter Hill Executive Director	Peter Hill co-founded Globe in 1984 and maintains a significant shareholding in the business. He is a major contributor to the strategic market direction and brand development of the business. Peter is a former skateboarding champion and maintains an extensive interest in extreme action sports and motorsports.	12,436,009

COMPANY SECRETARY

Name and qualifications	Experience
Gerhard M. Correa CPA, CA	Gerhard Correa was appointed as the Company Secretary in November 2004. Gerhard joined the Company in November 2000 as Financial Controller. Prior to joining the Company, Gerhard held senior accounting positions with Motorola Australia Pty Ltd (1992 to 1996) and Sportsgirl Sportscraft Group Pty Ltd (1996 to 2000).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year were the specialized production and distribution of purpose-built apparel, footwear and hardgoods for the board sports, street fashion and workwear markets globally.

CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

There are no reportable matters that have occurred subsequent to the end of the financial year.

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Directors' report

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The consolidated entity reported continued revenue growth and a significant turn-around in operating profitability for the year ended 30 June 2014.

- Net sales of \$103.5 million grew 24% over the prior financial year (13% in constant currency)
- Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA¹) of \$2.4 million were \$7.1 million ahead of the corresponding loss reported in the previous financial year.

Financial Performance

Net sales of \$103.5 million were 24% higher than the previous year in reported currency, and 13% higher in constant currency. The growth in net sales drove the underlying profitability improvement. This sales and profitability improvement came from multiple sources across the consolidated entity as a consequence of the investment and diversification into new markets and brands over recent years.

The stand-outs from a regional perspective were Australia and Europe, with constant currency net sales growth of 42% and 23% respectively. The growth in Australian net sales was driven by the 4-Front streetwear division, due mainly to the introduction of Stussy; and the continued growth of F.X.D, the Group's proprietary work-wear brand. In Europe, the Globe brand continued to grow across all categories of footwear, apparel and skate hardgoods, with 2014 being the fourth consecutive year of double digit sales growth in that region. In North America, despite growth in skate hardgoods and Globe apparel, sales were down by 9% for the full year in constant currency, following last year's restructure which resulted in certain operations being discontinued within the Dwindle division.

Non-Trading Items - Impairments

Following completion of the consolidated entity's impairment testing process, included in the full-year results for the year ended 30 June 2014 is an impairment charge of \$17.1 million (pre-tax) including a 100% write-down in the carrying value of the Globe Trademark. The after tax impact of this impairment charge is \$12.8 million. This impairment charge is a non-cash, non-trading item, and resulted in the consolidated entity reporting a net loss after tax of \$12.3 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2014. Excluding the net effect of the impairment charge, the consolidated entity would have reported a net profit after tax (NPAT) of \$0.5 million, which equates to a \$5.7 million turnaround in underlying NPAT.

This non-cash impairment charge has no impact on the consolidated entity's normal business operations and development, nor is it reflective of the directors' long term view of the potential of the Globe brand. The impairment charge has been recognised in accordance with the accounting standards, which have strict requirements regarding the assessment of the value of intangible assets. The impairment charge is largely a result of the significant changes that have impacted the action sports industry, and its key brands, over the past few years. This has been driven by a range of factors including difficult broader economic conditions, challenges for the Action Sports retail account base and the saturation of some of the more iconic action sports brands. As a result, the performance of the Globe brand has been affected and the market for buying and selling brands in the industry has declined. Importantly, the consolidated entity has created substantial value in other areas of the business, by diversifying its brand and product category offering.

Financial Position

On 30 June 2014, the consolidated entity had \$8.1 million in net cash reserves compared to \$6.4 million at the end of the prior year. The increase in net cash comes mainly from the \$2.3 million cash flows generated from operations. Despite the overall growth in net sales, working capital levels have not grown significantly which has had a positive impact on net cash from operations.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

No further commentary on future developments and expected results is included in this report as the directors are of the opinion that such commentary would likely result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

DIVIDENDS

The directors have resolved that no dividend will be paid in respect of the 2014 financial year (2013: nil).

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The consolidated entity is not subject to particular or significant environmental regulation in respect of its activities.

¹ Amortisation includes impairments of Intangible Assets

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Directors' report

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

Details of attendances by directors at Board meetings during the financial year were as follows:

	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Paul Isherwood	5	5
Peter Hill	5	5
Stephen Hill	5	5

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- A Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- B Details of remuneration
- C Service agreements
- D Share-based compensation
- E Other transactions with directors and key management personnel
- F Additional information

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Over-riding principles of remuneration

The objective of the Company's executive remuneration framework is to attract and retain directors and executives capable of managing the consolidated entity's diverse operations in Australasia, North America and Europe. As the Company does not have a Remuneration Committee, executive remuneration is reviewed on an annual basis by the Board, having regard to personal performance, Company performance and relevant comparative external information.

Remuneration for directors comprises a fixed component only. Remuneration for other senior executives comprises both fixed compensation and an "at risk" component. The "at risk" component includes the potential for both short and long term incentives. The short term incentive is based on a combination of the Company's results and individual performance levels. Incentive targets are set at the beginning of each year and assessed on an annual basis by the CEO, and the Board in the case of the CEO. The long term incentive component is based solely on Company performance, as set out in the Executive Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP).

This executive remuneration framework is aligned with shareholders interests in the following respects:

- it attracts and retains high calibre executives, as it:
 - remunerates capability and experience
 - is competitive
 - rewards executives for contributing to the achievement of Company and business unit targets
 - provides a clear structure for earning remuneration
- remuneration is linked to certain financial performance measures. Globe International Limited's net profit after tax (NPAT) and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) have been the central performance measures for the Company's executives in recent years. Other financial measures taken into consideration include revenue growth, net operating cash flows and other business objectives.

In recent years the total short term incentive payments have been significantly below total maximum payments, and all long term incentives have lapsed as the financial targets have not been met.

Based on these over-riding principles, the executive remuneration framework satisfies the following criteria for good remuneration governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- compensation linked to performance
- transparency
- capital management

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Directors' report

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

Directors

Remuneration and fees paid to directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors in their capacity as board members and/or executive directors, as the case may be. Directors' remuneration and fees are reviewed annually by the Board, both in total and by individual director. Directors do not participate in any incentive schemes.

Non-executive directors

Fixed compensation

The current base remuneration was last reviewed with effect from 1 October 2008, which at that time resulted in a reduction in the fees paid to the non-executive director. There have been no changes to the fees since this point. As there are no sub-committees of the Board, this is an all inclusive annual fee.

Retirement allowances

The only retirement allowances for the executive directors are superannuation payments to a nominated contribution scheme, which are made in accordance with statutory obligations in Australia. The director may also elect to have a further portion of his remuneration into his personal superannuation plans.

Executive directors

Fixed compensation

The financial year ended 30 June 2011 was the first year since 2001 in which the executive directors were remunerated in accordance with their positions in the Company. For the preceding 9 continuous years, the founding directors who were full time executive directors had elected not to receive any remuneration for their services.

The executive directors' remuneration is fixed, and consists of base pay and superannuation. The base pay is determined by the Chairman, and is considered to be reasonable in that it is below market remuneration for similar positions in the industry, and below the remuneration of other senior executives in the Company. There are no guaranteed base pay increases included in the executive directors' employment contract and no entitlements to participate in the Company's short or long term incentive plans. There have been no base pay increases awarded to the executive directors since their remuneration commenced during the 2011 financial year.

Termination benefits

Executive directors are not entitled to termination benefits other than the minimum requirements set under the National Employment Standards.

Retirement allowances

The only retirement allowances for the executive directors are superannuation payments to a nominated contribution scheme, which are made in accordance with statutory obligations in Australia.

Executives

The executive remuneration framework has three components that, combined, represent total remuneration:

- fixed compensation
- short-term incentives
- long-term incentives

Fixed compensation

The terms of employment for all executive management include a fixed compensation component, which is expressed in local currency. This fixed component is set in accordance with the market rate for a comparable role by reference to appropriate external information and having regard to the individual's responsibility, qualifications, experience and location. Executive compensation is also reviewed on promotion and at the expiration of service agreements.

Fixed compensation includes contributions to superannuation in accordance with relevant legislation, where applicable. Fixed compensation is structured as a total employment cost package which may be delivered as a mix of cash and non-financial benefits at the executive's discretion. There are no guaranteed fixed remuneration increases included in any senior executive's contracts.

Short term incentives ("STI")

The STI is a cash-based plan that involves linking specific targets, both quantitative and qualitative, with the opportunity to earn incentives based on a percentage of fixed compensation. Executives have an opportunity to earn anywhere up to 75% of their base pay as an STI, with the exception of the CEO who can earn up to 100% of base pay as an STI. Both quantitative and qualitative targets are set by the Board and the CEO at the start of each financial year. The targeted quantitative performance levels include a mix of both individual performance levels and total Company performance levels. This ensures that the incentive is directly linked to areas of individual control, while at the same time ensuring that such incentives are ultimately linked to the creation of shareholder wealth through improved Company performance. Qualitative targets make up a smaller portion of the total potential incentive payment. Such targets are more subjective and therefore payment is largely subject to the discretion of the Board.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Directors' report

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

Short term incentives are awarded either in the year of measurement, or the year following. Payment in the following year allows the Board to give due consideration to the full year performance of each executive, as well as audited performance of the Company, prior to determining the amount to be paid. As a result, certain payments to executives which relate to the 2013 financial year have been recognised in the 30 June 2014 financial year. These payments are based on a mix of specific targets and discretionary incentive payments. All of these payments were substantially less than the maximum possible incentive payment.

Long term incentive plan ("LTIP")

The objective of the LTIP is to remunerate senior executives in a manner which aligns their remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. LTIP grants are delivered in the form of performance rights, and are only made to senior executives. These performance rights are linked to pre-determined earnings per share (EPS) targets and growth. The Board believes this to be the most relevant performance measure as it aligns closely to the creation of wealth for shareholders. All of these performance rights lapsed in 2011 and the Board have not issued any further performance rights under this LTIP.

B. Details of Remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of remuneration for each director and the key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) of the consolidated entity are set out in the following tables. The key management personnel (KMP) of the consolidated entity are the directors of the Company, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Matthew Hill, and those executives that report directly to the CEO, including:

- Gary Valentine – Chief Operating Officer and President of North America
- Jessica Moelands – Chief Financial Officer
- Matthew Wong – President Global Product
- Jon Moses – President Australasia
- Gerhard Correa – Company Secretary

DIRECTORS OF GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Name	2014			2013		
	Cash Salary \$	Super- annuation \$	Total \$	Cash Salary \$	Super- annuation \$	Total \$
<u>Non-executive directors</u>						
Paul Isherwood	115,000	10,638 ⁽¹⁾	125,638	115,000	-	115,000
Sub-total	115,000	10,638	125,638	115,000	-	115,000
<u>Executive Directors</u>						
Peter Hill	190,000	17,575	207,575	190,000	16,470	206,470
Stephen Hill	190,000	17,575	207,575	190,000	16,470	206,470
Sub-total	380,000	35,150	415,150	380,000	32,940	412,940
Total Directors' Remuneration	495,000	45,788	540,788	495,000	32,940	527,940

(1) The director became entitled to statutory superannuation effective 1 July 2013, following the removal of age-based restrictions from that date.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP)

2014	Short-term benefits					Super- annuation \$	Total \$
	Name	Cash Salary \$	Other \$	Cash Bonus			
<u>Key Management Personnel</u>				2013 ⁽³⁾ \$	2014 ⁽⁴⁾ \$	Total \$	
Matthew Hill ⁽¹⁾	707,443	24,108	-	200,000	200,000	-	931,551
Gary Valentine ⁽¹⁾	380,853	7,805	32,609	43,478	76,087	-	464,745
Jessica Moelands ⁽²⁾	121,328	-	-	40,000	40,000	11,223	172,551
Matthew Wong	225,000	-	25,000	40,000	65,000	17,775	307,775
Jon Moses	225,000	-	35,000	40,000	75,000	17,775	317,775
Gerhard Correa	145,000	-	5,000	5,000	10,000	13,875	168,875

(1) US based executive. (2) Cash salary represents payments for part of the year only, as the executive was on unpaid maternity leave during the year. (3) 2013 cash bonuses relate to the 2013 financial year, but were expensed and paid during FY2014. (4) 2014 Cash bonuses relate to the 2014 financial year. These bonuses were accrued in 2014, but will be paid during the 2015 financial year.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Directors' report

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP)

2013	Short-term benefits				
	Cash Salary \$	Other \$	Cash Bonus 2012 ⁽²⁾ \$	Super-annuation \$	
Key Management Personnel					
Matthew Hill ⁽¹⁾	642,879	20,173	-	-	663,052
Gary Valentine ⁽¹⁾	284,314	6,557	-	-	290,871
Jessica Moelands	268,758	-	-	16,470	285,228
Jon Moses	225,000	-	15,000	16,470	256,470
Matthew Wong	225,000	-	-	16,470	241,470
Gerhard Correa	135,000	-	-	12,150	147,150

(1) US based executive (2) 2012 cash bonuses relate to the 2012 financial year, but were expensed and paid during FY2013.

C. Service Agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are formalised in a service agreement. The major provisions of the agreement relating to remuneration are set out below:

- 5 year term, commencing from 1 July 2010
- fixed remuneration to be reviewed annually by the Board of Directors
- twelve months notice of termination by either party until the end of the contract
- termination payment is capped at the maximum limit allowed under the Corporations Act 2001.
- cash bonus up to a maximum of 100% of base remuneration based on, but not limited to, the achievement of certain profitability criteria, completion of certain strategic objectives and satisfactory conduct of all duties as Chief Executive Officer.
- participation in the Executive LTIP

As the 2015 financial year is the last year of the existing contract, the Board has begun discussions with the CEO regarding the renewal of this agreement.

All other key management personnel are subject to employment contracts, where duration is unlimited and standard notice periods of six to twelve weeks apply. In addition, key management personnel are eligible to participate in both short and long term incentive plans.

D. Share Based Compensation

Executive Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

A scheme under which senior executives are awarded Performance Rights was approved by shareholders at the 2003 Annual General Meeting. The terms of the LTIP are as follows:

- There is nil consideration payable by the participant to the Company for Performance Rights awarded under the LTIP.
- The holder of the Performance Rights is not entitled to voting or dividend rights until the Performance Rights vest and the shares are issued.
- The Performance Rights, subject to performance criteria, vest in equal annual instalments on each anniversary of the Award date. If the Performance Criteria for any year are not satisfied, those Performance Rights relating to that year will lapse and will not be carried forward.

There have been a series of Rights awarded under this plan since 23 January 2007, none of which have vested, and all of which have been cancelled, replaced or have lapsed as the performance criteria were not met.

There are currently no Performance Rights on issue.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Directors' report

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP)

E. Other transactions with directors and KMP's

Shareholdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of the Company and each of the key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related entities, are set out below:

Name	2013			2014			
	Balance at the start of the 2013 financial year	Received during the 2013 year on the exercise of performance rights	Other changes during the 2013 year	Balance at the end of the 2013 year / beginning of this year	Received during the year on the exercise of performance rights	Other changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Directors of Globe International Limited – Ordinary Shares							
Paul Isherwood	800,000	-	100,000	900,000	-	-	900,000
Peter Hill	12,312,259	-	123,750	12,436,009	-	-	12,436,009
Stephen Hill	12,312,259	-	173,347	12,485,606	-	-	12,485,606
Key management personnel of the consolidated entity – Ordinary Shares							
Matthew Hill	3,495,965	-	-	3,495,965	-	-	3,495,965
Jessica Moelands	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Gerhard Correa	204	-	-	204	-	3,000 ⁽¹⁾	3,204
Matthew Wong	117,500	-	-	117,500	-	-	117,500

(1) Shares purchased on-market in accordance with the entity's share trading rules.

Related party transactions with directors and key management personnel

From time to time the consolidated entity may engage in transactions with directors, key management personnel and their related entities where the transaction presents a commercial opportunity for the consolidated entity. Such transactions occur on the condition that they are based on arms-length, or better than arms-length, terms and conditions. Where such transactions are on a fixed contractual basis (such as property lease contracts), approval is required from the independent non-executive Chairman of the board prior to the execution of the contract. Such approval is only granted where management is able to provide evidence that the transaction is commercially relevant and has been made on an arm's length basis. For property leases, such evidence includes independent professional advice with regards to the appropriate valuation of the leased property.

Peter Hill and Stephen Hill were directors of the Company throughout the financial period, and were involved with the following related party transactions, all of which were conducted under arms-length terms and conditions.

- (i) Peter and Stephen Hill are directors of LHCF Nominees Pty Ltd ("LHCF"). The consolidated entity leases a commercial property from LHCF and during the current year paid rent to LHCF of \$663,830 (2013: \$636,540). Rent is paid one month in advance, and is due and payable on the first of every month.

F. Additional Information

During the 2014 financial year, the market capitalisation of Company has ranged between \$12.4 million and \$19.7 million. Over the past five financial years as a whole, there has been an increase in shareholder wealth of \$10.0 million based on an increase in the Company's share price from 22 cents at 30 June 2009 to 46 cents at 30 June 2014. Additionally, as a contribution to shareholder wealth, the Company has returned \$5.2 million to shareholders during this period, by way of fully-franked dividends paid in relation to the 2010 (5 cents per share), 2011 (5 cents per share) and 2012 (2.5 cents per share) financial years.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Directors' report

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the financial year, Globe International Limited paid premiums to insure the directors, secretary and senior management of the Company and its subsidiaries. The amount of such premiums is confidential as per the terms of the insurance contract.

The liabilities insured include legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Company and its controlled entities, but not in respect of obligations owed to the Company, or if they are found liable in such civil penalty or criminal proceedings.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Certain non-audit services were provided by the consolidated entity's auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised. PricewaterhouseCoopers and its related parties received, or are due to receive, \$73,494 (2013: \$49,781) from the consolidated entity for non-audit services rendered during the financial year, predominantly in relation to taxation compliance and advice.

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 17.

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

The Company is of a kind referred to in Class Order 98/100, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' Report. Amounts in the Directors' Report have been rounded off in accordance with that Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

EXTENSION OF CURRENT AUDIT ENGAGEMENT PARTNER'S TENURE

The Company's current audit engagement partner was appointed during the 2009 financial year. Consistent with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Company generally requires the rotation of the audit engagement partner every five years or less. However, due to the reasons set out in item 4.1.1 of the Corporate Governance Statement (pages 5 to 6), the Company's current audit engagement partner's tenure was extended for one financial year.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Melbourne
Dated this 22nd August 2014



.....
Paul Isherwood
Chairman



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Globe International Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

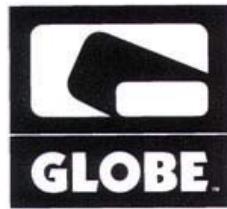
- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Globe International Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in black ink that appears to read "Lisa Harker".

Lisa Harker
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Melbourne
22 August 2014



GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Financial Report

Year ended 30 June 2014

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This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity consisting of Globe International Limited and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise noted, all financial information relates to the consolidated group.

Globe International Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is 1 Fennell Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria, 3207. The financial statements are presented in Australian currency and were authorised for issue by the directors on 22 August 2014. The Company has the power to amend and re-issue these financial statements.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Income Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Revenue from continuing operations	4	104,007	84,137
Other income		-	36
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		2,675	2,325
Inventories purchased		(58,445)	(49,332)
Employee benefits expense		(17,247)	(15,433)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(845)	(1,107)
Impairment of intangible assets	5, 6	(17,055)	(1,169)
Finance costs	5	(160)	(33)
Selling and administrative expenses		(28,533)	(26,373)
Profit/(loss) before related income tax expense		(15,603)	(6,949)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	8(a)	3,301	990
Profit / (loss) attributable to members of Globe International Limited	24	(12,302)	(5,959)

Earnings per share attributable to members of the Company (EPS):

Basic EPS (cents per share)	35	(29.67)	(14.37)
Diluted EPS (cents per share)	35	(29.67)	(14.37)

The above income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Profit / (loss) for the year		(12,302)	(5,959)
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	(a)		
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		(588)	365
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		59	1,956
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		186	(1,250)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year, net of tax		(343)	1,071
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year attributable to the members of Globe International Limited		(12,645)	(4,888)

(a) Items included in the statement of comprehensive income may be reclassified to the profit and loss in future.

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	9,605	6,412
Trade and other receivables	10	13,911	11,743
Inventories	11	19,687	15,900
Prepayments		830	863
Derivative financial instruments	12	-	361
Current tax assets	16	5	91
Total current assets		<u>44,038</u>	<u>35,370</u>
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	1,335	1,715
Other assets	14	1,459	1,482
Intangible assets	15	-	17,059
Deferred tax assets	16	3,605	3,437
Total non current assets		<u>6,399</u>	<u>23,693</u>
Total assets		<u>50,437</u>	<u>59,063</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	20,004	13,548
Borrowings	26	1,472	-
Derivative financial instruments	12	227	-
Current tax liability	18	456	6
Provisions	19	1,092	1,607
Total current liabilities		<u>23,251</u>	<u>15,161</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	18	120	4,114
Provisions	19	512	537
Other	20	125	177
Total non-current liabilities		<u>757</u>	<u>4,828</u>
Total liabilities		<u>24,008</u>	<u>19,989</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>26,429</u>	<u>39,074</u>
Equity			
Contributed equity	21	144,223	144,223
Treasury Shares	22	(487)	(487)
Reserves	23	(9,198)	(8,855)
Retained profits/(losses)	24	(108,109)	(95,807)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>26,429</u>	<u>39,074</u>

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Contributed equity \$'000	Treasury Shares \$'000	Share based payment reserve \$'000	Cash-flow hedge reserve \$'000	Foreign Currency Translation reserve \$'000	Retained profits / (losses) \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2012	144,223	(487)	323	(4)	(10,245)	(88,812)	44,998
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(5,959)	(5,959)
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	255	816	-	1,071
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	-	-	-	255	816	(5,959)	(4,888)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>							
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(1,036)	(1,036)
Balance at 30 June 2013	144,223	(487)	323	251	(9,429)	(95,807)	39,074
Balance at 1 July 2013	144,223	(487)	323	251	(9,429)	(95,807)	39,074
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(12,302)	(12,302)
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	(411)	68	-	(343)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	-	-	-	(411)	68	(12,302)	(12,645)
Balance at 30 June 2014	144,223	(487)	323	(160)	(9,361)	(108,109)	26,429

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

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		104,091	86,772
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(101,624)	(89,318)
Interest received	4	10	62
Interest and other costs of finance paid	5	(160)	(33)
Income taxes received / (paid)		(53)	76
Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities	7	2,264	(2,441)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	13	(353)	(717)
Payments for acquisition of trademarks	15	(98)	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		(451)	(717)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,472	-
Cash removed from / (placed on) deposit with banks as security	10	-	(33)
Payment of dividend		-	(1,036)
Net cash provided by/ (used in) financing activities		1,472	(1,069)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		3,285	(4,227)
Effect of exchange rates on cash holdings in foreign currencies		6,412	10,157
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	9,605	6,412

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

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the consolidated entity, consisting of Globe International Limited and its subsidiaries.

(a) Basis of Preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Globe International Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of Globe International Limited also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Adoption of standards

The consolidated entity has applied all new standards and amendments that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2013, as outlined below.

- (i) AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*, AASB 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, revised AASB 127 *Separate Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* and AASB 2011-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards*.
- (ii) AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and AASB 2011-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13* (effective 1 January 2013).
- (iii) AASB 119 *Employee Benefits (September 2011)*, AASB 2011-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011)*.

The adoption of the revised standards did not have a material impact on the accounting policies or the amounts recognized in the financial statements, but have had some impact on the disclosures in the Notes to the financial statements.

The consolidated entity has not elected to early adopt any relevant accounting standards and amendments that have been published but that are not mandatory for 30 June 2014 reporting periods. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations, which have not yet been adopted, is set out in Note 1(af).

Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified as required by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are discussed further in Note 1(ag), along with details of any changes to such estimates during the current financial year.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Globe International Limited as at 30 June 2014 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Globe International Limited and all its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the consolidated entity.

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

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the consolidated entity (refer Note 1(l)).

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated entity, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Principles of Consolidation (continued)

(ii) Employee Share Trust

The consolidated entity has formed a trust to administer the consolidated entity's Executive Long Term Incentive Plan. The trust is consolidated as the substance of the relationship is such that the trust is controlled by the consolidated entity. Shares held by the trust are disclosed as Treasury Shares and the acquisition value is deducted from equity.

(c) Income Tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by:

- changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements;
- the utilisation or derecognition of tax assets associated with net operating losses, temporary differences and foreign tax credits;
- prior year adjustments between the tax provided and the tax return ultimately lodged; and
- provisions for estimated tax liabilities in relation to on-going tax audits or disputes with tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity of the group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Globe International Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency 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 year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

(iii) Group companies

The assets and liabilities of overseas controlled entities are translated into Australian currency at rates of exchange current at balance date, while its revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to foreign currency translation reserve.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold or borrowings repaid a proportionate share of such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(e) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, goods and services tax (GST) and other taxes paid. Revenue from a sale to a wholesale customer is recorded when goods have been despatched to a customer pursuant to a sales order and the associated risks have passed to the customer. Revenue from retail sales is recognised when a retail store sells a product to the customer. Royalties are recognised in the period in which underlying sales are made by the licensee. Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis using the effective interest rate method.

(f) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").

(g) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and include interest on bank overdrafts, receivables financing facilities and any other short or long term borrowings.

(h) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The consolidated entity does not have any finance leases, which are those leases where the consolidated entity has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. .

(i) Web site costs

Costs in relation to the development and maintenance of branded web sites are charged as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(j) Major event costs

Costs associated with major promotional events are expensed at the first date that each distinct part of the promotional campaign occurs.

(k) Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation, and other assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined based on either fair value less costs to sell or value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are consolidated at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that have suffered an impairment loss are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(l) Business Combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred; liabilities incurred; equity instruments issued; the fair value of any contingent asset or liability; and the fair value of any pre-existing equity instruments in the subsidiary. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the consolidated entity's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the consideration is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit and loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(m) Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts; and investments in money market instruments within three months to maturity (if applicable). Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(n) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts, principally on 30 day terms. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the consolidated entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

Other receivables consist of amounts receivable under a factoring arrangement and amounts due as a result of transactions outside the normal course of business. A provision for doubtful other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the consolidated entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the other receivable.

(o) Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct material, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable expenditure. Costs are assigned to inventory based on standard costs which closely approximate actual costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated selling costs.

(p) Investments and other financial assetsClassification

The consolidated entity classifies its financial assets in the following categories: all receivables are classified as "loans and receivables" and derivatives are classified as derivative financial instruments. The consolidated entity does not hold any "financial assets at fair value through profit and loss", as derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, nor does it hold any "held-to-maturity investments". Investments are classified as other assets.

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the consolidated entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value unless the fair value can not be reliably measured, in which case they are carried at cost less impairment losses. Receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

The consolidated entity assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that an investment, a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the future benefit to be recovered from the asset is considered as an indicator that the asset is impaired. Impairment losses on investments and receivables are recognised directly in the income statement.

(q) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. All subsequent costs, including repairs and maintenance, are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight line method to allocate cost, net of the residual value, over estimated useful lives as follows:

Class of Asset	Useful Life	Class of Asset	Useful Life
Leasehold Improvements and leased assets	Period of Lease	Motor Vehicles	7 years
Computer Equipment	3 years	Plant & Equipment	4-10 years
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	4-10 years		

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 1(k)). Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(r) Intangible assets**

Trademarks that have a finite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost of trademarks and licences over their estimated useful lives, which vary from 1 to 15 years.

Trademarks that have an indefinite useful life are carried at cost less impairment losses. These assets are assumed to have nil tax cost bases, unless specific deductions are available. These assets are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired (Note 1(k)).

(s) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The consolidated entity designates certain derivatives as hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

The consolidated entity documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The consolidated entity also documents its assessment of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been, and will continue to be, highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of hedged items.

The fair values of various derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in Note 12. Movements in the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in Note 23. The credit risk and foreign exchange risk exposures associated with these instruments is discussed in Note 2.

Cash Flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash-flow hedges is recognised in equity in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion, if any, is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item will affect profit or loss. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged relates to a non-financial asset (for example, inventory), the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the measurement of the initial cost of the asset.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at the time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments may not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

(t) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts that are unpaid are generally payable within 30 – 90 days of recognition.

(u) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current unless the consolidated entity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(v) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(v) Provisions (continued)

Provisions are recognised at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where relevant, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(w) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of subsidiaries or associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

(x) Employee Benefits

Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised as provisions in respect of employee's services up to the reporting date and are measured at the nominal value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

Superannuation

The consolidated entity makes contributions to various accumulating employee superannuation funds, or foreign equivalent funds, which are charged as expenses when incurred. The consolidated entity does not contribute to any defined benefit funds.

Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by Australian employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Short-term incentive plans

The consolidated entity recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses payable under various short term incentive plans. Short term incentive plans are based on the achievement of targeted performance levels set at the beginning of each financial year. Further information relating to these is included in the Remuneration Report which is set out on pages 11 to 15 of the Directors' Report. The consolidated entity recognises a liability to pay short term incentives when contractually obliged based on the achievement of the stated performance levels, where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation, or where the amount of the STI payable has been determined prior to the end of the financial year.

Share based payments

Share based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Executive Long Term Incentive Plan ('LTIP'). Information relating to this plan is included in the Remuneration Report which is set out on pages 11 to 15 of the Directors' report.

The fair value of rights granted under the LTIP is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity.

As all rights granted under the current LTIP have non-market vesting conditions (EPS targets), the best available estimate of the number of performance rights expected to vest is used at the reporting date to determine the employee benefit expense for the period. This estimate is revised at each future reporting date if subsequent information indicates that the number of performance rights expected to vest differs from previous estimates and a corresponding adjustment is made to the employee benefit expense in those future periods.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(y) Contributed equity

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. If the entity acquires its own equity instruments as the result of a share buy-back, those instruments are deducted from equity and the associated shares are cancelled. No gain or loss is recognised in the profit and loss and the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs, net of tax, is recognised directly in equity.

(z) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the operating profit after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding 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.

(aa) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at balance date.

(ab) Goods and services tax ("GST")

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included within other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as an operating cash flow.

(ac) Rounding of amounts

The Company has applied relief available under ASIC Class Order 98/0100 and accordingly, amounts in the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest one thousand dollars or, in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

(ad) Comparative figures

Where required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(ae) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Globe International Limited, disclosed in Note 33 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below:

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost.

(ii) Accumulated profits reserves

Annual profits are held in separate accumulated profits reserves, rather than being off-set against retained earnings. Dividends are paid out of the accumulated profits reserves.

(iii) Tax consolidation legislation

Globe International Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities implemented the tax consolidation legislation as at 1 July 2003. The head entity, Globe International Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone tax payer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Globe International Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(ae) Parent entity financial information (continued)

(ii) Tax consolidation legislation (continued)

On adoption of the tax consolidation legislation, the entities in the tax consolidated group entered into a tax sharing agreement which, in the opinion of the directors, limits the joint and several liability of the wholly-owned entities in the case of a default by the head entity, Globe International Limited.

The entities have also entered into a tax funding agreement under which the wholly-owned entities fully compensate Globe International Limited for any current tax payable assumed and are compensated by Globe International Limited for any current tax receivable and deferred taxes relating to unused tax losses or unused tax credits that are transferred to Globe International Limited under the tax consolidation legislation. The funding amounts are determined by reference to the amounts recognised in the wholly-owned entities' financial statements.

The amounts receivable/payable under the tax funding agreement are due upon receipt of the funding advice from the head entity, which is issued as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year. Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable or payable to other entities in the group. Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

(af) New accounting standards and UIG interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2014 reporting periods. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations which are relevant to the consolidated entity is set out below.

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments. AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. Since December 2013, it also sets out new rules for hedge accounting. The standard is not applicable until 1 January 2017, at the earliest, but is available for early adoption. The consolidated entity has made a preliminary assessment of the impact of the revised standard with regards to classification and measurement, and it is not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated entity's financial statements. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed how its own hedging arrangements would be affected by the new rules, and it has not yet decided whether to early adopt any parts of AASB 9. In order to apply the new hedging rules, the consolidated entity would have to adopt AASB 9 and the consequential amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 139 in their entirety.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(ag) Critical Accounting estimates

Accounting estimates are assumptions that are used to determine the financial performance and position at a point in time. These estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Included below are details of significant management estimates and assumptions.

(1) Estimates and assumptions with potentially material impacts on the financial statements in future periods

(i) Estimated Impairment of Intangible Assets

The consolidated entity tests whether intangible assets have suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 1(k). The recoverable amounts of these intangible assets are determined based on fair value less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of assumptions which are outlined in Note 15 *Intangible Assets*. A change in the current year assumptions could have a material impact in future years due to an increase in, or reversal of, previously recognized impairment losses.

(ii) Taxation estimates

The current year income tax expense and current tax payable are determined in accordance with Note 1(c). The carrying value of deferred tax assets relating to tax losses is determined based on the estimated probability of recovery of those losses in future periods. Refer to Note 16 *Tax Assets* for the details of these estimates.

(2) Changes in accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks - credit risk; market risk (including currency risk, and interest rate risk); and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. These derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments. The consolidated entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include monitoring the financial performance of counter-parties, ageing analysis for trade and other receivables, credit exposures and sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

The board of directors has the ultimate responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board works with the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") to establish the overall risk and control framework. The CEO and CFO are then delegated the authority and responsibility to assess specific risks, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly by the CEO and CFO to reflect changes in market conditions and the consolidated entity's activities. The CEO and CFO report to the Board on a regular basis in relation to the risk and control framework. The consolidated entity has written policies in place, covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk and credit risk.

The consolidated entity holds the following financial instruments as at the reporting date:

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	9,605	6,412
Trade and other receivables	10	13,911	11,743
Derivative financial instruments	12	-	361
Other assets	14	1,459	1,482
Total financial assets		24,975	19,998
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	20,004	13,548
Borrowings	26	1,472	-
Derivative financial instruments	12	227	-
Total financial liabilities		21,703	13,548

(a) Credit risk

Whilst overall credit risk management is overseen by the Board, the day to day management of credit risk is conducted at a regional level by CEO, CFO and regional management teams. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, forward exchange contracts, deposits with banks and trade and other receivables, including factoring arrangements.

Cash, cash equivalents and deposits are placed with reputable international banks. The counterparties to forward exchange contracts are also reputable international banks and financial institutions. The consolidated entity has a policy in place to assess any new relationships with financial institutions, and to annually monitor existing relationships.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to trade receivables in the consolidated entity as there are a large number of customers that are internationally dispersed. To minimise exposure to credit risk, the consolidated entity has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Credit history is verified mainly through trade references and reports from credit rating agencies where available. Credit applications are received for each customer, and credit limits are established and reviewed regularly. When a customer is deemed un-creditworthy, no credit is granted and payment is secured either by a letter of credit or prepayment for the goods. Goods are sold subject to retention of title clauses in those regions where such clauses are legally accepted, so that in the event of default the consolidated entity may have a secured claim in certain circumstances. In some instances personal guarantees are obtained from customers. No collateral is required for trade receivables.

Other receivables include sundry receivables and amounts due from factors. The exposure to credit risk on amounts due from factors is monitored through the financial institution monitoring policy noted above, which includes regular review of financial performance and updates provided by ratings agencies and the counter-party itself.

Other assets include a non-controlling investment in a production facility.

Note 26 (a) contains quantitative details of the consolidated entity's exposure to credit risk.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(b) Market risk***(i) Foreign exchange risk*

The consolidated entity operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily in respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities in a currency that is not the consolidated entity's functional currency, or the functional currency of one of its subsidiaries. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and projections of future commercial transactions. Forward contracts are used to manage foreign exchange risk associated with inventory purchases.

The consolidated entity's risk management policy is for each region to hedge up to 75% of forecast USD denominated inventory purchases over a six month period, where USD is not the functional currency of the subsidiary. All hedges of projected purchases qualify as "highly probable" forecast transactions for hedge accounting purposes.

The consolidated entity does not hedge its net investments in foreign subsidiaries denominated in foreign currency as those currency positions are considered long term in nature. Any foreign exchange gains or losses are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve on consolidation.

Note 26 (b)(i) contains quantitative details and sensitivity analysis of the consolidated entity's exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's main interest rate risk during the financial year resulted from movements in interest rates on advances under receivables financing facilities in Australia and North America, as discussed in Note 26(c). Under the terms of the agreements, the consolidated entity is exposed to interest rate risk, to the extent that the available facilities are utilised.

Note 26 (b)(ii) contains quantitative details of the consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

The consolidated entity finances its operations by a combination of net cash from operating activities, the reinvestment of surplus cash and the use of short-term funding from the sale of certain receivables to factoring institutions. Liquidity risk is the risk that the consolidated entity may not be able to access funding when required, for both day-to-day requirements and to support its strategic activities.

Liquidity risk is managed by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturities of financial assets against liabilities. In many cases trade receivables are financially incentivised to pay on time; and credit terms with both customers and suppliers of goods and services are negotiated to minimise the gap between payment and collection.

Due to the seasonal nature of the cash flows and the requirement for working capital funding at times throughout the year, receivables factoring arrangements are maintained with reputable banks and financial institutions. Management regularly reviews the forecast levels of available facilities in line with cash flow requirements. In addition, management maintains relationships with key financial institutions that may be able to provide alternate sources of funding, should the need arise.

Note 26 (c) contains quantitative details of the consolidated entity's exposure to liquidity risk.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 3. SEGMENT REPORT

(a) Description of Segments

Operating segments are determined in accordance with AASB 8 *Operating Segments*. To identify the operating segments of the business, management has considered the business from both a product and geographic perspective, as well as considering the way information is reported internally to management and the board of directors. Ultimately, there are many ways that the business is broken down for internal reporting, depending on the user and the purpose of the report. From a product perspective, information may be reported by brand (Globe, Almost, Stussy etc), by product category (footwear, apparel, hardgoods) or by market (action sports, streetwear or workwear). None of these bases for reporting is more predominantly used than the other. The only consistent break-down of the business from a management reporting perspective is by region. Accordingly, management has determined that there are three operating segments based on the geographical location of each of the regional offices. Each regional office is headed by a President or Vice President. These operating segments are Australasia, North America and Europe. Management and the Board monitor the performance of each of these segments separately and consistently.

Segment revenues, expenses and results are allocated to each region based on the location of the divisional office that generated the sale or expense, rather than the location of the end customer or underlying activity.

Segment revenues and expenses may include transfers between segments. Such transfers are priced on an arms-length basis and are eliminated on consolidation. Segment revenue includes all sales of goods and receipts from licensing income, but excludes interest income.

Segment result is after the allocation of all operating expenses, which are considered to be all expenses included in Earnings Before Interest Tax Deprecation and Amortisation (EBITDA), with the exception of Corporate expenses which do not relate to any single segment and are treated as unallocated. Total Segment Result is after deducting non-operating expenses from the segment result, including depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges.

(b) Reportable Segment Information

The segment information provided to the CEO for the reportable segments is as follows:

2014	Notes	Australasia \$'000	North America \$'000	Europe \$'000	Unallocated \$'000	Total \$'000
Segment Revenue						
Total Segment Revenue	(c)(i)	37,905	39,693	26,607	-	104,205
Internal Segment revenue		-	(208)	-	-	(208)
External Segment Revenue		37,905	39,485	26,607	-	103,997
Segment Profit / (Loss)						
Segment EBITDA	(c)(ii)	3,341	(1,027)	3,603	(3,470)	2,447
Depreciation and amortisation	5	(466)	(275)	(104)	-	(845)
Interest revenue	4	10	-	-	-	10
Finance costs	5	(103)	(54)	(3)	-	(160)
<i>Other material non-cash items</i>						
Impairment of receivables	5	(151)	(1,118)	(239)	-	(1,508)
Impairment of inventories	5	(101)	-	-	-	(101)
Impairment of intangibles	5	-	-	(354)	(16,701)	(17,055)
Segment Assets and Liabilities						
Reportable segment assets	(c)(iii)	24,938	16,358	14,505	55,801	
Reportable segment liabilities	(c)(iv)	8,586	13,599	10,221	32,406	
Acquisition of non-current assets		81	305	65	451	

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 3. SEGMENT REPORT (continued)

(b) Reportable Segment Information (continued)

2013	Notes	Australasia \$'000	North America \$'000	Europe \$'000	Unallocated \$'000	Total \$'000
<u>Segment Revenue</u>						
Total Segment Revenue	(c)(i)	26,640	39,331	18,138	-	84,109
Internal Segment revenue		-	(34)	-	-	(34)
External Segment Revenue		26,640	39,297	18,138	-	84,075
<u>Segment Profit / (Loss)</u>						
Segment EBITDA	(c)(ii)	1,416	(3,177)	(7)	(2,934)	(4,702)
Depreciation and amortisation	5	(475)	(391)	(133)	(108)	(1,107)
Interest revenue	4	58	-	4	-	62
Finance costs	5	-	(33)	-	-	(33)
<i>Other material non-cash items</i>						
Impairment of receivables	5	(120)	(812)	(229)	-	(1,161)
Impairment of inventories	5	40	(908)	(20)	-	(888)
Impairment of intangibles	5	-	(1,169)	-	-	(1,169)
<u>Segment Assets and Liabilities</u>						
Reportable segment assets	(c)(iii)	22,275	15,584	9,875	47,734	
Reportable segment liabilities	(c)(iv)	4,590	13,262	6,923	24,775	
Acquisition of non-current assets		388	280	49	717	

(c) Reconciliations

(i) Segment Revenues

Segment revenues include the revenue on sale of goods and royalty income earned. Segment revenues include transfers between segments. Such transfers are priced on an arms-length basis and are eliminated on consolidation at a segment reporting level.

Segment revenue reconciles to total revenue from continuing operations as follows:

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Total segment revenue		103,997	84,109
Elimination of inter-segment revenue		-	(34)
Interest revenue		10	62
Total revenue	4	104,007	84,137

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 3. SEGMENT REPORT (continued)

(ii) Segment EBITDA

Segment EBITDA is the most common measure used by the CEO and the board of directors to measure the performance of the operating segments. The measurement of EBITDA excludes the cost of central corporate costs, which are included as "unallocated" in the segment report. Certain Globe branded costs, including global marketing and events and footwear design, development, sourcing and production, are incurred centrally. To determine segment profitability, these costs are allocated one third to each segment for management reporting purposes. All other costs are predominantly allocated to regions based on the location of the spend.

Segment EBITDA reconciles to total operating profit before tax as follows:

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Total segment EBITDA		5,917	(1,768)
Unallocated Corporate expenses		(3,470)	(2,934)
EBITDA		2,447	(4,702)
Depreciation and amortisation	5	(845)	(1,107)
Impairment of assets	5	(17,055)	(1,169)
Interest revenue	4	10	62
Finance costs	5	(160)	(33)
		(18,050)	(2,247)
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(15,603)	(6,949)

(iii) Segment Assets

Segment Assets are allocated to the segments based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset. Net intercompany receivables are included in the segments as applicable. Intangible assets are allocated to the segment that owns the assets and the associated rights, with the exception of certain Globe intangible assets which are unallocated. Current and deferred tax assets are not considered to be segment assets. Reportable segment assets are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Total segment assets		55,801	47,734
Elimination of inter-segment loans		(8,974)	(8,900)
Unallocated Intangible assets	15	-	16,701
Current and deferred tax assets	16	3,610	3,528
Total assets		50,437	59,063

(iv) Segment Liabilities

Segment Liabilities are allocated to the segments based on the operations of the segment. Net intercompany payables are included in the segments as applicable. Borrowings are included in segment liabilities as these are either short-term financing loans related to cash on hand, or finance lease assets related to the property, plant and equipment used to generate operating cash flows. Current and deferred tax liabilities are not considered to be segment liabilities. Reportable segment liabilities are reconciled to total liabilities as follows:

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Total segment liabilities		32,406	24,775
Elimination of inter-segment loans		(8,974)	(8,900)
Current and deferred tax liabilities	18	576	4,114
Total liabilities		24,008	19,989

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 3. SEGMENT REPORT (continued)**(d) Other information**

Information about revenues from external customers and non-current assets in Australia, the entity's country of domicile, and any other material individual countries is disclosed below. These revenues are allocated based on the location of the customer. Non-current assets are allocated based on the location of the asset, or the country which derives income from the asset in the case of investments and intangible assets. Assets that are not allocated to reporting segments are excluded from regional assets.

	External Segment Revenues		External Non- Current Assets	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia	34,897	22,783	790	1,175
United States	20,825	24,494	1,866	1,867
Other foreign countries	48,275	36,798	138	513
Unallocated deferred taxes	-	-	3,605	3,329
Unallocated intangible assets	-	-	-	16,701
Total	103,997	84,075	6,399	23,585

NOTE 4. REVENUE

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Sale of goods	103,544	83,782
Royalty income	453	293
Finance income	10	62
	104,007	84,137

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 5. EXPENSES

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Profit from ordinary activities of the continuing operations, before income tax, includes the following specific expenses:			
Cost of sales		55,769	47,006
Bad and doubtful debts	26	1,508	1,161
Write down of inventory to net realisable value		101	888
Borrowing costs			
Interest & finance charges paid		160	33
Operating lease expenses			
Rent for premises		1,810	1,639
Depreciation			
Leasehold improvements		332	273
Plant & equipment		81	83
Office equipment, furniture and fittings		287	341
Motor Vehicles		31	27
Total Depreciation		<u>731</u>	<u>724</u>
Amortisation			
Amortisation of Trademarks		98	370
Amortisation of other intangibles		16	13
Total Amortisation		<u>114</u>	<u>383</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation		<u>845</u>	<u>1,107</u>
Impairment of intangible assets		17,055	1,169

NOTE 6. SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Profit / (loss) for the year includes the following or items for which disclosure is relevant in explaining the financial performance from operating activities due to their significance in either size or nature:			
Restructuring costs and provisions released/(expensed)	(a)	716	(1,230)
Contract dispute		-	(106)
Write-down in recoverable amount of intangible assets	15	(17,055)	(1,169)
Total significant items		<u>(16,339)</u>	<u>(2,505)</u>
Income tax benefit/(expense) associated with items above		3,949	878
Derecognition of deferred tax assets relating to unutilised tax losses		(305)	(1,865)
Total significant income tax benefit/(expense)		<u>3,644</u>	<u>(987)</u>
Net significant items		<u>(12,695)</u>	<u>(3,492)</u>
Significant items relating to the impairment of intangible assets, net of tax		(12,820)	(818)

- (a) Restructuring costs of \$1.2 million expensed in 2013 included provisions for team riders and employees redundancy pay-outs (\$0.5m) and additional inventory provisions (\$0.6m), primarily relating to the North American division. During the 2014 year, a portion of these provisions were reversed, resulting in a \$0.7 million credit released to the income statement.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 7. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to profit / (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax			
Operating profit/(loss) after taxation		(12,036)	(5,959)
Impairment of intangible assets	5	16,789	1,169
Depreciation and amortisation	5	845	1,107
Net exchange gains / (losses) on net assets		(239)	273
Changes in operating asset and liabilities as reported:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(2,189)	(681)
(Increase)/Decrease in other receivables and prepayments		416	1,027
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories		(3,788)	(1,581)
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables/provisions/accruals		6,086	2,154
Increase/(Decrease) in net taxes payable		(3,620)	50
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		2,264	(2,441)

NOTE 8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
(a) Income tax expense recognised in the income statement			
Prior year under / (over) provision		(31)	(14)
Current tax (<i>net of tax losses not recognised</i>)		883	152
Deferred tax relating to temporary differences (<i>net of deferred tax assets not recognised</i>)		(4,153)	(1,128)
Total income tax expense / (benefit)		(3,301)	(990)

The deferred income tax (benefit) / expense included in income tax expense relates to the reversal of temporary differences, and includes any provision against the recoverability of deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences.

		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
(b) Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax profit			
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations before income tax		(15,603)	(6,949)
Income tax expense / (benefit) calculated at 30%		(4,681)	(2,085)
Increase / (decrease) in tax due to:			
Prior year under / (over) provision		(31)	(14)
Revenue losses and temporary differences derecognised		1,081	1,865
Non allowable / (assessable) amounts		112	19
Expiry of foreign income tax credits		128	71
Write back of temporary differences		-	(399)
Differences in tax on overseas income		90	(447)
Income tax expense / (benefit)		(3,301)	(990)

(c) Deferred tax recognised directly in other comprehensive income

Cash flow hedge reserve	176	(108)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(10)	(995)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	166	(1,103)

(d) Franking Account

Franking account balance at 30% tax rate	4,469	4,469
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GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Cash at bank	(a)	9,605	6,412

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash and cash equivalents to the statement of cash flow

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is consistent with items in the balance sheet.

(b) Credit risk and interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's general exposure and management of credit risk and interest rate risk is discussed in Note 2 *Financial Risk Management*. The detailed exposure to these risks as at the current balance date is disclosed in Note 26 *Financial Instruments*.

NOTE 10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current			
Trade receivables		14,821	11,743
<i>Less:</i> Provision for doubtful receivables		(2,587)	(1,698)
		12,234	10,045
Other receivables	(c)	1,061	1,094
Restricted cash on deposit	26	383	373
Trade deposits		233	231
	26	13,911	11,743

(a) Fair Value

The consolidated entity's financial assets are carried in the balance sheet at amounts that approximate fair value.

(b) Credit risk and interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's general exposure and management of credit risk and interest rate risk is discussed in Note 2 *Financial Risk Management*. The detailed exposure to these risks as at the current balance date is disclosed in Note 26 *Financial Instruments*.

(c) Other receivables

This amount includes \$0.9 million (2013: \$0.8 million) relating to amounts recoverable under trade receivables factoring arrangements – refer to Note 26 for further information. Other amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the consolidated entity. Collateral is not normally obtained.

NOTE 11. INVENTORIES

		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Inventories at cost			
Raw materials		215	571
Finished goods		20,140	17,109
Total inventories at cost		20,355	17,680
Provision for inventory write-downs		(668)	(1,780)
		19,687	15,900

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 12. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedge asset / (liability)	(227)	361

(a) *Forward exchange contracts*

The consolidated entity enters into forward exchange contracts, in the normal course of business, to hedge certain foreign exchange exposures, as discussed in Note 2 *Financial Risk Management*. These contracts are hedging highly probable forecasted purchases for the ensuing seasons, and are timed to mature when payments for major shipments for each season are due. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity. When the cash flows occur, the consolidated entity effectively adjusts the initial measurement of the inventory recognised in the balance sheet by the related amount deferred in equity. For details of the hedging instruments outstanding as at balance date, refer to Note 26 *Financial Instruments*.

NOTE 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Reconciliations of the carrying values of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial years, for the consolidated entity, are as follows:

	Leasehold Imp'ments	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment, Furniture & Fittings	Total GROUP
<i>Cost as at 1 July 2012</i>	3,575	142	799	3,485	8,001
<i>Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2012</i>	(2,815)	(55)	(514)	(2,950)	(6,334)
Carrying value at 1 July 2012	760	87	285	535	1,667
Additions	391	-	5	321	717
Depreciation	(273)	(27)	(82)	(342)	(724)
Foreign currency translation gain / (loss) on fixed assets of overseas subsidiaries	29	3	1	22	55
<i>Cost as at 30 June 2013</i>	4,186	151	841	3,470	8,648
<i>Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2013</i>	(3,279)	(88)	(632)	(2,934)	(6,933)
Carrying value at 30 June 2013	907	63	209	536	1,715
Additions	114	-	12	227	353
Depreciation	(332)	(31)	(81)	(287)	(731)
Foreign currency translation gain / (loss) on fixed assets of overseas subsidiaries	4	-	-	(6)	(2)
<i>Cost as at 30 June 2014</i>	4,172	149	843	3,690	8,854
<i>Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2014</i>	(3,479)	(117)	(703)	(3,220)	(7,519)
Carrying value at 30 June 2014	693	32	140	470	1,335

NOTE 14. OTHER ASSETS

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Investment in production facility	1,459	1,482

The consolidated entity holds a non-controlling interest in a production facility in China. This interest is non-controlling as the consolidated entity does not have the balance of voting power and does not have the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the supplier.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill \$'000	Trademarks – indefinite life \$'000	Trademarks - Finite life \$'000	Other intangible assets – finite life \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 June 2012					
Cost	65,345	21,410	14,950	383	102,088
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(65,345)	(4,709)	(13,500)	(57)	(83,611)
Net book amount	-	16,701	1,450	326	18,477
<i>Year ended 30 June 2013</i>					
Opening net book amount	-	16,701	1,450	326	18,477
Amortisation charge	-	-	(370)	(13)	(383)
Impairment provision	-	-	(1,169)	-	(1,169)
Foreign exchange translation impacts	-	-	89	45	134
Closing net book amount	-	16,701	-	358	17,059
At 30 June 2013					
Cost	65,345	21,410	13,606	437	100,798
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(65,345)	(4,709)	(13,606)	(79)	(83,739)
Net book amount	-	16,701	-	358	17,059
<i>Year ended 30 June 2014</i>					
Opening net book amount	-	16,701	-	358	17,059
Trademarks acquired during the year	-	-	98	-	98
Amortisation charge	-	-	(98)	(16)	(114)
Impairment provision	-	(16,701)	-	(354)	(17,055)
Foreign exchange translation impacts	-	-	-	12	12
Closing net book amount	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2014					
Cost	65,345	16,701	13,704	449	96,199
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(65,345)	(16,701)	(13,704)	(449)	(96,199)
Net book amount	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Impairment tests for indefinite life intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill was allocated to the consolidated entity's cash-generating units (CGUs) which were determined based on specific businesses / acquisitions. The consolidated entity has carried a provision for impairment against the full cost value of goodwill since before the beginning of the current financial year. In accordance with the accounting policy in Note 1(k), this provision will never be reversed.

Trademarks with indefinite useful lives

Established in 1993, Globe is the consolidated entity's flagship brand, and is a well recognised action sports brand worldwide, with a broad offering of footwear, apparel and accessories sold predominantly in North and South America, Europe and Australasia. The brand is not considered to have a foreseeable brand maturity date, and has accordingly been assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

The Globe brand itself is considered to be a Cash Generating Unit. The recoverable amount of the brand is determined based on fair value less costs to sell (FVLCTS), in accordance with AASB 136, as the FVLCTS is higher than the brand's value in use. In applying the FVLCTS approach, the recoverable amount of the brand is assed using the "relief from royalty" market based valuation technique.

During the current year, an impairment charge of \$16.7 million has been recognised against the value of the Globe brand and has been disclosed in the Income Statement under the heading "Impairment of intangible assets". This impairment charge is largely a result of the significant changes that have impacted the action sports industry, and its key brands, over the past few years. This has been driven by a range of factors including difficult broader economic conditions, challenges for the Action Sports retail account base and the saturation of some of the more iconic action sports brands. As a result, the performance of the Globe brand has been affected and the market for buying and selling brands in the industry has declined.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (cont'd)

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include key-moneys paid to secure retail tenancies in France. The payment is made to the exiting tenant, rather than the landlord, and there is evidence to suggest that there is an active, generally appreciating, market for payment to secure retail tenancies. The asset is measured at cost, less amortisation over the life of the lease. The assets are tested for impairment when there is an indication of impairment. Fair value less costs to sell (FVLCTS) is used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset, using comparable transactions and observable trading multiples. During the year, an impairment charge of \$0.4 million has been recognised against the value of key money. While the stores continue to operate profitably, a number of recent store closures and a general deterioration in traffic to the retail area have resulted in a significant reduction and on-going uncertainty with regards to the value of key money available for stores at this location.

NOTE 16. TAX ASSETS

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current tax assets	(i)	5	91
Deferred tax assets attributable to temporary differences	(ii)	3,605	3,259
Deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses	(iii)	-	178
Total deferred tax assets		3,605	3,437
Total tax assets		3,610	3,528

(i) Current tax assets are tax refunds due on current or prior year period taxes paid.

(ii) *Deferred taxes attributable to temporary differences*

This balance comprises of temporary differences attributable to:

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
<i>Amounts recognised in profit or loss:</i>		
Trade and other receivables	847	453
Inventories	336	653
Property, plant and equipment	705	646
Intangible assets	1,289	592
Employee benefits (provisions and payables)	615	475
Accruals	76	152
Other	172	1
	4,040	2,972
<i>Amounts recognised directly in equity:</i>		
Foreign currency translation reserve	273	287
Cash flow hedge reserve	68	-
	4,381	3,259
Less: provisions for temporary differences	(776)	-
Total temporary differences	3,605	3,259
Deferred tax assets expected to be recovered within 12 months	2,233	1,860
Deferred tax assets expected to be recovered after more than 12 months	1,372	1,399
	3,605	3,259

(iii) *Deferred taxes attributable to tax losses*

This balance, if any, comprises of net operating tax losses that are expected to be utilised in the next three to four years. The utilisation of these losses will occur after sufficient profits have been generated to reverse existing taxable temporary differences in the relevant regions. The carrying value of these tax losses is supported by future taxable profit forecasts which indicate that it is probable that these losses will be utilised within the foreseeable future.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 16. TAX ASSETS (continued)

(iii) *Deferred taxes attributable to tax losses (continued)*

The consolidated entity has \$10.5 million (2013: \$10.2m) of deferred tax assets relating to revenue losses that have not been recognised. These tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets will not be recognised until such time that current taxable profit forecasts for the relevant jurisdictions indicate that it is probable that these benefits will be utilised in the foreseeable future.

In addition, the consolidated entity has \$3.6 million (2013: \$3.6 million) of deferred tax assets relating to capital tax losses that have not been recognised. These tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets will not be recognised until such time that it is probable that future capital gains will be available to utilise these benefits.

NOTE 17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current payables		
Trade creditors	12,564	9,391
Other creditors and accruals	7,440	4,157
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,004	13,548

NOTE 18. TAX LIABILITIES

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current			
Current tax liability		456	6
Non-Current			
Deferred Tax Liability	(i)	120	4,114
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		576	4,120
<hr/>			
(i) This balance consists of temporary differences attributable to:			
<i>Amounts recognised in profit or loss:</i>			
Trade and other receivables		-	8
Intangible assets		-	3,853
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	3,861
<i>Amounts recognised directly in equity:</i>			
Foreign currency translation reserve		120	145
Cash flow hedge reserve		-	108
Total temporary differences		120	4,114
<hr/>			
Deferred tax liability expected to be settled within 12 months		120	261
Deferred tax liability expected to be settled after more than 12 months		-	3,853
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		120	4,114

NOTE 19. PROVISIONS

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current			
Employee entitlements	(a)	1,092	1,062
Restructuring Costs	(b)	-	545
Total current provision		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,092	1,607
<hr/>			
Non-Current			
Employee entitlements	(a)	512	537

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 19. PROVISIONS (continued)

- (a) Employee entitlements include:

Annual leave and long service leave provisions

The provision for employee entitlements comprises amounts for annual leave and long service leave. Annual leave is recognised as a current provision as the consolidated entity does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement. The consolidated entity expects annual leave amounts to be largely paid out within 12 months. The following assumptions were used in measuring the long service leave provision for the year ended 30 June 2014:

Expected increase in wages and salaries	3% - 4%	(2013: 3% - 4%)
Expected wages and salary on-costs	7% - 16%	(2013: 7% - 16%)

Superannuation

The consolidated entity contributes to various industry superannuation fund plans in Australia. The plans operate on an accumulation basis and provide lump sum benefits for members on retirement in addition to death and disablement insurance. The contributions are based on negotiated agreements with employees or employee consolidated entities. Accrued superannuation contributions, along with other accrued labour costs, are included in trade and other payables (Note 17).

- (b) Movement in the provision for restructuring costs during the financial year is set out below:

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	545	-
Provisions utilised during the year	(237)	-
Provisions released during the year	(308)	-
Provisions recognised during the year	-	545
Balance at 30 June	-	545

NOTE 20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Accruals related to lease incentives and fixed rent escalation clauses	125	177

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 21. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Paid-up Capital: 41,463,818 (2013: 41,463,818) fully paid ordinary shares	(a)	144,223	144,223

(a) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. Ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

(b) Capital risk management

The consolidated entity's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Accordingly, the consolidated entity's core strategy is to minimise its use of borrowings. The consolidated entity uses receivables factoring facilities to supplement cash reserves, as required.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, and sell assets to pay down debt or return capital to shareholders. Where there is excess capital in the business through major asset sales, the Company will aim to return this capital to shareholders.

NOTE 22. TREASURY SHARES

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Treasury shares held by the Employee Share Trust	(a)	(487)	(487)

- (a) Treasury shares are shares in Globe International Limited that are held by the Employee Share Trust for the purpose of issuing shares to employees under the consolidated entity's remuneration policies, as outlined in the Remuneration Report, on pages 11 to 15 of the Directors' Report. The total number of shares held as at the end of the financial year was 510,000 (2013: 510,000).

NOTE 23. RESERVES

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Foreign currency translation reserve	(a)	(9,361)	(9,429)
Hedging reserve – cash flow hedge	(b)	(160)	251
Share based payments reserve	(c)	323	323
		<u>(9,198)</u>	<u>(8,855)</u>
<i>(a) Foreign currency translation reserve</i>			
Balance at 1 July		(9,429)	(10,245)
Currency translation differences arising during the year, net of tax		68	816
Balance at 30 June		<u>(9,361)</u>	<u>(9,429)</u>

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled entities are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve, as described in Note 1(d). The reserve is recognised in profit and loss when the net investment is disposed of.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 23. RESERVES (continued)

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
(b) <i>Hedging reserve – cash flow hedges</i>		
Balance at 1 July	251	(4)
Revaluation – gross	(227)	361
Deferred tax	67	(108)
Transfer to inventory	(251)	2
Balance at 30 June	<u>(160)</u>	<u>251</u>

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on hedging instruments that are designated as cash flow hedges and are therefore recognised directly in equity, as described in Note 1(s). Amounts are recognised in profit and loss when the associated hedged transaction affects profit and loss.

- (c) The share based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of performance rights issued but not vested, as described in Note 1(x). The balance in the reserve was generated when the rights had market vesting conditions, and as such has not been subsequently remeasured, even though those rights never vested. There was no movement in the value of the reserve in the current or the prior period, as there was no value attributed to rights outstanding under the most recent LTIP, which is based on non-marketing vesting conditions.

NOTE 24. RETAINED PROFITS / (LOSSES)

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	(95,807)	(88,812)
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the members of the Company	(12,302)	(5,959)
Dividends paid	-	(1,036)
Retained profits / (losses) at the reporting date	<u>(108,109)</u>	<u>(95,807)</u>

NOTE 25. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid during the 2014 financial year (2013: Nil).

Since the end of the financial year, the directors have resolved that no dividend will be paid in relation to the 2014 financial year.

NOTE 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The consolidated entity's financial risk management and measurement policies are disclosed in Note 2 *Financial Risk Management*. The following note outlines the quantitative details of the consolidated entity's financial instruments as at balance date.

(a) Credit risk

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's financial assets, which represents the maximum credit exposure as at the reporting date, was:

	Reference	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Trade receivables (net of provision)	1	12,234	10,045
Other receivables	2	1,062	1,094
Restricted cash on deposit		383	373
Trade deposits		232	231
Total trade and other receivables		<u>13,911</u>	<u>11,743</u>
Derivative financial instruments		-	361
Other assets	3	1,459	1,482
Cash and cash equivalents	4	9,605	6,412
		<u>24,975</u>	<u>19,998</u>

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(a) Credit risk (continued)****(1) Trade receivables**

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

The consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

Australasia	4,465	3,125
North America	4,480	4,536
Europe	3,289	2,384
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,234	10,045

The ageing of the consolidated entity's trade receivables considered past due but not impaired as at the reporting date was:

Past due 0-30 days	2,533	1,948
Past due 31-60 days	1,638	1,256
Past due 61-90 days	537	862
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,708	4,066

As at the reporting date the value of trade receivables that were past due and impaired and the related impairment allowance was:

Trade receivables – past due and impaired	2,678	2,334
Impairment allowances	(1,646)	(1,466)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,032	868

The movement in the impairment allowance for trade receivables during the year was:

Balance at 1 July	1,698	911
Impairment loss / (write-backs) recognised during the year	1,508	1,161
Receivables written off against impairment allowance	(590)	(571)
Foreign currency (gain) / loss on translation of overseas entities impairment allowance	(29)	197
Balance at 30 June	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,587	1,698

Based on the age and category of the debtors, management currently recognises an impairment provision at rates ranging from 0.5% to 100% on existing debtor balances as at the reporting date. In addition, management exercises judgement to determine if there are any further adjustments required to the value of the provision so calculated. Management considers that the remainder of the trade receivables, except for those trade receivables that have been impaired, relate to customers that have a good credit history and accordingly based on historical default rates management believe no impairment is required.

Although the goods sold to these customers were subject to retention of title clauses in some instances, management has no indication that the customer is still in possession of the goods, or alternatively, that the goods even if repossessed are of any significant value. Hence, no allowance has been made for any amounts that may be recoverable on the repossession of the goods.

When management is satisfied that no further recovery of the receivable is possible the amount of the impairment allowance relating to that receivable is written off against the financial asset directly.

(2) Other receivables

Other receivables include sundry other receivables and amounts due from factors. All balances are current and are not considered to be impaired.

(3) Other assets

Other assets comprises an investment in another entity at cost.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held at various reputed international banks in Australia, New Zealand, United States, Canada, France and the United Kingdom.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Market Risk

(i) Foreign Exchange Risk

The consolidated entity's net exposure to foreign exchange risk as at the reporting date was as follows:

	2014			2013		
	USD 000's	Euro 000's	GBP 000's	USD 000's	Euro 000's	GBP 000's
Trade receivables and other receivables	-	102	265	-	103	250
Trade payables	(676)	-	-	(409)	-	-
Forward exchange contracts – Buy foreign currency	9,635	-	-	6,355	-	-
	8,959	102	265	5,946	103	250

FX Risk Sensitivity analysis:

-10% / + 10%	2014				2013			
	AUD vs USD \$'000	EUR vs USD \$'000	USD vs GBP \$'000	EUR Vs GBP \$'000	AUD vs USD \$'000	EUR vs USD \$'000	USD Vs GBP \$'000	EUR vs GBP \$'000
Impact on profit after tax (1)	40/(49)	(15)/14	(12)/15	(14)/17	(20)/17	(22)/20	(13)/16	(10)/12
Impact on equity (2)	(736)/900	(193)/236	-	-	(507)/620	(116)/142	-	-

(1) Arises on the translation of USD denominated financial instruments other than forward exchange contracts.

(2) Arises on the translation of forward exchange contracts.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate risk, and the effective weighted average interest rates on classes of financial assets and liabilities on hand at the end of the year, is detailed below:

	Weighted Average interest rate (%)	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non- interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
2014					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	2.5%	103	-	9,502	9,605
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	13,911	13,911
Other assets	-	-	-	1,459	1,459
		103	-	24,872	24,975
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	20,004	20,004
Borrowings	9.04%	1,472	-	-	1,472
		1,472	-	20,004	21,476
2013					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	2.75%	814	-	5,598	6,412
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	11,743	11,743
Other assets	-	-	-	1,482	1,482
		814	-	18,823	19,637
Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	13,548	13,548

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk

(i) Financial liabilities:

The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities of the consolidated entity. As all balances are due within 6 months or less, the impact of discounting is not significant and therefore the contractual cash flow is equal to the carrying amount of the financial liabilities:

	Carrying Amount \$000	Contractual Cash Flow - 6 months or less \$000
2014		
Trade and other payables	20,004	20,004
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging:		
Inflow (Gross)	(10,230)	(10,230)
Outflow (Gross)	10,457	10,457
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,231	20,231
2013		
Trade and other payables	13,548	13,548
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging:		
Inflow (Gross)	(6,894)	(6,894)
Outflow (Gross)	6,533	6,533
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,187	13,187

(ii) Borrowing facilities

As at the reporting date, the consolidated entity had access to the following current borrowing facilities, which can be used as required for short-term funding to meet the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities noted above.

	Reference	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Secured receivables financing facilities			
- amount used (non-recourse North American facility)		2,312	2,884
- amount used (full-recourse Australian facility)		1,472	-
- amount unused		1,233	1,988
	(1)	<hr/>	<hr/>
		5,017	4,872
Secured inventory financing facilities			
- amount used		-	-
- amount unused		1,103	1,548
	(2)	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,103	1,548
Secured overdraft facility			
-amount used		-	-
-amount unused		1,086	141
	(3)	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,086	141
TOTAL FINANCING FACILITIES			
-amount used		3,785	2,884
-amount unused		3,422	3,677
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		7,207	6,561
Bank guarantee facilities			
-amount used		385	373
-amount unused		-	-
	(4)	<hr/>	<hr/>
		385	373

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk (continued)

(1) Secured receivables financing facilities

North America

The consolidated entity's North American subsidiaries have an arrangement to assign a portion of their accounts receivable to a factor under an ongoing arrangement that is cancellable by either party with 60 days notice. This arrangement includes both recourse and non-recourse receivables. The majority of the receivables sold are on a non-recourse basis, which means that all credit risk passes to the factor at the time of assignment, such that the consolidated entity has no further exposure to default by trade debtors. When receivables are sold on a recourse basis, those receivables can be passed back to the consolidated entity if they are not collected within a certain time frame. Accordingly, the credit risk on these receivables remains with the consolidated entity, despite the assignment to the factor.

Non-recourse receivables sold to the factor are derecognised as trade receivables, and shown as debt due from factor under other receivables (see Note 10 *Trade and other receivables*). The consolidated entity may request advances on the net receivables factored at any time before their due date, which reduces the amounts owed by the factor to the consolidated entity. The factor charges a commission on the net sales factored, and interest on any advances. The interest rate is based on relevant floating reference rates, plus a fixed margin.

Maximum advances under the factoring agreement, provided at the discretion of the factor, are 85% of eligible accounts receivable (which excludes all recourse receivables), representing the total available facility. Amounts advanced are reported as cash. Obligations due to the factor under the factoring agreement are collateralised by a continuing security interest in the factored receivables, and other tangible assets of the North American subsidiaries. There are no financial covenants associated with this agreement.

Australia

The parent entity has in place a receivables financing arrangement which will continue on an annual rolling basis, with no fixed term. This is a non-disclosed facility that allows the parent entity access to funds at up to 85% of outstanding eligible trade receivables, at the discretion of the lender, to a maximum facility level of \$5 million. The credit risk, and all obligations associated with collecting the receivables remain with the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity may draw down on the net receivables factored at any time before their maturity date, with funds drawn reported as short term borrowings. The lender charges a fixed annual commission on the net sales factored, and interest on any funds drawn. The interest rate is based on relevant floating reference rates, plus a fixed margin. Obligations due to the financier under this agreement are collateralised by a continuing security interest in the financed receivables of the parent entity, and the other assets of the parent entity and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries. There are no financial covenants associated with this agreement.

(2) Secured inventory financing facilities

North America

The consolidated entity's North American subsidiaries have an arrangement to finance a portion of their inventories to the factor mentioned in (1) above, under an ongoing arrangement that is cancellable by either party with 60 days' notice. This arrangement is an extension of the asset-based financing facilities provided by the factor under the factoring agreement specified in (1) above.

Maximum advances under the inventory financing agreement are 50% of eligible inventory approved by the factor at the end of each month, subject to a maximum limit of US\$2.0 million. Obligations due to the factor under the inventory financing agreement are collateralised by a continuing security interest in the tangible assets of the North American subsidiaries as specified in (1) above. There are no financial covenants associated with this agreement.

(3) Secured overdraft facility

Europe

The consolidated entity's European subsidiary has an overdraft facility secured against the inventory of the subsidiary subject to a maximum limit of €0.75 million. There are no financial covenants associated with this agreement.

(4) Bank guarantee facilities

These facilities are based on fixed outstanding guarantee requirements. They are predominantly secured by restricted cash on deposit at the banks providing the guarantees (see Note 10 *Trade and Other Receivables*), as well as a secondary charge over certain assets of the consolidated group.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements**

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 27. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES**Directors**

The names of the directors who have held office at any time during the financial year are:

<i>Chairman – non executive director</i>	<i>Executive directors</i>
Paul Isherwood	Stephen Hill
	Peter Hill

Other Key management personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly during the year:

Name	Position	Employer
Matthew Hill	Chief Executive Officer	Osata Enterprises Inc.
Jessica Moelands	Chief Financial Officer	Globe International Limited
Gerhard Correa	Company Secretary	Globe International Limited
Gary Valentine	Chief Operating Officer and President - North America	Osata Enterprises Inc.
Matthew Wong	President - Global Product	Globe International Limited
Jon Moses	President - Australasia	Globe International Limited

Key management personnel compensation	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	2,797,624	2,317,681
Post-employment benefits	106,436	94,500
	<u>2,904,060</u>	<u>2,412,181</u>

NOTE 28. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
(a) Audit services		
<i>PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia:</i>		
Audit and review of financial reports	263,300	269,169
<i>Overseas PricewaterhouseCoopers firms:</i>		
Audit and review of financial reports	43,356	37,694
	<u>306,656</u>	<u>306,863</u>
(b) Non-audit services		
<i>PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia:</i>		
Taxation services	50,600	44,330
<i>Overseas PricewaterhouseCoopers firms and other related parties:</i>		
Taxation services	22,894	5,451
	<u>73,494</u>	<u>49,781</u>
(c) Non-PricewaterhouseCoopers audit firms		
Audit and review of financial reports		
Other services	5,015	4,442
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,081</u>
	<u>5,015</u>	<u>5,523</u>
Total auditors' remuneration		
	<u>385,165</u>	<u>362,167</u>

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 29. CONTINGENCIES

There were no contingent liabilities or assets existing as at reporting date.

NOTE 30. COMMITMENTS

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
(a) Operating lease commitments:		
Non cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:		
- not later than 1 year	1,810	1,707
- later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	1,889	3,246
- later than 5 years	-	110
	<u>3,699</u>	<u>5,063</u>
Operating lease commitments relate to offices, warehouses and retail stores leased by the economic entity.		

(b) Sponsorship commitments:

Minimum event and rider sponsorship commitments contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:

- not later than 1 year	638	987
- later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	220	405
	<u>858</u>	<u>1,392</u>

NOTE 31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Parent entity

The ultimate parent entity of the consolidated group is Globe International Limited. For financial information relating to the parent, refer to Note 33.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 32.

(c) Key Management Personnel

Disclosures relating to directors and key management personnel are set out in Note 27.

(d) Transactions with related parties (excluding director related entities which are set out in Note 27)

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
<i>Purchase of goods</i>		
Purchases of inventory from other related party (see Note 14)	<u>20,683,378</u>	<u>19,377,460</u>

(e) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties (excluding director related entities which are set out in Note 27)

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
<i>Current payables (purchases of goods and services)</i>		
Other related party (see Note 14)	<u>6,967,741</u>	<u>4,776,060</u>

(f) Terms and conditions

Purchases of inventory from the other related party are based on normal terms and conditions. Payables are due within 90 days from shipment date (2013: 90 days from shipment date).

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 32. SUBSIDIARIES

The financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 1(b):

Name	Country	Ownership Interest	2014 %	2013 %
<i>The Company</i>				
Globe International Limited	Australia			
<i>Entities under the control of Globe International Ltd</i>				
Hardcore Enterprises Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	
<i>Entities under the control of Hardcore Enterprises Pty Ltd*</i>				
WINT Enterprises Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100	
KIDD Consolidated Pet Ltd*	Australia	100	100	
Globe International Nominees Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100	
Globe International (NZ) Ltd	New Zealand	100	100	
PSC Skateboarding Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100	
Globe Europe ApS	Denmark	100	100	
Osata Enterprises, Inc.	United States	100	100	
<i>Entities under the control of PSC Skateboarding Pty Ltd</i>				
CASE Enterprises Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100	
<i>Entities under the control of Globe Europe ApS</i>				
Globe Europe SAS	France	100	100	
<i>Entities under the control of Osata Enterprises, Inc.</i>				
Daxis LLC	United States	100	100	
Chomp Inc (formerly Skateboard World Industries, Inc.)	United States	100	100	
Dwindle, Inc.	United States	100	100	
<i>Entities under the control of Globe International Nominees Pty Ltd</i>				
Globe International (Asia) Limited	Hong Kong	100	100	

* Party to Deed of Cross Guarantee dated 29 June 2001 – relief from preparing financial statements obtained under ASIC Class Order 98/1418.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 33. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Balance sheet		
Current assets	14,475	11,592
Total assets	44,190	83,456
Current liabilities	7,876	3,821
Total liabilities	8,514	4,642
<i>Shareholders equity</i>		
Issued capital	144,223	144,223
Treasury shares	(487)	(487)
Reserves	159	555
Profit reserves	223	223
Accumulated losses	<u>(108,443)</u>	<u>(65,700)</u>
Total Equity	<u>35,675</u>	<u>78,814</u>
Statement of comprehensive income		
Net profit / (loss) for the year before tax	(41,356)	944
Net profit / (loss) for the year after tax	(42,743)	(1,279)
Net profit / (loss) for the year after tax excluding impairments	1,500	(1,279)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	<u>(43,139)</u>	<u>(1,027)</u>

(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

The parent entity has not extended any guarantees on behalf of its subsidiaries, with the exception of the cross guarantee given by Globe International Limited to its 100% owned Australian subsidiaries, as described in Note 34 *Deed of Cross Guarantee*.

(c) Contingent liabilities and contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities or contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment as at 30 June 2014 or 30 June 2013.

NOTE 34. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE

A deed of cross guarantee between Hardcore Enterprises Pty Ltd, WINT Enterprises Pty Ltd, Globe International Nominees Pty Ltd, CASE Enterprises Pty Ltd, KIDD Consolidated Pty Ltd, PSC Skateboarding Pty Ltd ("the subsidiaries") and Globe International Limited was entered into on 29 June 2001 and relief was obtained from preparing financial statements for the subsidiaries under ASIC Class Order 98/1418. Under the deed each entity guarantees to support the liabilities and obligations of the others. The income statement and balance sheet for the closed consolidated entity, which is also the extended closed consolidated entity, comprising Globe International Limited and the subsidiaries is as follows:

INCOME STATEMENT	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Revenue from operations	36,357	26,301
Other income	1,493	350
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	2,382	1,732
Materials and consumables used	(20,430)	(14,008)
Employee benefits expense	(7,787)	(6,822)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	(467)	(584)
Impairment of intangible assets	(16,702)	-
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(12,479)	(8,776)
(Loss) before income tax	<u>(17,633)</u>	<u>(1807)</u>
Income tax (expense) / benefit	3,960	(1,461)
(Loss) from operations	<u>(13,673)</u>	<u>(3,268)</u>

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 34. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE (continued)

BALANCE SHEET

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,032	1,616
Trade and other receivables	4,350	3,105
Inventories	8,711	6,328
Derivatives	-	332
Prepayments	382	211
Total current assets	<u>14,475</u>	<u>11,592</u>
Non current assets		
Trade and other receivables	9,997	10,141
Property, plant and equipment	790	1,175
Other assets	17,398	17,398
Intangible assets	-	16,701
Deferred tax assets	1,295	1,037
Total non current assets	<u>29,480</u>	<u>46,452</u>
Total assets	<u>43,955</u>	<u>58,044</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	5,544	3,272
Borrowings – receivables financing facility	1,472	-
Derivative financial instruments	233	-
Provisions	579	501
Total current liabilities	<u>7,828</u>	<u>3,773</u>
Non current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	120	4,118
Provisions	512	537
Other	124	177
Total non current liabilities	<u>756</u>	<u>4,832</u>
Total liabilities	<u>8,584</u>	<u>8,605</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>35,371</u>	<u>49,439</u>
Equity		
Contributed equity	144,223	144,223
Treasury Shares	(487)	(487)
Reserves	159	555
Retained losses and accumulated profit reserves	(108,524)	(94,852)
Total equity	<u>35,371</u>	<u>49,439</u>

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

NOTE 35. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Notes	2014	2013
Basic EPS			
Earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share (\$'000)		(12,302)	(5,959)
The weighted average number of shares on issue during the year used in calculation of basic earnings per share	21	41,463,818	41,463,818
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)		(29.67)	(14.37)
Diluted EPS			
Earnings used in calculation of diluted earnings per share (\$'000)		(12,302)	(5,959)
The weighted average number of shares on issue during the year used in calculation of diluted earnings per share	21	41,463,818	41,463,818
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)		(29.67)	(14.37)
Basic EPS (excluding impairment charges, net of tax)			
Profit/(loss) attributable to members of Globe International Limited (\$'000)	24	(12,302)	(5,959)
<i>Less:</i>			
Impairment charge (\$'000)		(17,055)	(1,169)
Tax effect on impairment charge (\$'000)		4,235	351
Total impact of impairment charge, net of tax (\$'000)	6	<u>(12,820)</u>	<u>(818)</u>
Earnings used in calculation of Basic EPS excluding net impairment charges, net of tax (\$'000)		518	(5,141)
The weighted average number of shares on issue during the year	21	41,463,818	41,463,818
Basic EPS after tax excluding net impairment expense		1.25	(12.40)

NOTE 36. POST BALANCE DATE EVENTS

There are no reportable post balance date events.

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 18 to 57, and remuneration disclosures on pages 11 to 15, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (a) complying with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014, and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out on pages 11 to 15 of the Directors' Report comply with Accounting Standards AASB 124 *Related Parties* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (d) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Extended Closed consolidated entity identified in Note 34 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee described in Note 34.

The directors draw attention to Note 1(a) to the financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial reporting period ending 30 June 2014.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors pursuant to section 295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Dated 22nd August 2014



.....
Paul Isherwood
Chairman



Independent auditor's report to the members of Globe International Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Globe International Limited (the company), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2014, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for Globe International Limited (the consolidated entity). The consolidated entity comprises the company and the entities it controlled at year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the consolidated entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Globe International Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
- (b) the financial report and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 11 to 15 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Globe International Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Lisa Harker

Lisa Harker
Partner

Melbourne
22 August 2014

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