APPENDIX 4E
PRELIMINARY FINAL REPORT

UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR ANNOUCEMENT TO MARKET UNDER LISTING RULE 4.3A

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

FINANCIAL YEAR END
30 June 2020

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 2020
Previous period:	Year ended 30 June 2019

2. Results for announcement to the market

				$
Revenues from ordinary activities	down	-69%	to	652,948
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the members of 333D Limited	down	259%	to	(595,342)
Profit (loss) attributable to the members of 333D Limited	down	259%	to	(595,342)

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

Operational and financial review

The net loss attributable to members amounted to $595,342 (30 June 2019: $374,443 profit) for the year.

Operational update

The group has continued to follow its strategy of commercialising its 3D printing assets during the financial year. Overall, sales revenue has decreased by 57% to $595,342 (2019: $430,616), through a focus on three main revenue streams:

- the sales of Australian Football League ("AFL") figurines through the mini league platform,
- the sale of bobbleheads through its respective channels, and
- consulting work and the 3D printing of parts to customer specification

The group's loss after income tax for the financial year was $595,342 (2019: profit of $374,443). This a factor of lower R&d tax offsets.

Financial position
Net cash outflows from operations improved to an outflow of $22,095 during the financial year (2019: outflow of $102,421).

As at 30 June 2020, the group had cash and cash equivalents of $9,164 (2019: $31,259) and total debt liabilities of $1,305,000 (2019:$1,305,000).

The group intends to continue to finance the operations through debt funding and capital raising when there is an opportunity to do so.

3. Net tangible asset (NTA) backing per share

	2020 Cents per share	2019 Cents per share
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	(0.24)	(0.22)

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	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	%	%	$	$
3D Graphtec Industries Pty Ltd	50%	50%	-	-
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax			-	-
Income tax on operating activities			-	-

7. Audit qualification or review

The financial statements are in the process of being audited.

8. Annual General Meeting

333D advises that its Annual General Meeting will be held on or about 30 November 2020. The time and other details relating to the meeting will be advised in the Notice of Meeting to be sent to all shareholders and released to ASX immediately after despatch. In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, valid nominations for the position of director are required to be lodged at the registered office of the Company by 5:00pm (AEST) 23 October 2020.

9. Attachments

The Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2020 is attached.

John Conidi
Executive Chairman
27 August 2020
Melbourne

Directors	John Conidi Dr. Nigel Finch Dr. Richard Petty (appointed 5 August 2019) Tim Naylor (resigned 5 August 2019)
Company Secretary	Nicola Betteridge (appointed 17 February 2020)
Registered office	Level 7 333 Collins Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000
Principal place of business	34 Jimmy Place LAVERTON NORTH VIC 3026
Share registry	Automic Registry Services Level 5, 126 Phillip Street SYDNEY NSW 2000
Auditor	RSM Australia Partners Level 21, 55 Collins Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000
Solicitor	Gadens Lawyers Level 13, 447 Collins Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000
Banker	Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd 150 Collins Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000
Stock exchange listing	333D Limited shares are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: T3D)
Website	www.333d.com.au
Corporate governance statement	www.333d.com.au/investors

333D Limited and controlled entities
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Year ended 30 June 2020

		Consolidated	
		2020	2019
	Note	$	$
Income			
Revenue	5	186,146	430,616
Other income	6	466,802	1,685,523
		652,948	2,116,140
Expenses			
Raw materials and consumables used		(382,937)	(220,417)
Employee benefits expense	7	(102,930)	(270,168)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	-	(36,119)
Occupancy expense		(36,046)	(67,968)
Administrative expense		(322,113)	(583,767)
Share based payment expense	8	(184,770)	(101,734)
Impairment expense	7	-	-
Other expenses		(5,725)	(267,330)
Finance costs	7	(213,769)	(194,192)
		(1,248,290)	(1,741,696)
Profit (loss) before income tax expense		**(595,342)**	**374,443**
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Profit (loss) after income tax expense for the year		**(595,342)**	**374,443**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(595,342)	374,443
Profit (loss) for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of 333D Limited		(595,342)	374,443
Profit (loss) comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
		(595,342)	374,443
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share		(0.06)	0.04
Diluted earnings per share		(0.06)	0.04

333D Limited and controlled entities
Statement of financial position
Year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	9,164	31,259
Trade and other receivables	11	23,057	30,364
Other assets	12	-	9,642
		32,220	71,263
Non-current assets			
Receivables		2,240	2,241
Property, plant and equipment	13	-	-
		2,240	2,241
Total assets		34,460	73,504
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,077,892	694,383
Short-term borrowings	15	1,005,000	405,000
Short-term employee benefits	16	6,556	17,562
Other liabilities		-	860
		2,089,449	1,117,805
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	15	300,000	900,000
Long-term employee benefits	16	2,615	2,731
		302,615	902,731
Total liabilities		2,392,064	2,020,536
Net assets (liabilities)		(2,357,604)	(1,947,032)
Equity			
Issued capital	17	5,305,923	5,121,153
Reserves	18	1,159,359	1,159,359
Retained profits (losses)		(8,822,886)	(8,227,544)
Total equity		(2,357,604)	(1,947,032)

333D Limited and controlled entities
Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 30 June 2020

		Consolidated			
	Note	Issued capital	Retained profits	Reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2018		5,121,153	(8,601,988)	1,057,625	(2,423,210)
Share-based payment expense	30			101,734	101,734
Profit (loss) after income tax expense for the year		-	374,443	-	374,443
Balance at 30 June 2019		5,121,153	(8,227,544)	1,159,359	(1,947,033)
Balance at 1 July 2019		5,121,153	(8,227,544)	1,159,359	(1,947,033)
Share based payment expense	30	184,770	-	-	184,770
Profit (loss) after income tax expense for the year		-	(595,342)	-	(595,342)
Shares issued		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020		5,305,923	(8,822,886)	1,159,359	(2,357,604)

333D Limited and controlled entities
Statement of cash flows
Year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		218,911	476,985
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(468,582)	(1,698,802)
Grants received		-	65,667
Interest received		150	98
Other income - R&D tax offsets received		441,194	1,248,541
Interest and other finance costs paid		(213,769)	(194,910)
	27	(22,095)	(102,421)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash acquired on reverse acquisition, net of transaction costs		-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	-
Payments for investments		-	-
Proceeds from sale of other non-current assets		-	363,636
		-	363,636
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	57,183
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	-
Capital raising costs paid		-	-
Loans from (to) related parties		-	320,622
Repayment of borrowings		-	(625,358)
		-	(247,553)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(22,095)	13,663
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		31,259	17,596
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	**9,164**	**31,259**

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.

AASB 16 Leases has been adopted by the consolidated entity. There has been no impact when adopting this standards and therefore no adjustments were deemed necessary.

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.

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 19.

Foreign currency translation

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

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 2020 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Principles of consolidation (continued)

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.

Where the consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity 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.

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 2020.

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.

The consolidated entity has adopted the following new Australian Accounting Standards as of 1 July 2019. The necessary disclosures have been updated to reflect amended accounting standards.

- AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been restated. There has been no material impact on opening accumulated losses as a result of adopting these standards.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)

The revised Conceptual Framework is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards. Where the consolidated entity has relied on the existing framework in determining its accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the Australian Accounting Standards, the consolidated entity may need to review such policies under the revised framework. At this time, the application of the Conceptual Framework is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated entity's financial statements.

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 no material operating lease commitment at 30 June 2019 and therefore the application of this new standard will have no impact.

Note 2. 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 consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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.

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

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.

Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of goods

When recognising revenue in relation to the sale of goods to customers, the key performance obligation of the consolidated entity is considered to be the point of delivery of the goods to the customer, as this is deemed to be the time that the customer obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access.

Determination of variable consideration

Judgement is exercised in estimating variable consideration which is determined having regard to past experience with respect to the goods returned to the consolidated entity where the customer maintains a right of return pursuant to the customer contract or where goods or services have a variable component. Revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised under the contract will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience, historical collection rates, the impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and forward-looking information that is available. The allowance for expected credit losses, as disclosed in note 11, is calculated based on the information available at the time of preparation. The actual credit losses in future years may be higher or lower.

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 had net cash outflows from operating activities of $22,095 for the year ended 30 June 2020. As at that date, the consolidated entity had net current liabilities of $2,057,229 and net liabilities of $2,357,604.

These factors indicate a 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 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;

- the continued financial support of the directors whom at 30 June 2020, were owed $705,000.

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 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Note 5. Revenue		
Sales of 3D prints*	174,015	346,005
Sales of 3D printing equipment and consumables *	7,977	22,042
Rendering of services**	4,154	62,569
	186,146	430,616

*Sales are recognised at the point in time when customers obtain control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

**Rendering of services revenue is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Disaggregation of revenue

There was no further disaggregation of revenue other than those already disclosed in the above note 5.

Note 6. Other income

	2020 $	2019 $
R&D tax offset	441,194	1,248,541
Net gain on disposal of assets	-	363,637
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(542)	(9,429)
Interest	150	98
Proceeds from option to purchase a fixed asset	-	-
Grants received	-	65,667
Other	26,000	17,009
	466,802	1,685,523

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

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Depreciation and amortisation			
Property, plant & equipment	13	-	36,119
Intangibles		-	-
		-	36,119
Employee benefits			
Short-term benefits		92,162	249,777
Long-term employee benefits		2,615	(1,075)
Post-employment benefits		8,152	21,466
		102,930	270,168
Impairment expense			
Trade receivables		-	-
Financial assets		-	-
Property, plant & equipment (refer note 13)		-	-
		-	-

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.

	2020 $	2019 $
Finance costs		
Lease liabilities	-	31,614
Borrowings	213,769	163,296
	213,769	194,910

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

Note 8. Share-based payment expense

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Share-based payments to employees and related parties	30	174,770	-
Share-based payments to external parties	30	10,000	-
Equity settled transaction - options	30	-	101,734
		184,770	101,734

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.

Note 9. Income tax expense

	2020 $	2019 $
Current income tax expense	-	-
Deferred income tax expense	-	-
	-	-
Profit (loss) before income tax expense	(595,342)	374,443
Prima facie income tax at the statutory rate of 27.5%	(163,719)	102,972
Tax effect of amounts non-deductible in calculating taxable income		
Share-based payment expenses	55,431	30,520
Impairment expense	-	-
Entertainment expenses	-	-
Tax losses not previously recognised now utilised	-	(133,492)
Income tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	108,288	-
Income tax expense	-	-

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

	2020 $	2019 $
Cash on hand	120	120
Cash at bank	9,044	31,139
	9,164	31,259

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

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$
Note 11. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	13,781	10,827
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
	13,781	10,827
GST recoverable from Australian Taxation Office	5,976	16,737
Deposits and bonds	3,300	2,800
	23,057	30,364

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any allowances for expected credit losses AASB 9. 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.

Opening balance as at 1 July	-	-
Additional allowance recognised	-	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	-	-

Customers with balances past due but without allowance for impairment of receivables amount to $1,500 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: $434).

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

0-3 months overdue	-	-
3-6 months overdue	-	-
Over 6 months overdue	1,500	434
	1,500	434

Note 12. Other assets		
Prepayments	-	9,642
	-	9,642

Note 13. Property, plant & equipment

3D printing equipment - at cost	941,790	941,790
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(941,790)	(941,790)
	-	-
Photogrammetry equipment - at cost	50,323	50,323
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(50,323)	(50,323)
	-	-
	-	-

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:

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 13. 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:

Consolidated	Note	3D printing equipment $	Photogrammetry equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018		36,119	-	36,119
Depreciation expense		(36,119)	-	(36,119)
Balance at 30 June 2019		-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020		-	-	-

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	$	$
	2020	2019
Trade payables	879,849	544,127
Accrued expenses	17,326	35,272
Other payables *(note a)*	180,717	114,984
	1,077,892	694,383

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 $131,200 (2019: $49,653) to director and related party in relation to advances made to the Company.

Refer to note 19 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 15. Borrowings

	2020	2019
Current		
Advances from related parties *(note a)*	405,000	405,000
Advances from third parties *(note b)*	600,000	-
	1,005,000	405,000
Non current		
Convertible Notes *(note b)*	300,000	300,000
Advances from third parties *(note b)*	-	600,000
	300,000	900,000

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.

Note a

Advances from related parties

This amount includes a loan for $305,000 from a director, John Conidi. 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.

A further $100,000 in loan was provided by a related party in July 2018. This loan is secured and interest is paid monthly at a rate of 12%. The loan must be repaid within one month of being called by the lender.

Debt facility

On 31 March 2017, the consolidated entity secured access to a debt facility of $1,000,000. Interest was paid monthly in arrears at a rate of 15% per annum based on the balance drawn. During the 2019 financial year, a $400,000 payment was made reducing the debt to $600,000. On 12 June 2020, the consolidated entity entered into an arrangement with a lender for a reduction and extension to the debt facility. The facility is secured by a floating charge over the assets of the consolidated entity. This facility has been extended to 30 June 2021 at an interest rate of 10% and includedan interest free period of 6 months commencing 1 July 2020.

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 29- 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 July 2021. 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. Employee benefits

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current	6,556	17,562
Non-current	2,615	2,731
	9,172	20,293

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 17. Share capital

	Number of shares	$
Balance at 30 June 2017	750,226,174	4,473,153
Shares issued to exempt third party investors	105,000,000	525,000
Share-based payments to employees and related parties (Note 30)	16,000,000	63,000
Share-based payments to external parties (note 30)	10,000,000	60,000
Balance at 30 June 2018	881,226,174	5,121,153
Balance at 30 June 2019	881,226,174	5,121,153
Share-based payments to external parties (note 30)	10,000,000	10,000
Share-based payments to related parties (Note 30)	174,769,590	174,770
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,065,995,764	5,305,922

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 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Note 18. Reserves			
Share option reserve	30	645,484	645,484
Performance share reserve	30	513,875	513,875
		1,159,359	1,159,359

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 19. 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 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Liabilities		
US dollars	65,210	28,034
NZ Dollars	-	2,004
Euros	160,193	74,278
	225,402	104,315

Price risk

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

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.

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

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**	**years**	**Total**
Remaining contractual maturities	%	**$**	**$**	**$**
Consolidated 2020				
Trade and other payables	-	1,077,892	-	1,077,892
Advances from third parties (note 15)	-	-	-	-
Advances from related parties	12% -15%	405,000	-	405,000
Convertible note loan (note 15)	12%	300,000		300,000
Debt facilities	15%	-	-	-
Total		1,782,892	-	1,782,892
Consolidated 2019				
Trade and other payables	-	694,383	-	694,383
Advances from third parties (note 15)	-	-	-	-
Advances from related parties	12% -15%	405,000	-	405,000
Convertible note loan (note 15)	12%	300,000		300,000
Debt facilities	15%	600,000	-	600,000
Total		1,999,383	-	1,999,383

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$

Note 20. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary financial information of the parent entity, 333D Ltd (T3D):

	2020	2019
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Loss after income tax	564,596	295,009
Total comprehensive Loss	564,596	295,009
Statement of financial position		
Total current assets	4,761	42,006
Total assets	4,761	42,006
Total current liabilities	634,057	476,245
Total liabilities	(634,057)	(476,245)
Equity		
Issued capital	10,987,595	10,802,826
Reserves	1,474,891	1,290,121
Retained earnings (losses)	(13,091,782)	(12,527,186)
Total equity	(629,296)	(434,239)

Contingent liabilities

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

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 21. 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.

Note 22. 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:

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Short-term benefits	16,032	181,667
Post-employment benefits	9,500	9,500
Long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payments (note a)	184,770	101,734
	210,302	292,901

Note a

During the 2019 financial year, the Company issued 50,000,000 options to John Conidi, 40,000,000 options to Tim Naylor and 20,000,000 options to Dr. Nigel Finch for nil consideration. These options were valued at $101,734 based on the Company's share price at the date of issue. The options are exercisable at $0.002 and expire on 31 December 2020.
During the 2020 financial year, the Company issued 29,333,280 shares to entities associated with John Conidi, 50,000,000 shares to entities associated with Dr. Richard Petty, 95,436,310 shares to entities associated with Dr. Nigel Finch, and 10,000,000 shares to employees of the Company.

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% (refer to Note 15). Total interest charged on this loan for the financial year amounted to $45,750.
During July 2018, $100,000 in loan was provided by related party, Nick and Jan Conidi Superannuation Fund. This loan is secured and interest is paid monthly at a rate of 12%. The loan has been extended to 30 June 2020. Total interest charged on this loan for the financial year amounted to $12,000.

Convertible Note from Related Parties

Balance on the Convertible Note as at 30 June 2020 is $300,000. This convertible note is held by John Conidi. Interest paid and accrued in relation to the convertible note during the financial year was $36,000 at 12% per annum.

Director fees totalling $16,032 (as disclosed within short-term benefits) were made to director-related entities.

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

Note 23. 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 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Audit and review of the financial statements	37,855	36,744

Note 24. 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	
	2020	2019
	$	$

Note 25. Commitments

The consolidated entity did not have operating lease commitments at balance date (2019: nil).

Finance lease commitments

	2020 $	2019 $
Committed at the reporting date and recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	-	-
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
	-	-
Future finance charges	-	-
	-	-

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

Note 26. Earnings per share

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating earnings per share	974,370,296	881,226,174

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.

Note 27. Cash flow reconciliation	**Consolidated $ 2020**	**$ 2019**
Profit/(Loss) after income tax for the year	(595,342)	374,443
Adjusted for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	-	36,119
Impairment	-	-
Net gain (loss) on disposal of assets	-	(363,636)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-
Share-based payments	184,770	101,734
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of movements arising from share-based payments:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	7,307	38,788
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	9,642	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	383,509	(318,958)
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(11,121)	29,089
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(860)	
Net cash flow from operating activities	(22,095)	(102,421)

Note 28. Events after the reporting date

Post 30 June 2020 the Company announced that the Performance Shares have lapsed in accordance with the terms of their issue as the milestones were not met. Accordingly, the 27,500,000 Class A Performance Shares expired on 24 August 2020 and the 21,250,000 Class B Performance Shares expired on 24 August 2020 were cancelled. There are no remaining Performance Shares. No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 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.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 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 29. 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 $
Liabilities				
Convertible notes payable	-	-	300,000	300,000
Total liabilities	-	-	300,000	300,000

Consolidated -2019	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Liabilities				
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 30. Share-based payments
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 2016	18 Feb 2018	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	31 Dec 2020	0.002	90.00%	0.00%	1.79%	$0.0010

Shares issued in relation to the provision of goods and services

	Average Issue price	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 $	2019 $
Issued to:					
John Condi - Director	0.001	29,333,280	-	29,333	-
Dr. Richard Petty - Director	0.001	50,000,000	-	50,000	-
Dr. Nigel Finch - Director	0.001	80,800,000	-	80,800	-
Saki Partners - consulting fee	0.001	14,636,310	-	14,636	-
Employees	0.001	10,000,000	-	10,000	-
		184,769,590	-	184,770	-

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.

Note 30. Share-based payments (Continued)

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	*Note a*	27,500,000	0.0135	371,250
18 Aug 2016	18 Aug 2016	24 Aug 2020	*Note b*	21,250,000	0.0067	142,375
				48,750,000		513,625

Note a

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

Movement in Performance Shares	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 $	2019 $
Balance as at 1 July	48,750,000	48,750,000	513,625	513,625
Issued	-		-	
Lapsed unvested	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	48,750,000	48,750,000	513,625	513,625

The directors have reassessed 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	2020 Number	2019 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	110,000,000
					172,500,000	172,500,000

Movement in Options reserve	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 $	2019 $
Balance at 1 July	172,500,000	62,500,000	645,484	543,750
Issued	-	110,000,000	-	101,734
Lapsed unvested	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	172,500,000	172,500,000	645,484	645,484