Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its controlled entities

ABN 34 616 696 318

Consolidated Annual Report - 30 June 2020

Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its controlled entities
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The Director presents his report, together with the financial statements, on the Group for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors
The following persons were Directors of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Greg Taylor

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the Group consisted of online retail sales of men's underwear.

Dividends
Dividends paid during the financial year were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019)	1,055,646	80,003

Review of operations
The profit for the Group after providing for income tax amounted to $3,741,133 (30 June 2019: $1,574,611).

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
Subsequent to the end of the financial year Step One Clothing Pty Ltd (the 'head entity') and its Australian wholly-owned subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime.

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the Director believes it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Environmental regulation
The Group is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The Group has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Group or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Group has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Group or any related entity.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

On behalf of the Directors

Greg Taylor
Director

30 April 2021

Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its controlled entities
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Revenue			
Sales revenue		22,246,859	7,717,732
Cost of sales		(3,762,278)	(1,596,911)
Gross profit		18,484,581	6,120,821
Net foreign exchange gain		32,855	-
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		5,108	3,800
Other revenue		9,936	-
Expenses			
Depreciation expense		(610)	(610)
Distribution and fulfilment expense		(2,088,741)	(537,030)
Advertising and marketing expense		(8,256,551)	(2,324,854)
Merchant fees		(455,676)	(250,933)
Administration expense		(2,543,479)	(836,985)
Profit before income tax expense		5,187,423	2,174,209
Income tax expense	5	(1,446,290)	(599,598)
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd	18	3,741,133	1,574,611
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd		3,741,133	1,574,611
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	32	374,113	157,461
Diluted earnings per share	32	374,113	157,461

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its controlled entities
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,735,152	2,629,423
Inventories	7	1,560,559	340,651
Derivative financial instruments	20	32,855	-
Related party receivables	8	86,349	750
Other assets	9	842,230	369,044
Total current assets		9,257,145	3,339,868
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	10	2,440	3,050
Intangibles	11	13,200	-
Deferred tax asset	5	630,779	107,174
Related party receivables	8	372,001	-
Total non-current assets		1,018,420	110,224
Total assets		10,275,565	3,450,092
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	1,827,238	593,631
Contract liabilities	13	2,142,174	360,775
Income tax	5	1,886,819	725,919
Employee benefits	14	8,909	5,448
Related party payables	15	-	140,003
Total current liabilities		5,865,140	1,825,776
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	5	102,968	12,925
Employee benefits	14	2,658	1,608
Total non-current liabilities		105,626	14,533
Total liabilities		5,970,766	1,840,309
Net assets		4,304,799	1,609,783
Equity			
Issued capital	16	1,000	1,000
Reserves	17	9,529	-
Retained earnings	18	4,294,270	1,608,783
Total equity		4,304,799	1,609,783

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its controlled entities
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Consolidated	**Issued capital $**	**Reserves $**	**Retained earnings $**	**Total equity $**
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,000	-	114,175	115,175
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	1,574,611	1,574,611
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,574,611	1,574,611
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 19)	-	-	(80,003)	(80,003)
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,000	-	1,608,783	1,609,783

Consolidated	**Issued capital $**	**Reserves $**	**Retained earnings $**	**Total equity $**
Balance at 1 July 2019	1,000	-	1,608,783	1,609,783
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	3,741,133	3,741,133
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,741,133	3,741,133
Changes in foreign currency translation reserve	-	9,529	-	9,529
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 19)	-	-	(1,055,646)	(1,055,646)
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,000	9,529	4,294,270	4,304,799

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

Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its controlled entities
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST/VAT)		25,883,860	8,552,967
Receipts from government stimulus package		10,000	-
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST/VAT)		(19,386,963)	(6,289,902)
Interest received		5,108	3,800
Income taxes paid		(718,952)	(1,868)
Net cash from operating activities	31	5,793,053	2,264,997
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment	10	-	(2,097)
Payments for intangibles	11	(13,200)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,200)	(2,097)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from related parties		-	79,703
Payments to related parties		(658,457)	-
Dividends paid	19	(1,055,646)	(80,003)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,714,103)	(300)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,065,750	2,262,600
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,629,423	366,823
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		39,979	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	6,735,152	2,629,423

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

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Step One Clothing Pty Ltd as a Group consisting of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Step One Clothing Pty Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Step One Clothing Pty Ltd is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

5/69 Reservoir Street
Surrey Hills NSW 2010

A description of the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 30 April 2021.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have been early adopted from 1 July 2017.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Group.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the Group:

AASB 16 Leases
The Group has early adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2017. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (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. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

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') in order to meet the needs of the shareholder. 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 financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 Group'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 3.

Foreign currency translation
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Step One Clothing Pty Ltd'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.

Parent entity information
These financial statements present the results of the Group only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 28.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2020 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'Group'.

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

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

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

Where the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The Group recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Step One Clothing Pty Ltd'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.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign operations
The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Revenue recognition
The Group recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Group: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns and trade discounts.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when the promised performance obligation is satisfied.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Group's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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 or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Value-Added Tax ('VAT'), and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST/VAT, unless the GST/VAT 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/VAT receivable or payable. The net amount of GST/VAT 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/VAT 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/VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. 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 resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic
Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Group based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Group operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Group unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the Group considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 4. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments
The Group is organised into two (2) geographical regions as its operating segments following the expansion into the United Kingdom ('UK') during 2020. In the previous year the Group was exclusively operating out of Australia, and therefore had only one (1) operating segment. The operating segments are based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM')) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The CODM reviews net profit. The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

The information reported to the CODM is on a monthly basis.

Operating segment information

Consolidated - 2020	Australia $	UK $	Total $
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	21,247,187	999,672	22,246,859
Other revenue	15,044	-	15,044
Total revenue	21,262,231	999,672	22,261,903
EBITDA	4,518,002	670,031	5,188,033
Depreciation and amortisation	(610)	-	(610)
Profit before income tax expense	4,517,392	670,031	5,187,423
Income tax expense			(1,446,290)
Profit after income tax expense			3,741,133

Consolidated - 2019	Australia $	UK $	Total $
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	7,717,732	-	7,717,732
Other revenue	3,800	-	3,800
Total revenue	7,721,532	-	7,721,532
EBITDA	2,174,819	-	2,174,819
Depreciation and amortisation	(610)	-	(610)
Profit before income tax expense	2,174,209	-	2,174,209
Income tax expense			(599,598)
Profit after income tax expense			1,574,611

Accounting policy for operating segments
Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Note 5. Income tax

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	1,879,852	685,352
Deferred tax	(433,562)	(85,754)
Aggregate income tax expense	1,446,290	599,598
Deferred tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
Increase in deferred tax assets	(523,605)	(93,732)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	90,043	7,978
Deferred tax	(433,562)	(85,754)
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax expense	5,187,423	2,174,209
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 27.5%	1,426,541	597,907
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Entertainment expenses	22,499	-
Trademark application fees	-	1,691
Cash flow boost	(2,750)	-
Income tax expense	1,446,290	599,598

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Contract liabilities	589,098	99,213
Employee benefits	3,181	1,940
Other payables	38,500	6,021
Deferred tax asset	630,779	107,174
Movements:		
Opening balance	107,174	13,442
Credited to profit or loss	523,605	93,732
Closing balance	630,779	107,174

Note 5. Income tax (continued)

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Deferred tax liability		
Deferred tax liability comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Inventories	93,933	12,925
Derivative financial instruments	9,035	-
Deferred tax liability	102,968	12,925
Movements:		
Opening balance	12,925	4,947
Charged to profit or loss	90,043	7,978
Closing balance	102,968	12,925

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Provision for income tax		
Provision for income tax	1,886,819	725,919

Accounting policy for income tax
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 and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current assets		
Cash on hand	1,000	1,000
Cash at bank	6,734,152	2,628,423
	6,735,152	2,629,423

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note 7. Inventories

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current assets		
Stock on hand - at cost	1,218,984	293,652
Stock in transit - at cost	341,575	46,999
	1,560,559	340,651

Accounting policy for inventories
Stock on hand and in transit are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Note 8. Related party receivables

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current assets		
Amounts due from related parties	86,349	750
Non-current assets		
Amounts due from related parties	372,001	-

Refer to note 27 for further information on related party transactions.

Note 9. Other assets

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current assets		
Prepayments	-	225,000
Deposits	842,230	144,044
	842,230	369,044

Note 10. Plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Non-current assets		
Computer and office equipment - at cost	3,660	3,660
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,220)	(610)
	2,440	3,050

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

Consolidated	Computer & office equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,563	1,563
Additions	2,097	2,097
Depreciation expense	(610)	(610)
Balance at 30 June 2019	3,050	3,050
Depreciation expense	(610)	(610)
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,440	2,440

Accounting policy for plant and equipment
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 plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computer and office equipment	6 years

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

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Note 11. Intangibles

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Non-current assets		
Trademarks - at cost	13,200	-

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

Consolidated	Intangibles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	-
Additions	13,200	13,200
Balance at 30 June 2020	13,200	13,200

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

Patents and trademarks
Significant costs associated with patents and trademarks are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 10 years.

Note 12. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	1,558,501	526,088
Other payables	268,737	67,543
	1,827,238	593,631

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

Accounting policy for trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company 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 the agreed credit terms.

Note 13. Contract liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Deferred revenue	2,142,174	360,775

Accounting policy for contract liabilities
Contract liabilities represent the Company's obligation to transfer goods to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the goods to the customer.

Note 14. Employee benefits

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	8,909	5,448
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	2,658	1,608

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
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.

Other long-term employee benefits
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 using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Note 15. Related party payables

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Amounts due to related parties	-	140,003

Refer to note 27 for further information on related party transactions.

Note 16. Issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2020 Shares	2019 Shares	2020 $	2019 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Note 16. Issued capital (continued)

Ordinary shares
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.

Capital risk management
The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions. There have been no events of default on the financing arrangements during the financial year.

Accounting policy for issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Note 17. Reserves

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Foreign currency translation reserve	9,529	-

Foreign currency reserve
The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars. It is also used to recognise gains and losses on hedges of the net investments in foreign operations.

Note 18. Retained earnings

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	1,608,783	114,175
Profit after income tax expense for the year	3,741,133	1,574,611
Dividends paid (note 19)	(1,055,646)	(80,003)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	4,294,270	1,608,783

Note 19. Dividends

Dividends
Dividends paid during the financial year were as follows:

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019)	1,055,646	80,003

Franking credits

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Franking credits available at the reporting date based on a tax rate of 27.5%	1,869	-
Franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax at the reporting date based on a tax rate of 27.5%	724,969	1,869
Franking credits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date based on a tax rate of 27.5%	(375,517)	-
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 27.5%	351,321	1,869

Accounting policy for dividends
Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Note 20. Derivative financial instruments

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current assets		
Derivative financial instruments	32,855	-

Refer to note 22 for further information on fair value measurement.

Accounting policy for derivative financial instruments
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Derivatives are classified as current or non-current depending on the expected period of realisation.

Note 21. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company'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 company. The Company 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, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the Group and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the Group's operating units. Finance reports to the Board on a monthly basis.

Market risk

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

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

	Buy Chinese yuan		Average exchange rates	
	2020 $	2019 $	2020	2019
Sell Australian dollars				
Maturity:				
0 - 3 months	3,990,957	-	4.9070	-
3 - 6 months	6,623,815	-	4.9331	-
6 - 12 months	13,307,330	-	4.9573	-

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

	Assets		Liabilities	
Consolidated	2020 $	2019 $	2020 $	2019 $
Chinese yuan	32,855	-	-	-

Based on this position, the Company is not exposed to any significant foreign currency sensitivity from its existing financial liabilities.

Price risk
The Group is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk
The company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk
The company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

The Group has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the Group based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the Group to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated - 2020	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	1,558,501	-	-	-	1,558,501
Other payables	-	268,737	-	-	-	268,737
Total non-derivatives		1,827,238	-	-	-	1,827,238

Consolidated - 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	526,088	-	-	-	526,088
Other payables	-	67,543	-	-	-	67,543
Related party payables	-	140,003	-	-	-	140,003
Total non-derivatives		733,634	-	-	-	733,634

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments
Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Note 22. 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

Consolidated - 2020	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Derivative financial instruments	-	32,855	-	32,855
Total assets	-	32,855	-	32,855

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

Note 22. Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques for fair value measurements categorised within level 2 and level 3
Derivative financial instruments have been valued using quoted market rates. This valuation technique maximises the use of observable market data where it is available and relies as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Accounting policy for fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Note 23. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors
The following persons were Directors of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd during the financial year:

Greg Taylor
Tim Taylor (resigned 16 May 2019)

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Short-term employee benefits	196,550	241,054
Termination benefits	950,000	-
	1,146,550	241,054

Note 24. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the Company:

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Audit services - Grant Thornton		
Audit of the financial statements	45,000	35,000
Other services - Grant Thornton		
Preparation of the financial statements	5,000	5,000
Taxation services	111,402	19,716
	116,402	24,716
	161,402	59,716

Note 25. Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 26. Commitments

The company had no commitments as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 27. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Step One Clothing Pty Ltd is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 29.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 23.

Transactions with related parties
There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

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

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current receivables:		
Receivables from key management personnel	10,250	750
Receivables from other related party	448,100	-
Current payables:		
Payables to parent entity	-	(80,003)
Payables to other related party	-	(60,000)

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 28. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Profit after income tax	3,071,102	1,574,611
Total comprehensive income	3,071,102	1,574,611

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Total current assets	8,253,000	3,339,868
Total assets	9,271,420	3,450,092
Total current liabilities	5,540,554	1,825,776
Total liabilities	5,646,180	1,840,309
Equity		
Issued capital	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings	3,624,240	1,608,783
Total equity	3,625,240	1,609,783

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Lease commitments
The parent entity had no lease commitments for a term greater than 12 months as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the Group, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 29. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2020 %	Ownership interest 2019 %
Step One Clothing Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	-
Step One Clothing UK Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%	-

Note 30. Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the end of the financial year Step One Clothing Pty Ltd (the 'head entity') and its Australian wholly-owned subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime.

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 31. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	3,741,133	1,574,611
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	610	610
Foreign exchange differences	(32,855)	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in inventories	(1,176,457)	(322,661)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(523,605)	(93,732)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	225,000	(225,000)
Decrease/(increase) in deposits	(698,186)	2,038
Increase in trade and other payables	1,233,871	318,717
Increase in contract liabilities	1,768,088	314,395
Increase in provision for income tax	1,160,900	683,484
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	90,043	7,978
Increase in employee benefits	4,511	4,557
Net cash from operating activities	5,793,053	2,264,997

Note 32. Earnings/loss per share

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Profit after income tax attributable to the owners of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd	3,741,133	1,574,611

Note 32. Earnings/loss per share (continued)

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings/loss per share	1,000	1,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings/loss per share	1,000	1,000

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	374,113	157,461
Diluted earnings per share	374,113	157,461

Accounting policy for earnings/loss per share

Basic earnings/loss per share
Basic earnings/loss per share is calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to the owners of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings/loss per share
Diluted earnings/loss per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings/loss per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Step One Clothing Pty Ltd and its controlled entities
Directors' declaration
30 June 2020

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

On behalf of the Directors

Greg Taylor
Director

30 April 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Step One Clothing Pty Ltd:

a presents fairly, in all material respects, the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and

b complies with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations).

Basis for opinion

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

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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. This responsibility also includes such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

A C Pitts
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 30 April 2021