

**333D PTY LTD
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

ABN: 47 603 584 069

**Consolidated Financial Report For The Period Ended
30 June 2015**

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

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Financial Report For The Period Ended 30 June 2015

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333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ABN: 47 603 584 069
DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial period from the date of incorporation, 7 January 2015, to 30 June 2015.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the period are:

John Conidi appointed 7/01/2015

Frank Pertile appointed 28/04/2015

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial period to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Review of Operations

The loss of the company for the financial period after providing for income tax amounted to (\$480,111).

During the period ended 30 June 2015 :

- The Company was incorporated in January 2015.
- On 15 January 2015, the Company executed a heads of agreement (HoA) pursuant to which 333D, 333D's key shareholder and OZ Brewing Ltd (OZB) agreed that, subject to completion of the 333D Transaction (as outlined below), OZB would acquire 100% of all rights and title in all the issued capital of 333D.
- 3D Group Pty Ltd (3DG) and 3D Industries Pty Ltd (3DI), having been placed into Voluntary Administration on 24 December 2014, subsequently entered into a heads of agreement with 333D and the appointed administrator under which the administrator agreed to sell to 333D all of the shares in 3DI ("333D Transaction"). On completion of the 333D Transaction, 3DI held all of the assets of 3DG and 3DI used in the operation of the 3D printing business and assumed all the liabilities of the business not previously discharged by the administrator. The 333D Transaction was subject to there being no superior proposal received by the administrator and the administrator being satisfied that the 333D Transaction was in the best interests of creditors.
- Under the terms of the 333D Agreement, the parties are to execute a Share Sale Agreement. The consideration for the acquisition is made up as follows:
 - OZB will issue:
 - a) 1,416,666,667 fully paid ordinary Consideration Shares;
 - b) 110,000,000 fully paid Class A Performance Shares (which will convert into 110,000,000 fully paid New Shares upon the Class A Performance Share Milestone being achieved);
 - c) 85,000,000 fully paid Class B Performance Shares (which will convert into 85,000,000 fully paid New Shares upon the Class B Performance Share Milestone being achieved);
 - d) 66,666,667 fully paid ordinary Facilitation Shares;
 - e) 500,000,000 Options, exercisable at \$0.0045 per share and expiring 18 months after Completion; and
 - f) 250,000,000 Options, exercisable at \$0.006 per share and expiring 24 months after Completion.

Subsequent to the execution of DoCA on 9 February 2015, 333D put forward a proposal to the Administrator to amend the existing DoCA. 333D proposed that the parties to the DoCA enter into an amendment agreement (DoCA Amendment) amending the DoCA to create a Creditors Trust, so that the General Security Agreement entered into pursuant to the DoCA be released. All resolutions were passed and approved at a meeting of the creditors on 2 June 2015. The documents establishing the Creditors Trust were executed with \$289,922 being transferred into the Trust by 333D on 26 June 2015. Since 1 April 2015, 333D Pty Ltd has raised \$851,000 by issuing 14,975,000 shares.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial period.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company during the period were focused on upstream and downstream opportunities associated with additive manufacturing, also referred to as 3D printing. 333D has been established with a clear strategy to become Australia's leading integrated multi-platform 3D technology company. With its wholly owned subsidiary 3D Industries having designed and manufactured one of the largest fused filament fabrication ("FFF") printers on the market, the Company is developing a number of ancillary and complementary lines of business and services. These will include further development of industrial grade multi application printers, a print bureau service, an online 3D print file market place, the distribution of 3rd party manufactured 3d technology related products and services as well as research and development into new printable materials.

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

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Trustee of the established Creditors Trust called for the lodgement of proofs of debt from creditors of 3DI and 3DG. After a verification and acceptance process dividends are subsequently due to be paid to approved creditor beneficiaries by 2 September 2015. At the time of reporting 333D has not yet been advised of the final dividend payment amount which may see some return of the initial amount transferred to settle the Trust.

"There are no other matters or circumstances arising since 07 January 2015 and up to the date of this report that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (a) the Company's operations in future periods;
- (b) the results of these operations in future periods; and
- (c) the Company's state of affairs in future periods."

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental Regulation

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the period to 30 June 2015.

Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the company or a controlled entity were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

No shares were issued during or since the end of the year as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued shares or interests.

Indemnification of Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

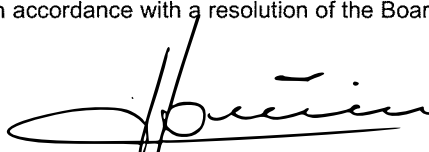
The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor Independence

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 20.

The directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director:



Frank Pertile

Dated this

14

day of

September

2015

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		2015
	Note	\$
Revenue	2	25,202
Employee benefits expense	3	(150,489)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10	(5,859)
Auditor's remuneration	5	(20,000)
Accountancy expense		(51,953)
Freight and cartage expense		(937)
Finance costs	3	(288)
Consultancy		(113,814)
Other expenses		(157,223)
Loss before income tax	3	(475,361)
Income Tax Expense	4	(4,750)
Loss for the period	3	(480,111)
Loss attributable to members of the entity		(480,111)
Total other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(480,111)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to members of the entity		(480,111)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ABN: 47 603 584 069
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	2015 \$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	211,097
Trade and other receivables	7	299,595
Other assets	8	352,123
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>862,815</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Other Financial assets	9	97,512
Property, plant and equipment	10	87,676
Deferred tax assets	14	323
Intangible assets	11	539,346
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>724,857</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>1,587,672</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	12	647,715
Borrowings	13	539,942
Provisions	15	28,802
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,216,459</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred tax liabilities	14	323
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>323</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,216,782</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>370,890</u></u>
EQUITY		
Issued capital	16	851,001
Retained earnings		(480,111)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>370,890</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	Issued Capital Ordinary \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Opening Balance at 7 January 2015				-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued 7 January 2015		1	-	1
Shares issued 4 May 2015		851,000	-	851,000
Comprehensive Income:				
Loss for the period		-	(480,111)	(480,111)
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to members of the entity		-	(480,111)	(480,111)
Balance at 30 June 2015		851,001	(480,111)	370,890

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	2015 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers		18,024
Payments to suppliers and employees		(464,567)
Interest received		415
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	18a	<u>(446,128)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash acquired through business combination		351,164
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(39,059)
Purchase of available-for-sale investments		-
Loans provided		(99,279)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		<u>212,826</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings		109,942
Proceeds from issued shares		685,501
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		<u>795,443</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		562,141
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial period	6	<u><u>562,141</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ABN: 47 603 584 069
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

The financial statements cover 333D Pty Ltd and controlled entities (the Group) for the period from the date of incorporation, 7 January 2015, to 30 June 2015. 333D Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The separate financial statements of the parent entity, 333D Pty Ltd, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 14 September 2015 by the directors of the company.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Group is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under Corporations Act 2001 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs members.

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical cost convention, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported. The material accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of these statements have been set out below.

(a) Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is attained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed are recognised (subject to certain limited exceptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The value of goodwill recognised on acquisition of each subsidiary in which the company holds a less than 100% interest will depend on the method adopted in measuring the non-controlling interest. The company can elect in most circumstances to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value ("full goodwill method") or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets ("proportionate interest method"). In such circumstances, the company determines which method to adopt for each acquisition and this is stated in the respective notes to these financial statements disclosing the business combination.

Under the full goodwill method, the fair value of the non-controlling interests is determined using valuation techniques which make the maximum use of market information where available. Under this method, goodwill attributable to the non-controlling interests is recognised in the financial statements.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the company's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units, which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored but where such level is not larger than an operating segment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity sold.

(b) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(c) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(h) for details of impairment).

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

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

Depreciation

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	15–30%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the company will obtain ownership of the asset, or over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(f) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

The company does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Financial guarantees

Where material, financial guarantees issued that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due are recognised as financial liabilities at fair value on initial recognition.

The fair value of financial guarantee contracts has been assessed using a probability-weighted discounted cash flow approach. The probability has been based on:

- the likelihood of the guaranteed party defaulting during the next reporting period;
- the proportion of the exposure that is not expected to be recovered due to the guaranteed party defaulting; and
- the maximum loss exposure if the guaranteed party were to default.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 118: *Revenue*. Where the entity gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 118.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

(h) Investments in Associates

Associates are companies in which the company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the entity but is not control or joint control of those policies. Investments in associates are accounted for in the financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost (including transaction costs) and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the company's share of net assets of the associate company. In addition, the company's share of the profit or loss of the associate is included in the company's profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the investment includes, when applicable, goodwill relating to the associate. Any discount on acquisition, whereby the company's share of the net fair value of the associate exceeds the cost of investment, is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the company and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the company's interest in the associate.

When the company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the company discontinues recognising its share of further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Upon the associate subsequently making profits, the company will resume recognising its share of those profits once its share of the profits equals the share of the losses not recognised.

(i) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in other comprehensive income to the extent that the underlying gain or loss is directly recognised in other comprehensive income, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss.

(j) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as a part of employee benefits expense.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(k) Provisions

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

(l) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(m) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement by the company in those goods.

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which, for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All dividends received shall be recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividend has been established except for dividends received from associates, which are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

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

(n) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

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

(o) Trade and Other Payables

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

(p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

(r) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates

Impairment

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

No impairment has been recognised in respect of goodwill at the end of the reporting period.

Key judgments

(i) Impairment of Goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, using a value in use discounted cash flow methodology, to which the goodwill is allocated. The assumptions used in this estimation of recoverable amount and the carrying amount of goodwill are discussed in Note 11. If any of these estimates were to significantly change, it may have a material impact on the reported amount of goodwill.

(ii) Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences which the Directors consider probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

(s) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the company. The company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The company's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the company but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

- *AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).*

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the company on initial application of include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for unexpected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of this Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- *AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1st January 2017)*

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosures regarding revenue.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

(t) Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The consolidated entity incurred a loss of \$480,111 and had net cash outflows from operating activities of \$446,128 for the period ended 30 June 2015. Notwithstanding this, the Directors are satisfied that the consolidated entity will have sufficient cash resources to meet its working capital requirements in the future. They have reviewed the cashflow forecasts and believe that for a period in excess of 12 months from the date of signature of the financial report, the consolidated entity will be capable of meeting its minimum expenditure commitments and that it has the ability to meet its debts as and when they fall due. The Directors also believe that along with detailed monitoring of the cashflow movements going forward, there are sufficient funding strategies and alternatives to meet working capital requirements should the need arise.

On the basis that sufficient cash inflows are expected to be raised from future capital raising to fund the further activities for at least 12 months after the date of this report, the Directors consider the consolidated entity remains a going concern and these financial statements have been prepared on this basis. Although the Directors believe they will be successful in these measures, there remains a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company and its controlled entities' ability to continue as a going concern and therefore their ability to realise their assets and extinguish their liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

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

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

	Note	2015 \$
Revenue		
Sales revenue:		
— sale of goods		24,787
Total sales revenue		<u>24,787</u>
Other revenue		
— interests received	2(a)	415
— other revenue		-
Total other revenue		<u>415</u>
Total revenue		<u>25,202</u>
Total revenue		<u>25,202</u>
(a) Interest revenue from:		
— Other		415
Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss		<u>415</u>

Note 3 Loss for the year

	2015 \$
Loss before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:	
(a) Expenses	
Finance charges and interest:	
— Bank Fees & Charges	288
Total finance costs	<u>288</u>
Employee benefits expense:	
— contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds	11,931
— wages and salaries paid	125,590
— provision for annual leave	12,968
Total employee leases	<u>150,489</u>
Other expenses	
Foreign currency translation losses	<u>1,073</u>
Rental expense on operating leases:	
— minimum lease payments	28,275
	<u>28,275</u>

Note 4 Tax Expense

	Note	2015 \$
(a) The components of tax (expense)/income comprise:		
Current tax		122,952
Deferred tax	14	<u>(127,702)</u>
		<u>(4,750)</u>

Note 5 Auditors' Remuneration

	2015 \$
Remuneration of the auditor:	
— Audit of the financial reports	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2015
	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	210,976
Short-term bank deposits	-
Cash On Hand	121
	<u>211,097</u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	211,097
Cash held by former 3DI and 3DG Administrators	8
	<u>351,044</u>
	<u>562,141</u>

Note 7 Trade and Other Receivables

	2015
	\$
CURRENT	
Trade receivables	6,763
ATO Debtor	61,427
GST Control Account	65,905
Funds Receivable From Share Issue	165,500
Total current trade and other receivables	<u>299,595</u>

Note 8 Other assets

	2015
	\$
CURRENT	
Prepayments	1,079
Cash held by Administrators	<u>351,044</u>
	<u>352,123</u>

Note 9 Financial Assets

	2015
	\$
Non-current	
Available for sale assets	9(a)
	<u>97,512</u>

(a) Available-for-sale financial assets comprise:

Shares in 3D Graphtech Industries Pty Ltd	100
Creopop Convertible Bond	96,712
Loan -3D Graphtech Industries Pty Ltd	700
Total available-for-sale financial assets	<u>97,512</u>

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise investments in the ordinary issued capital of various entities. There are no fixed returns or fixed maturity dates attached to these investments. The directors have no intention to dispose of any unlisted available-for-sale financial assets held at 30 June 2015.

Note 10 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2015
	\$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	
Plant and equipment:	
At cost	93,535
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,859)</u>
	<u>87,676</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>87,676</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Plant and Equipment
	\$
Balance at 7 January 2015	-
Additions	93,535
Disposals - written-down value	-
Additions through acquisition of entity	-
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	-
Depreciation expense	(5,859)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	<u>87,676</u>

Note 11 Intangible Assets

	2015
	\$
Goodwill	539,346
Carrying amount	<u>539,346</u>

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of 3D Industries Pty Ltd during the financial period. Goodwill is carried at cost less impairment losses as per Note 1(a). No impairment has been recognised in respect of goodwill at the end of the reporting period.

Note 12 Trade and Other Payables

	2015
	\$
CURRENT	
Unsecured liabilities:	
Trade payables	238,315
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	51,065
Other payables (net amount of GST payable)	22,815
Creditors' Trust held by Administrators	289,922
PAYG Payable	45,598
	12(a) <u>647,715</u>
NON-CURRENT	<u>-</u>

Note 13 Borrowings

	2015
	\$
CURRENT	
Street Capital Partners Unsecured Loan	50,110
Directors Loans	59,832
Unsecured Loan -OZB	430,000
Total current borrowings	<u>539,942</u>
Total borrowings	<u>539,942</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 14 Tax Balances

				2015
				\$
CURRENT				
Income tax payable				-
				<u>-</u>
NON-CURRENT				
	Opening	(Charged)/	Business	Closing
	Balance	Credited to	Acquisitions	Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions - employee benefits	-	3,890	4,750	8,640
Accruals	-	15,321		15,321
Carried forward tax losses	-	122,952		122,952
	<u>-</u>	<u>142,163</u>	<u>4,750</u>	<u>146,913</u>
Less: Derecognition of deferred tax asset				<u>(146,590)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2015				<u><u>323</u></u>

The amounts of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been brought to account:

	2015
	\$
— deductible temporary differences	23,637
— tax losses - operating in nature	122,953
	<u>146,590</u>

The benefits of the above deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses will be realised when the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(b) occur. These amounts have no expiry date.

Note 15 Provisions

Analysis of Provisions

	2015
	\$
CURRENT	
Employee benefits	
Opening balance at 7 January 2015	-
Additional provisions	14,284
Provisions assumed on business acquisition	31,730
Amounts used	(17,212)
Balance at 30 June 2015	<u>28,802</u>
Total	<u><u>28,802</u></u>

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and personal leave.

Note 16 Issued Capital

	2015
	\$
29,450,001 fully paid ordinary shares	851,001
	<u>851,001</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	2015
(a) Ordinary shares	No.
At the beginning of the reporting period	1
At the end of the reporting period	<u>29,450,001</u>

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

(b) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the company in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate return and to ensure that the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The company's debt and capital include ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the company's capital by assessing the company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

	Note	2015
		\$
Total borrowings	13	539,942
Trade and other payables	12	647,715
Less cash and cash equivalents	6	<u>(562,141)</u>
Net debt		625,516
Total equity		<u>370,890</u>
Total capital		<u>996,406</u>
Gearing ratio		63%

Note 17 Events after the Reporting Period

Other than the following, the directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Trustee of the established Creditors Trust called for the lodgement of proofs of debt from creditors of 3DI and 3DG. After a verification and acceptance process dividends are subsequently due to be paid to approved creditor beneficiaries by 2 September 2015.

At the time of reporting 333D has not yet been advised of the final dividend payment amount which may see some return of the initial amount transferred to settle the Trust.

Note 18 Cash Flow Information

	2015
(a) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss after income tax	\$
Loss after income tax	(480,111)
Non-cash flows in loss	
— Depreciation and amortisation	5,859
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries	
— Increase/(decrease) in trade and other receivables	195,209
— (Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1,079)
— (Increase)/decrease in trade and other payables	(178,974)
— Increase/(decrease) in provisions	12,968
	<u>(446,128)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 19 Business Combinations

(a) Summary of acquisition

On 30 June 2015, the parent entity was granted clear title to 100% of the issued capital of 3D Industries Pty Ltd. The issued capital was acquired after the successful completion of a Heads of Agreement entered into with the Administrators of 3D Industries Pty Ltd. 3D Industries' main business of 3D printing complements the parent entities core business and the acquisition has significantly increased the group's market share in this industry.

Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill are detailed as follows:

	2015
	\$
Cash paid	289,922
Total purchase consideration	<u>289,922</u>
The assets acquired and liabilities assumed as a result of the acquisition are as follows:	
Cash	61,242
Receivables	104,385
Plant and equipment	54,476
Deferred tax asset	4,750
Payables	(21,644)
Loans payable	(430,000)
Employee liabilities	(15,834)
Other payables	(6,799)
	<u>(249,424)</u>
Plus goodwill (Note 11)	539,346
Net assets acquired	<u><u>289,922</u></u>

The goodwill is attributable to 3D Industries' existing business contracts and reputation within the industry.
It will not be deductible for income tax purposes.

Management is in the process of identifying potential intangible assets, not recognised by the entities acquired, which may need to be recognised in the Group's financial position. When the process is completed, including the valuation of such intangible assets, any assets identified will be recognised resulting in a decrease in the value of the goodwill resulted from acquisition as disclosed above.

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 20 Parent Entity Financial Information

(a) Summary financial information

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

	2015
	\$
<i>Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</i>	
Profit or loss for the year	(475,361)
Total Comprehensive income	(475,361)
 <i>Statement of financial position</i>	
Current assets	407,265
Total assets	1,261,999
Current liabilities	886,359
Total liabilities	886,359
Net Assets	375,640
 Shareholders' equity	
Issued Capital	851,001
Retained Earnings	(475,361)
Total equity	<u>375,640</u>

(i) Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2015.

(ii) Capital commitments – Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for Property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015

(iii) Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the Group, as disclosed in note 1.

Note 21 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

333D Pty Ltd And Controlled Entities
227 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne, VIC, 3051

The principal place of business is:

333D Pty Ltd And Controlled Entities
Unit 4, 435 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC, 3207

333D PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ABN: 47 603 584 069
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of 333D Pty Ltd And Controlled Entities, the directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 3 to 20, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent disclosed in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements and Corporations Regulations, and;
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the period ended on that date of the company, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 of the financial statements.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Director



Frank Pertile

Dated this 14 day of september 2015

RSM Bird Cameron Partners
Level 21, 55 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000
PO Box 248 Collins Street West VIC 8007
T +61 3 9286 8000 F +61 3 9286 8199
www.rsmi.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of 333D Pty Ltd for the period ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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



RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS



R B MIANO
Partner

Dated: 14 September 2015
Melbourne, Victoria

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

333D PTY LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of 333D Pty Limited which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, consolidated the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the period commencing on 7 January 2015 and ended on 30 June 2015, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial period.

Directors Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 about 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 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 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*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of 333D Pty Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of 333D Pty Ltd is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report, which discloses that the company incurred a loss of \$480,111 and had net cash outflows from operating activities of \$446,128 for the period ended 30 June 2015.

These matters, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, the consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.



RSM BIRD CAMERON



R B MIANO

Partner

14 September 2015
Melbourne, Victoria