



**APPENDIX 4E
PRELIMINARY FINAL REPORT**

**UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO MARKET
UNDER LISTING RULE 4.3A**

**333D LIMITED
(and controlled entities)
ABN 24 118 159 881**

**FINANCIAL YEAR END
30 JUNE 2019**

APPENDIX 4E

Preliminary final report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	333D Limited (ASX: T3D)
ABN:	24 118 159 881
Reporting period:	Year ended 30 June 2019
Previous period:	Year ended 30 June 2018

2. Results for announcement to the market

				\$
Revenues from ordinary activities	up	17%	to	2,116,140
Profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the members of 333D Limited	down	115%	to	374,443
Profit attributable to the members of 333D Limited	down	115%	to	374,443

Dividends

No dividend has been declared by the directors in respect of the current or the previous financial year.

Comments

The net profit attributable to members amounted to \$347,443 (30 June 2018: \$2,488,387 loss) for the year.

Commentary on the results is provided in the *operational and financial review*, contained in the attached Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

3. Net tangible asset (NTA) backing per share

	2019 Cents per share	2018 Cents per share
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	(0.23)	(0.29)

4. Entities over which control gained during the period

None

5. Entities over which control lost during the period

Nil

6. Details of associates and joint venture entities

	Percentage holding		Contribution to loss	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	%	%	\$	\$
3D Graphtec Industries Pty Ltd	50%	50%	-	-
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax			-	-
Income tax on operating activities			-	-

7. Audit status

The financial statements are in the process of being audited. It is expected the Company will be issued with an unmodified opinion at the completion of the audit, which will be finalised in the coming weeks.

8. Attachments

The Unaudited Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 is attached.



John Conidi
Executive Chairman

Melbourne
30 August 2019

		Consolidated	
		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Income			
Revenue	5	430,616	482,367
Other income	6	1,685,523	1,322,539
		<u>2,116,140</u>	<u>1,804,906</u>
Expenses			
Raw materials and consumables used		(220,417)	(637,004)
Employee benefits expense	7	(270,168)	(399,129)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(36,119)	(540,177)
Occupancy expense		(67,968)	(239,540)
Administrative expense		(583,767)	(1,374,246)
Share based payment expense	8	(101,734)	(123,000)
Impairment expense	7	-	(592,324)
Other expenses		(267,330)	(183,100)
Finance costs	7	(194,192)	(204,773)
		<u>(1,741,696)</u>	<u>(4,293,293)</u>
Profit (loss) before income tax expense		374,443	(2,488,387)
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Profit (loss) after income tax expense for the year		374,443	(2,488,387)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>374,443</u>	<u>(2,488,387)</u>
Profit (loss) for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of 333D Limited		374,443	(2,488,387)
Profit (loss) comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of 333D Limited		374,443	(2,488,387)
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share		0.04	(0.29)
Diluted earnings per share		0.04	(0.29)

		Consolidated	
		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	31,259	17,596
Trade and other receivables	11	30,364	81,370
Other assets	12	9,642	18,547
Available-for- sale financial assets	13	-	52,183
		<u>71,263</u>	<u>169,697</u>
Non-current assets			
Receivables		2,241	2,241
Property, plant and equipment	14	0	36,119
		<u>2,241</u>	<u>38,360</u>
Total assets		<u>73,504</u>	<u>208,057</u>
Other liabilities			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	694,383	989,387
Short-term borrowings	16	1,305,000	1,322,558
Short-term employee benefits	17	17,562	15,514
Other liabilities		860	-
		<u>2,017,806</u>	<u>2,327,459</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	16	-	300,000
Long-term employee benefits	17	2,731	3,806
		<u>2,731</u>	<u>303,806</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,020,537</u>	<u>2,631,265</u>
Net assets (liabilities)		<u>(1,947,032)</u>	<u>(2,423,208)</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	18	5,121,153	5,121,153
Reserves	19	1,159,359	1,057,625
Retained profits (losses)		(8,227,544)	(8,601,987)
Total equity		<u>(1,947,032)</u>	<u>(2,423,209)</u>

		Consolidated			
	Note	Issued capital	Retained profits	Reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2017		4,473,153	(7,176,100)	2,120,125	(582,822)
Value of shares deemed issued to 333D Ltd shareholders on acquisition date		525,000	-	-	525,000
Share-based payment expense	32	123,000	1,062,500	(1,062,500)	123,000
Share-based capital acquisition	32	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) after income tax expense for the year		-	(2,488,387)	-	(2,488,387)
Capital raising costs		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018		5,121,153	(8,601,988)	1,057,625	(2,423,210)
Balance at 1 July 2018		5,121,153	(8,601,988)	1,057,625	(2,423,210)
Share-based payment expense	32	-	-	101,734	101,734
Profit (loss) after income tax expense for the year		-	374,443	-	374,443
Shares issued		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019		5,121,153	(8,227,544)	1,159,359	(1,947,031)

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
Note	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)	476,985	460,825
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)	(1,698,802)	(2,713,594)
Grants received	65,667	
Interest received	98	9,525
Other income - R&D tax offsets received	1,248,541	1,294,197
Interest and other finance costs paid	(194,910)	(121,202)
29	<u>(102,421)</u>	<u>(1,070,249)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash acquired on reverse acquisition, net of transaction costs	-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	-	(29,124)
Payments for investments	-	-
Proceeds from sale of other non-current assets	363,636	36,364
	<u>363,636</u>	<u>7,240</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	57,183	514,000
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	525,000
Capital raising costs paid	-	-
Loans from (to) related parties	320,622	(14,378)
Repayment of borrowings	(625,358)	(119,599)
	<u>(247,553)</u>	<u>905,023</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13,663	(157,986)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	17,596	175,582
10	<u>31,259</u>	<u>17,596</u>

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

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

Acquisition accounting

On 18 August 2016, 333D Limited (T3D) acquired 333D Holdings Pty Ltd (333D) pursuant to the Share Sale Agreement (the Agreement). Under the terms of the Agreement, each 333D security was exchanged for 12.03 T3D securities, resulting in T3D as the legal acquirer and 333D as the legal acquiree.

Notwithstanding that the transaction took the format of a reverse acquisition as described in AASB 3 Business Combinations, the transaction was not deemed a business combination on the basis that T3D did not meet the definition of a business as noted in that standard. The Group applied, by analogy, the guidance in AASB 3 on reverse acquisitions, resulting in 333D (the non-listed operating entity) being identified as the accounting acquirer and T3D (the listed non-operating entity) being identified as the accounting acquiree. As the transaction is not within the scope of AASB 3, the transaction was treated as a share-based payment transaction accounted for in accordance with AASB 2 Share-based payment.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Parent entity information

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity (T3D) is disclosed in Note 23.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is 333D Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

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

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all legal subsidiaries of 333D Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2019 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. 333D Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

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

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

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

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as 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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2019.

The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. Based on the consolidated entity's financial instrument profile no impact is expected on adoption of this standard.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. 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 those goods or services. The consolidated entity's preliminary assessment indicates no change to the point of revenue recognition will be required on this standard's adoption.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted (continued)

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets where an accounting policy choice exists to either recognise a 'right-of-use' asset or a lease payments expense as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. The consolidated entity has assessed that this standard will require the recognition of a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for the operating lease commitments outlined in Note 28. The consolidated entity has no material operating lease commitment at 30 June 2018 and therefore the application of this new standard will have no impact.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below:

Share-based payment transactions with employees

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

Share-based payment transactions with other parties

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with other parties by reference to the fair value of the goods and services received, or if this cannot be determined, the fair value of the equity instruments issued, at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing like goods and services. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, profit or loss, or equity within the next annual reporting period.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Note 3. Going concern basis of accounting

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

As disclosed in the financial statements, 333D Ltd and controlled entities earned a profit of \$285,267 and had net cash outflows from operating activities of \$102,421 for the year ended 30 June 2019. As at that date, the consolidated entity had net current liabilities of \$1,704,037 and net liabilities of \$1,917,942.

These factors indicate material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

The directors believe there are reasonable grounds to believe the consolidated entity will continue as a going concern subject to, and on the basis of:

- the successful implementation of the consolidated entity's business plan;
- the consolidated entity has prepared budgets and cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months from the date of this report which indicate the consolidated entity will be cash flow positive during this period and the directors are confident that these forecasts can be achieved;
- successful lodgement and receipt of the Company's claim for research and development costs under the R&D tax offset program, and
- the continued financial support of the directors.

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

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

Note 4. Operating segments

The company is in the process of commercialising its 3D printing operations and as such, there are not presently any operating segments with discrete financial information. The Board of Directors review internal management reports that are consistent with the information provided in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows presented in this financial report.

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 5. Revenue		
Sales of 3D prints	346,005	290,228
Sales of 3D printing equipment and consumables	22,042	9,966
Rendering of services	62,569	182,173
	<u>430,616</u>	<u>482,367</u>

Sales are recognised at the point of customer delivery of the goods ordered, when the risks and rewards are transferred under the terms of sale.

Rendering of services revenue is recognised on completion of the services for which the consolidated entity has been contracted.

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Note 6. Other income

R&D tax offset	1,248,541	1,294,197
Net gain on disposal of assets	363,637	-
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(9,429)	(27,617)
Interest	98	9,525
Proceeds from option to purchase a fixed asset	-	36,364
Grants received	65,667	-
Other	17,009	10,070
	<u>1,685,523</u>	<u>1,322,539</u>

Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established, usually on receipt.

Note 7. Expenses

Loss before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:

<i>Depreciation and amortisation</i>	Note		
Property, plant & equipment	14	36,119	523,648
Intangibles		-	16,529
		<u>36,119</u>	<u>540,177</u>
<i>Employee benefits</i>			
Short-term benefits		270,168	374,419
Long-term employee benefits		-	(6,976)
Post-employment benefits		-	31,686
		<u>270,168</u>	<u>399,129</u>

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 7. Expenses (continued)		
<i>Impairment expense</i>		
Trade receivables	-	6,709
Financial assets	-	-
Property, plant & equipment (refer note 15)	-	585,615
	<u>-</u>	<u>592,324</u>

Impairment is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of assets exceed their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset.

Finance costs

Lease liabilities	31,614	20,642
Borrowings	163,296	184,131
	<u>194,910</u>	<u>204,773</u>

Finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 8. Share-based payment expense

	Note		
Share-based payments to employees and related parties	33	-	63,000
Share-based payments to external parties	33	-	60,000
ASX listing expense		-	-
Equity settled transaction facilitation expenses - ordinary shares	20	-	-
Equity settled transaction - options	33	101,734	-
Performance shares expense	33	-	-
		<u>101,734</u>	<u>123,000</u>

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Black-Scholes option pricing model, or share price at grant date, together with vesting conditions that determine whether employees are entitled to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

Share-based payments has been measured with reference to the fair-value of the equity instruments as the fair value of the services received could not be determined.

Performance shares expense represents the two tranches of shares for services provided to 333D Holdings Pty Ltd pursuant to the Share Sale and Purchase agreement dated 30 July 2015.

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 9. Income tax expense		
Current income tax expense	-	-
Deferred income tax expense	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit (loss) before income tax expense	<u>374,443</u>	<u>(2,488,387)</u>
Prima facie income tax at the statutory rate of 27.5%	102,972	(684,306)
Tax effect of amounts non-deductible in calculating taxable income		
Share-based payment expenses	30,520	36,900
Impairment expense	-	177,697
Entertainment expenses	-	1,907
Income tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	(133,492)	467,802
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Deferred tax assets 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.

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	120	120
Cash at bank	<u>31,139</u>	<u>17,476</u>
	<u>31,259</u>	<u>17,596</u>

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, and deposits held at call with financial institutions.

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 11. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	22,329	33,037
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	-	-
	<u>22,329</u>	<u>33,037</u>
GST recoverable from Australian Taxation Office	5,235	33,315
Deposits and bonds	2,800	-
Amounts owing from related parties	-	15,018
	<u>30,364</u>	<u>81,370</u>

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 14 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. Allowance for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the consolidated entity will not be able to collect all amounts due.

The ageing of the impaired receivables provided for above are as follows:

0-3 months overdue	-	-
3-6 months overdue	-	-
Over 6 months overdue	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

Opening balance as at 1 July	-	-
Additional allowance recognised	-	6,709
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	-	(6,709)
Unused amounts reversed	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Customers with balances past due but without allowance for impairment of receivables amount to \$3,617 as at 30 June 2018 (2017: \$8,090).

The ageing of the past due but not impaired receivables are as follows:

0-3 months overdue	-	3,617
3-6 months overdue	-	-
Over 6 months overdue	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,617</u>

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 12. Other assets		
Other	-	5,000
Prepayments	9,642	13,547
	<u>9,642</u>	<u>18,547</u>
Note 13. Available-for- sale financial assets		
Current	-	52,183
	<u>-</u>	<u>52,183</u>
Non Current	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

This relates to a term deposit which is now due to be received within 12 months of the end of the current financial year.

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 14. Property, plant & equipment		
3D printing equipment - at cost	941,790	1,512,780
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(941,790)	(1,476,661)
	<u>-</u>	<u>36,119</u>
Photogrammetry equipment - at cost	50,323	50,323
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(50,323)	(50,323)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>36,119</u>

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

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

	2019	2018
3D printing equipment	2.5 years	2.5 years
IT & computer equipment	-	2.5 years
Office equipment	-	15 years
Leasehold improvements	-	5 years
Factory tooling & equipment	-	15 years
Photogrammetry equipment	5 years	5 years

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

Note 14. Property, plant & equipment (continued)

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

		3D printing equipment	IT & computer equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Factory tooling & equipment	Photogrammetry equipment	Total
Consolidated	Note	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017		1,043,033	-	-	-	-	18,389	1,061,422
Additions		54,836	-	-	-	-	29,123	83,959
Share-based capital additions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense		(504,317)	-	-	-	-	(19,331)	(523,648)
Impairment expense		(557,434)	-	-	-	-	(28,181)	(585,615)
Balance at 30 June 2018		<u>36,119</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,119</u>
Balance at 1 July 2018		36,119	-	-	-	-	-	36,119
Additions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based capital additions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense		(36,119)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,119)
Balance at 30 June 2019		<u>(0)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(0)</u>

Refer to note 29 for further information on property, plant and equipment secured under finance leases.

	Consolidated	
	\$	\$
Note 15. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	544,127	817,246
Accrued expenses	35,272	30,909
Amounts owing to related parties	45,603	
Other payables (<i>note a</i>)	69,381	141,232
	<u>694,383</u>	<u>989,387</u>

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

Note a

This amount includes interest owing of \$36,000 (2018: \$nil) to a related party in relation to advances made to the Company. Refer to note 22 for further information on financial instruments.

	Consolidated	
	\$	\$
Note 16. Borrowings		
<i>Current</i>		
Corporate credit card liabilities	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	108,628
Advances from related parties (<i>note a</i>) (note b)	605,000	114,000
Advances from third parties	100,000	100,000
Debt facility	600,000	999,930
	<u>1,305,000</u>	<u>1,322,558</u>

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

Finance leases are capitalised at the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Note a

Advances from related parties

This amount includes a loan for \$305,000 from John Conidi a related party. This loan is unsecured and interest is paid monthly at a rate of 15%. The loan must be repaid within one month of being called by the lender.

Note b

Convertible Notes

On 16 February 2018, the Company announced that it had entered into a loan agreement with entities associated with Mr Conidi to loan funds to the Company. The loan was repayable within 6 months and accrues interest at a rate of 12%. During the financial year, a total of \$300,000 was loaned to the Company under this agreement.

On 1 June 2018, this loan was transferred into convertible notes at a fair value of \$1 per \$1 note. The fair value of the convertible notes was assessed using the fair value measurement method, as shown in *Note 32- Fair value measurement*. The Company assessed that the fair value of the notes was approximately the face value.

The convertible notes are to be paid in full at the end of the term, being 1 June 2020. The note is to be repaid in cash, with the lender having the discretion to convert the notes to equity at any time. The headline coupon rate is 12%. Interest is paid at six monthly intervals. The Company also has an option to repay after 12 months using equity, subject to certain conditions linked to the Company's share price performance.

Note 16. Borrowings (continued)*Finance Leases*

Finance lease liabilities are secured by rights to specific 3D printing assets, which will revert to the lessor in the event of default.

Debt facilities

Unrestricted access was available at the reporting date to the debt facility as follows:

	Consolidated	
	\$	\$
Unused	70	70
Used	1,005,000	999,930
	<u>1,005,070</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

On 31 March 2017, the consolidated entity secured access to a debt facility of \$1,000,000. Interest is paid monthly in arrears at a rate of 15% per annum based on the balance drawn. During the financial year a \$400,000 payment was made reducing the debt to \$600,000. However, in the event of default, interest is retrospectively payable at a rate of 20%. The facility is secured by a floating charge over the assets of the consolidated entity. This facility has been extended to 30 June 2020.

	Consolidated	
	\$	\$
Current	17,562	15,514
Non-current	2,731	3,806
	<u>20,293</u>	<u>19,320</u>

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

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. 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 corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Note 18. Share capital

	Number of shares	\$
Balance at 1 July 2016	29,450,001	851,001
Shares in 333D Holdings Pty Ltd exchanged at acquisition date	(29,450,001)	-
Shares in 333D Ltd on issue at acquisition date	364,392,861	-
Shares issued to transaction facilitators	16,666,665	333,333
Shares issued to vendors of 333D Holdings Pty Ltd	354,166,648	3,399,657
Capital raising costs	-	(256,440)
Shares issued to vendor of exclusive rights to market Doob technology	15,000,000	145,602
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>750,226,174</u>	<u>4,473,153</u>
Shares issued to exempt third party investors	105,000,000	525,000
Share-based payments to employees and related parties (Note 33)	16,000,000	63,000
Share-based payments to external parties (note 33)	10,000,000	60,000
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>881,226,174</u>	<u>5,121,153</u>
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>881,226,174</u>	<u>5,121,153</u>

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.

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

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

	Note	Consolidated \$	\$
Note 19. Reserves			
Share option reserve	33	645,484	543,750
Performance share reserve	33	513,875	513,875
		<u>1,159,359</u>	<u>1,057,625</u>

The share option reserve is used to recognise the cost of options issued for transaction facilitation.

The performance share reserve is used to recognise the cost of performance shares issued to employees and other parties.

Note 20. Acquisition of 333D Limited

On 18 August 2016, 333D Limited acquired 333D Holdings Pty Ltd through a scrip-for-scrip exchange. 100% of the share capital of 333D Holdings Pty Ltd was exchanged for 354,166,648 shares in 333D Limited. The effect of this transaction was that the shareholders of 333D Holdings Pty Ltd held 67.38% of the combined entity, and therefore 333D Holdings Pty Ltd was determined to be the acquirer and 333D Limited the subsidiary for accounting purposes.

Under AASB 3 Business Combinations, the acquisition does not meet the definition of a business combination as the activities of 333D Limited at the date of acquisition did not represent a business. The transaction has therefore been accounted for using the principles of reverse acquisition accounting by analogy. The transaction has been accounted for by reference to AASB 2 Share Based Payments as a share-based payment for the purposes of obtaining a stock-exchange listing. Applying the reverse acquisition method of accounting, following the acquisition, the consolidated financial statements are required to represent the continuation of the financial statements of 333D Holdings Pty Ltd.

The acquisition date fair value of the net assets of 333D Limited, being the acquired entity for accounting purposes, was as follows:

	\$
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	3,528,499
Trade and other receivables	18,000
Other assets	3,736
Trade and other payables	(274,475)
	<u>3,275,760</u>
The fair value of consideration given by 333D Limited to the shareholders of 333D Holdings Pty Ltd was:	
Share capital issued	<u>3,399,657</u>
	<u>3,399,657</u>
Amount recognised as ASX listing expense	
Fair value of consideration for acquisition*	3,399,657
Fair value of net assets acquired	(3,275,760)
	<u>123,897</u>

*This consideration must be valued at fair value, using the most reliable measure available in accordance with the fair value hierarchy in AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

As an unlisted entity, a reliable measure of fair value for 333D Limited shares was not available. However, 333D Limited has, in a related transaction, issued ordinary shares for a cash price of \$0.02 each. This represents an orderly arms-length transaction between market participants, and is therefore considered the most reliable indicator of fair value available. The fair value of 333D Limited's shares issued in consideration has therefore been determined by reference to the fair value of the 333D Limited shares acquired. The deemed acquisition cost is therefore \$0.02 multiplied by the 169,982,832 shares in the combined entity held by former 333D Limited shareholders. This gives an acquisition consideration price of \$3,399,657.

Note 21. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, and interest rate risk), credit 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 different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is directed by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). This direction includes identification and analyses of the risk exposure of the consolidated entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

In order to protect against exchange rate movements, the consolidated entity has a policy of using appropriate hedging instruments when deemed necessary to mitigate foreign currency risk.

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Liabilities</i>		
US dollars		27,925
Euros		229,818
	-	257,743

Price risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)***Financial risk management objectives (continued)******Interest rate risk***

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or the cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rate.

The consolidated entity's main interest rate risk arises from its borrowings. Borrowings obtained at fixed rates expose the consolidated entity to fair value risk. The Company's policy is to maintain current borrowings at fixed rates to mitigate interest rate risk. Consequently, the consolidated entity has negligible interest rate risk exposure.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral over these assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and drawing on borrowing facilities to match forecast cash flows.

Remaining contractual maturities

The remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities is shown in the following table. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are due to be paid.

		Consolidated		
	interest rate	1 year or less	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
Remaining contractual maturities	%	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated 2019				
Trade and other payables	-	694,383	-	694,383
Finance lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Advances from third parties (note 18)	15%	100,000	-	100,000
Advances from related parties	12%	605,000	-	605,000
Convertible note loan (note 18)	12%	-	300,000	300,000
Debt facilities	15%	600,000	-	600,000
Total		1,999,383	300,000	2,299,383
Consolidated 2018				
Trade and other payables	-	989,387	-	989,387
Operating lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	-	108,628	-	108,628
Advances from third parties (note 18)				-
Advances from related parties				-
Convertible note loan (note 18)				-
Debt facilities	15%	999,930	-	999,930
Total		1,098,015	-	1,098,015

There are no liabilities with contractual maturities due in more than 2 years.

	\$	\$
Note 22. Parent entity information		
Set out below is the supplementary financial information of the parent entity, 333D Ltd (T3D):		
<i>Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</i>		
Loss after income tax	413,275	(7,331,532)
Total comprehensive Loss	413,275	(7,331,532)
<i>Statement of financial position</i>		
Total current assets	42,006	362,393
Total assets	42,006	362,393
Total current liabilities	(176,245)	(303,357)
Total liabilities	(476,245)	(603,357)
Equity		
Issued capital	10,802,826	10,802,826
Reserves	1,408,387	1,188,387
Retained earnings (losses)	(12,645,452)	(12,232,177)
Total equity	<u>(434,239)</u>	<u>(240,964)</u>
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>		

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed, except for the following:

- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity

Note 23. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following wholly-owned subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

	Ownership interest	
	%	%
333D Holdings Pty Ltd	100%	100%
3D Group Pty Ltd*	-	-
3D Industries Pty Ltd	100%	100%

All entities listed above are incorporated in Australia.

* 333D Limited has control over 3D Group Pty Ltd as the company has the ability to effect any returns through its power to direct the activities of 3D Group Pty Ltd.

	Consolidated	
	\$	\$
Note 24. Key management personnel and related party disclosures		
The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:		
Short-term benefits	181,667	248,059
Post-employment benefits	-	12,574
Long-term benefits	-	1,933
Share-based payments (note a)	-	24,000
	<u>181,667</u>	<u>286,566</u>

Note a

During the 2018 financial year, the Company issued 8,000,000 shares to Tim Naylor for nil consideration. These shares were valued at \$24,000, based on the Company's share price at the date of issue.

Loans from Related Parties

Mr Conidi entered into a loan agreement during the financial year with the Company and subsequently loaned \$305,000. This loan is unsecured with an interest rate of 15%.

Interest paid and accrued in relation to the convertible note during the financial year was \$36,000 at 12% per annum.

Payments of the director fees disclosed above were made to director-related entities.

Apart from the above items, there were no other transactions with related parties during the financial year.

Note 25. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by RSM Australia Partners, the auditor of the company:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
Audit and review of the financial statements	<u>36,744</u>	<u>45,000</u>

Note 26. Contingencies

The consolidated entity did not have contingent assets at balance date (2019: nil).

The consolidated entity did not have contingent liabilities at balance date (2019: nil).

	Consolidated	
	\$	\$
Note 27. Commitments		
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	-	-
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Operating lease commitments represent contracted amounts for office and factory premises under non-cancellable operating leases. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Finance lease commitments

Committed at the reporting date and recognised as liabilities, payable:

Within one year	-	115,310
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>115,310</u>
Future finance charges	-	(6,682)
	<u>-</u>	<u>108,628</u>

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office.

Note 28. Earnings per share

	2019	2018
used in calculating earnings per share	<u>881,226,174</u>	<u>857,009,141</u>

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of 333D Limited, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the 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.

	Consolidated	
	\$	\$
Note 29. Cash flow reconciliation		
Loss after income tax for the year	374,443	(2,488,387)
Adjusted for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	36,119	540,177
Impairment	-	592,324
Net gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(363,636)	(36,364)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-
Share-based payments	220,000	123,000
payments:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	38,788	47,060
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	13,227
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	-	(13,014)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(317,830)	200,858
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(1,128)	(49,130)
Net cash flow from operating activities	<u>(13,244)</u>	<u>(1,070,249)</u>
Note 30. Events after the reporting date		

Post 30 June 2019 the Company received a Research and Development cash refund of \$422,939 for the 2019 Financial Year.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 31. Fair value measurement*Fair value hierarchy*

The following tables detail the Group's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated -2019				
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Convertible notes payable	-	-	300,000	300,000
Total liabilities	-	-	300,000	300,000
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated -2018				
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Convertible notes payable	-	-	300,000	300,000
Total liabilities	-	-	300,000	300,000

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair value to their short term nature.

Note 32. Share-based payments

Performance Shares

No performance shares were issued in the current nor prior financial year.

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry Date	Vesting Conditions	Number	Value \$/share	\$
18 Aug 2016	18 Aug 2016	24 Aug 2020	<i>Note a</i>	27,500,000	0.0135	371,250
18 Aug 2016	18 Aug 2016	24 Aug 2020	<i>Note b</i>	21,250,000	0.0067	142,375
				<u>48,750,000</u>		<u>513,625</u>

Note a

Each Class A performance share converts to 1 ordinary share upon the Company or any of its subsidiaries, achieves aggregate gross revenue of \$5m in the four years from 25 August 2016 to 24 August 2020.

Note b

Each Class B performance share converts to 1 ordinary share upon the Company or any of its subsidiaries achieves aggregate gross revenue of \$8m in the four years from 25 August 2016 to 24 August 2020.

	2019 Number	2018 Number	2019 \$	2018 \$
Movement in Performance Shares				
Balance as at 1 July	48,750,000	48,750,000	513,625	513,625
Issued	-	-	-	-
Lapsed unvested	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	<u>48,750,000</u>	<u>48,750,000</u>	<u>513,625</u>	<u>513,625</u>

The directors have re-accessed the probability of the performance shares vesting and have concluded there is a reasonable grounds to expect the shares to vest prior to expiry.

Share Options

Set out below are the options over ordinary shares issued and exercisable at the end of the financial year:

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Strike price	Fair value	2019 Number	2018 Number
18 Aug 2016	18 Aug 2016	18 Aug 2018	\$0.024	\$0.0085	62,500,000	62,500,000
18 Aug 2016	18 Aug 2016	18 Feb 2018	\$0.020	\$0.0087	-	-
23 Nov 2018	23 Nov 2018	31 Dec 2020	\$0.002	\$0.0010	110,000,000	-
					<u>172,500,000</u>	<u>62,500,000</u>
			2019 Number	2018 Number	2019 \$	2018 \$
Movement in Options reserve						
Balance at 1 July			62,500,000	62,500,000	543,750	543,750
Issued			110,000,000	-	101,734	-
Lapsed unvested			-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June			<u>172,500,000</u>	<u>62,500,000</u>	<u>645,484</u>	<u>543,750</u>

Note 32. Share-based payments (Continued)**Share options**

The valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value of options (above) unvested at the end of the financial year was as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Dividend yield	Risk free rate	Fair value
18-Aug-16	18-Feb-18	0.020	90.00%	0.00%	1.79%	\$0.0000
18 Aug 2016	18 Aug 2018	0.024	90.00%	0.00%	1.79%	\$0.0087
23 Nov 2018	23 Nov 2018	0.002	90.00%	0.00%	1.79%	\$0.0010
						<u>0</u>

Shares issued in relation to the provision of goods and services

	Average Issue price	2019 Number	2018 Number	2019 \$	2018 \$
Issued to:					
Tim Naylor - Director	-	-	8,000,000	-	24,000
Employees	-	-	8,000,000	-	39,000
External Consultants	-	-	10,000,000	-	60,000
		<u>-</u>	<u>26,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>123,000</u>

Share-based payments have been measured with reference to the fair-value of the equity instruments as the fair value of the services received could not be determined. The fair value has been determined to be the closing share price at the date of issue.