PITCHER PARTNERS

General Purpose Financial Statements

Simplified Disclosures

Illustrative guide to the disclosure requirements of AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*

About this illustrative guide

In March 2020, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) issued AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* (AASB 1060). The new standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after **1 July 2021**, with earlier application permitted.

Where AASB 1060 is applied to earlier reporting periods, for-profit entities may elect to apply the short-term exemptions outlined in Appendix E of AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* (AASB 1053), where applicable. This includes relief from disclosing comparative information in the notes of the entity's first 'AASB 1060 compliant' financial statements if the entity did not disclose the comparable information in its most recent previous financial statements*. Refer to Appendix E (paragraphs E4–E7) of AASB 1053 (contained in AASB 2020-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities*).

AASB 1060 is a separate disclosure standard that applies to the preparation of Tier 2 general purpose financial statements, within the differential reporting framework prescribed by AASB 1053.

When applied, the AASB 1060 *Simplified Disclosure* framework replaces the current *Reduced Disclosure Requirements* (RDR) framework within Australian Accounting Standards. Put simply, AASB 1060 provides a single source of presentation and disclosure requirements for the preparation of Tier 2 general purpose financial statements.

Importantly, the application of AASB 1060 does not change which entities are permitted to prepare Tier 2 general purpose financial statements (which is determined under the differential reporting framework prescribed by AASB 1053), and does not change the recognition and measurement requirements of Tier 2 general purpose reporting (which requires Tier 2 entities to comply with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations).

The purpose of this publication is to illustrate the disclosure requirements of AASB 1060 that apply to for-profit and not-for-profit private sector entities. This publication does not illustrate the disclosure requirements that apply to not-for-profit public sector entities.

This publication does not illustrate the disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, or any other legislation that may be applicable to the form and content of Tier 2 general purpose financial statements.

* At the time of issuing this publication, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) was considering whether to extend the relief from disclosing comparative information to make it available to not-for-profit entities that adopt the simplified disclosure standard prior to 1 July 2021. Refer to the AASB website for further information.

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Source	Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022			
AASB 1060.25(b), 28, 29, 30 and 31(c)				
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		Notes	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Continuing operations			
AASB 1060.52(a)	Revenue from contracts with customers	4	13,361,975	5,535,293
AASB 1060.58	Cost of goods sold		(10,579,106)	(2,850,549)
AASB 1060.52(c) and 127	Share of profit of associates	12	–	–
AASB 1060.52(c) and 130	Share of profit of joint ventures	13	–	–
AASB 1060.119(b)	Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		386,917	52,386
AASB 1060.119(b)	Interest income from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		–	–
AASB 1060.119(a)(iii)	Net gain or loss arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		–	–
AASB 1060.119(a)(i)	Net change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		–	–
	Net gain or loss arising from the reclassification of financial assets		–	–
	Other revenue and income	5	23,873	12,211
AASB 1060.52(b) and 58	Finance costs	6	(371,978)	(373,273)
AASB 1060.58	Employee benefits expense	6	(2,487,573)	(1,106,056)
AASB 1060.58	Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,062,652)	(390,299)
AASB 1060.58 and 119(c)	Impairment losses arising from contracts with customers			
AASB 1060.58 and 119(c)	Impairment losses arising from other financial assets		–	–
AASB 1060.58	Impairment losses arising from other assets	6	(108,500)	–
AASB 1060.58	Other expenses		(278,600)	(126,167)
	Profit/(loss) before tax		**(1,115,644)**	**753,546**
AASB 1060.52(d)	Income tax expense	8	–	–
	Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	6	**(1,115,644)**	**753,546**
	Discontinued operations			
AASB 1060.52(e)	**Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations**	7	**262,500**	**(3,723)**
AASB 1060.52(f)	**Profit/(loss) for the year**		**(853,144)**	**749,823**
	Profit/(loss) for the year is attributable to:			
AASB 1060.53(a)(ii)	• Owners of PP SD Pty Ltd		(853,144)	749,823
AASB 1060.53(a)(i)	• Non-controlling interests		–	–
			(853,144)	**749,823**
	Presentation of a single statement of income and retained earnings			
AASB 1060.26	If the only changes to equity during the periods for which financial statements are presented arise from profit or loss, payment of dividends, corrections of prior period errors, and changes in accounting policy, the entity may present a single statement of income and retained earnings in place of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity.			

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022

Source		Notes	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.25(b), 28, 29, 30 and 31(c)				
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)				
	Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
AASB 1060.52(g)(i)	Gain on revaluation of property		323,400	224,700
AASB 1060.52(g)(i) and 119(a)(v)	Net change in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		177,100	154,615
AASB 1060.52(h)	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		–	–
AASB 1060.52(g)(i)	Other *[describe]*		–	–
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
AASB 1060.52(g)(ii) and 119(a)(vi)	Net change in fair value of financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through other comprehensive income		–	–
AASB 1060.52(g)(ii)	Net change in fair value of cash flow hedging instruments		518	(929)
AASB 1060.52(h)	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		–	–
AASB1060.52(g)(ii) and 180(b)	Net exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		–	–
AASB 1060.52(g)(ii)	Other *[describe]*		–	–
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**501,018**	**378,386**
AASB 1060.52(i)	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**(352,126)**	**1,128,209**
	Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
AASB 1060.53(b)(ii)	• Owners of PP SD Pty Ltd		(352,126)	1,128,209
AASB 1060.53(b)(i)	• Non-controlling interests		–	–
			(352,126)	**1,128,209**

	Alternative presentation format
AASB 1060.49	An entity shall present its total comprehensive income for a period either: (a) in a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (as illustrated), in which case the statement of comprehensive income presents all items of income and expense recognised in the period; or (b) in two statements – a statement of profit or loss and a statement of comprehensive income (not illustrated), in which case the statement of profit or loss presents all items of income and expense recognised in the period except those that are recognised in total comprehensive income outside of profit or loss as permitted or required by other Australian Accounting Standards.
AASB 1060.50	A change from the single-statement approach to the two-statement approach, or vice versa, is a change in accounting policy to which AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* applies.
AASB 1060.27	If an entity has no items of other comprehensive income in any of the periods for which financial statements are presented, it may present only a statement of profit or loss or it may present a statement of comprehensive income in which the 'bottom line' is labelled 'profit or loss'.

Source	Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022
	Single-statement approach
AASB 1060.51	Under the single-statement approach, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income shall include all items of income and expense recognised in a period unless other Australian Accounting Standards require otherwise. Australian Accounting Standards provide different treatment for the following circumstances: (a) the effects of corrections of errors and changes in accounting policies are presented as retrospective adjustments of prior periods instead of as part of profit or loss in the period in which they arise (see AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*); and (b) items of other comprehensive income are recognised as part of total comprehensive income, outside of profit or loss, when they arise.
	Two-statement approach
AASB 1060.54	Under the two-statement approach, the statement of profit or loss shall display, as a minimum, line items that present the amounts in paragraph 52(a)–52(f) of AASB 1060 for the period, with profit or loss as the last line. The statement of comprehensive income shall begin with profit or loss as its first line and shall display, as a minimum, line items that present the amounts in paragraph 52(g)–52(i) and paragraph 53 of AASB 1060 for the period.
	Offsetting
AASB 1060.24	An entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by an Australian Accounting Standard.
	Additional line items
AASB 1060.56	An entity shall present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (and in the statement of profit or loss, if presented), when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.
	Extraordinary items
AASB 1060.57	An entity shall not present or describe any items of income and expense as 'extraordinary items' in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (or in the statement of profit or loss, if presented) or in the notes.
	Analysis of expenses
AASB 1060.58	An entity shall present in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes an analysis of expenses using a classification based on either the nature of expenses or the function of expenses within the entity, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant.
	Analysis by nature of expense
AASB 1060.58(a)	Under this method of classification, expenses are aggregated in the statement(s) of profit and loss and other comprehensive income according to their nature (for example, depreciation, purchases of materials, transport costs, employee benefits and advertising costs) and are not reallocated among various functions within the entity.
	Analysis by function of expense
AASB 1060.58(b)	Under this method of classification, expenses are aggregated according to their function as part of cost of sales or, for example, the costs of distribution or administrative activities. At a minimum, an entity discloses its cost of sales under this method separately from other expenses.

Source	Consolidated statement of financial position 30 June 2022			
AASB 1060.25(a), 28, 29, 30 and 31(c)				
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		Notes	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Current assets			
AASB 1060.35(a)	Cash and cash equivalents	32	1,854,068	1,820,914
AASB 1060.35(b)	Trade and other receivables	9	205,006	75,227
AASB 1060.35(c)	Other financial assets	10	109,158	134,968
AASB 1060.35(d)	Inventories	11	715,814	742,383
AASB 1060.35(m)	Current tax assets	8	–	–
	Other assets	20	118,228	142,020
AASB 1060.35(r)	Assets classified as held-for-sale	14	3,225,000	–
	Total current assets		**6,227,274**	**2,915,512**
	Non-current assets			
AASB 1060.35(i)	Investments in associates	12	1,680,000	–
AASB 1060.35(j)	Investments in joint ventures	13	–	–
AASB 1060.35(c)	Other financial assets	10	1,001,007	652,900
AASB 1060.35(e)	Property, plant and equipment	15	3,940,282	4,100,724
	Lease assets	16	75,000	–
AASB 1060.35(f)	Investment property	17	2,154,375	2,214,219
AASB 1060.35(h)	Biological assets	18	–	–
AASB 1060.35(g)	Intangible assets	19	7,759,680	4,967,461
AASB 1060.35(n)	Deferred tax assets	8	63,146	41,659
	Other assets	20	3,755	67,856
	Total non-current assets		**16,677,245**	**12,044,819**
	Total assets		**22,904,519**	**14,960,331**

Source	Consolidated statement of financial position 30 June 2022			
AASB 1060.25(a), 28, 29, 30 and 31(c)				
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		Notes	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Current liabilities			
AASB 1060.35(k)	Trade and other payables	21	1,530,842	1,042,020
	Lease liabilities	16	22,555	–
AASB 1060.35(l)	Other financial liabilities	22	–	25,000
AASB 1060.35(m)	Current tax liabilities	8	–	–
AASB 1060.35(o)	Provisions	23	180,963	134,035
	Other liabilities	24	–	–
AASB 1060.35(s)	Liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale	14	–	–
	Total current liabilities		**1,734,360**	**1,201,055**
	Non-current liabilities			
	Lease liabilities	16	52,445	–
AASB 1060.35(l)	Other financial liabilities	22	4,475,000	4,000,000
AASB 1060.35(n)	Deferred tax liabilities	8	379,588	165,522
AASB 1060.35(o)	Provisions	23	27,857	4,829
	Other liabilities	24	–	–
	Total non-current liabilities		**4,934,890**	**4,170,351**
	Total liabilities		**6,669,250**	**5,371,406**
	Net assets		**16,235,269**	**9,588,925**
	Equity			
	Share capital	25	17,814,059	10,814,059
	Reserves	26	885,706	386,218
	Retained earnings	27	(2,464,496)	(1,611,352)
AASB 1060.35(q)	**Equity attributable to owners of PP SD Pty Ltd**		**16,235,269**	**9,588,925**
AASB 1060.35(p)	Non-controlling interests		–	–
	Total equity		**16,235,269**	**9,588,925**

Source	Consolidated statement of financial position 30 June 2022
	Offsetting
AASB 1060.24	An entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by an Australian Accounting Standard.
	Additional line items
AASB 1060.36	An entity shall present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.
	Current/non-current classification
AASB 1060.37	An entity shall present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its statement of financial position in accordance with paragraphs 38–41 of AASB 1060, except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. When that exception applies, all assets and liabilities shall be presented in order of approximate liquidity (ascending or descending).
	Asset classification
AASB 1060.38	An entity shall classify an asset as current when: (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in the entity's normal operating cycle; (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading; (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent, unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
AASB 1060.39	An entity shall classify all other assets as non-current. When the entity's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, its duration is assumed to be twelve months.
	Liability classification
AASB 1060.40	An entity shall classify a liability as current when: (a) it expects to settle the liability in the entity's normal operating cycle; (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading; (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
AASB 1060.41	An entity shall classify all other liabilities as non-current.
	Sequencing of items and format of items in the statement of financial position
AASB 1060.42	AASB 1060 does not prescribe the sequence or format in which items are to be presented. Paragraph 35 of AASB 1060 simply provides a list of items that are sufficiently different in nature or function to warrant separate presentation in the statement of financial position. In addition: (a) line items are included when the size, nature or function of an item or aggregation of similar items is such that separate presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position; and (b) the descriptions used and the sequencing of items or aggregation of similar items may be amended according to the nature of the entity and its transactions, to provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.
AASB 1060.43	The judgement on whether additional items are presented separately is based on an assessment of all of the following: (a) the amounts, nature and liquidity of assets; (b) the function of assets within the entity; and (c) the amounts, nature and timing of liabilities.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

Source		Equity attributable to owners of PP SD Pty Ltd							
AASB 1060.25(c), 28, 29, 30 and 31(c)									
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)									
		Share Capital ($)	Property revaluation reserve ($)	Investment fair value reserve ($)	Cash flow hedge reserve ($)	Retained earnings ($)	Total ($)	Non-controlling interests ($)	Total Equity ($)
	Balance at 1 July 2020	**3,814,059**	**–**	**–**	**12,578**	**(2,361,175)**	**1,465,462**	**–**	**1,465,462**
AASB 1060.61(c)(i)	Profit/(loss) for the year	–	–	–	–	749,823	749,823	–	749,823
AASB 1060.61(c)(ii)	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	224,700	154,615	(929)	–	378,386	–	378,386
AASB 1060.61(a)	Total comprehensive income for the year	–	224,700	154,615	(929)	749,823	1,128,209	–	1,128,209
	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:								
AASB 1060.61(c)(iii)	Issue of ordinary shares	7,000,000	–	–	–	–	7,000,000	–	7,000,000
AASB 1060.61(c)(iii)	Share issue costs	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
AASB 1060.61(c)(iii)	Dividend distributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Transfers	–	–	–	(4,746)	–	(4,746)	–	(4,746)
	Balance at 30 June 2021	**10,814,059**	**224,700**	**154,615**	**6,903**	**(1,611,352)**	**9,588,925**	**–**	**9,588,925**
AASB 1060.61(c)(i)	Profit/(loss) for the year	–	–	–	–	(853,144)	(853,144)	–	(853,144)
AASB 1060.61(c)(ii)	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	323,400	177,100	518	–	501,018	–	501,018
AASB 1060.61(a)	Total comprehensive income for the year	–	323,400	177,100	518	(853,144)	(352,126)	–	(352,126)
AASB 1060.61(c)(iii)	Issue of ordinary shares	7,000,000	–	–	–	–	7,000,000	–	7,000,000
AASB 1060.61(c)(iii)	Share issue costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AASB 1060.61(c)(iii)	Dividend distributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Transfers	–	–	–	(1,530)	–	(1,530)	–	(1,530)
	Balance at 30 June 2022	**17,814,059**	**548,100**	**331,715**	**5,891**	**(2,464,496)**	**16,235,269**	**–**	**16,235,269**

Source	**Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022**
	Effects of retrospective applications or restatements
AASB 1060.61(b)	The statement of changes in equity shall include, for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.
	Exclusion of a statement of changes in equity in limited circumstances
AASB 1060.26	If the only changes to equity during the periods for which financial statements are presented arise from profit or loss, payment of dividends, corrections of prior period errors, and changes in accounting policy, the entity may present a single statement of income and retained earnings in place of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

Source		Notes	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.25(d), 28, 29, 30 and 31(c)				
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)				
AASB 1060.66	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
	Receipts from customers		14,649,147	6,190,116
	Payments to suppliers and employees		(14,166,803)	(5,263,750)
AASB 1060.82	Interest received		346,563	46,593
AASB 1060.82	Dividends received		–	–
AASB 1060.82	Interest paid		(371,977)	(373,273)
AASB 1060.85	Income taxes paid		(34,243)	(80,330)
	Net cash flows from operating activities		**422,687**	**519,356**
AASB 1060.66	**Cash flows from investing activities**			
AASB 1060.74	Payment for property, plant and equipment		(1,792,992)	(1,178,869)
AASB 1060.74	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		–	–
AASB 1060.74	Payment for investments		(2,611,749)	(468,806)
AASB 1060.74	Proceeds from the sale of investments		350,573	–
AASB 1060.74	Net cash outflow for acquisition of businesses	32	(4,063,872)	(2,586,131)
AASB 1060.74	Net cash inflow on disposal of businesses	33	278,507	–
	Net cash flows from investing activities		**(7,839,533)**	**(4,233,806)**
AASB 1060.66	**Cash flows from financing activities**			
AASB 1060.74	Proceeds from share issues		7,000,000	7,000,000
AASB 1060.74	Proceeds from borrowings		475,000	275,000
AASB 1060.74	Repayment of borrowings		(25,000)	(2,000,000)
AASB 1060.74	Principal portion of lease payments		–	–
AASB 1060.74 and 82	Dividends paid		–	–
	Net cash flows from financing activities		**7,450,000**	**5,275,000**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		33,154	1,560,550
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,820,914	260,364
AASB 1060.81	Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency cash balances		–	–
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	32	**1,854,068**	**1,820,914**

Source	Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2022
	Alternative presentation format
AASB 1060.70	An entity shall present cash flows from operating activities using either the 'direct method' (as illustrated) or the 'indirect method' (not illustrated), whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows).
	Cash equivalents
AASB 1060.65	Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They are held to meet short-term cash commitments instead of for investment or other purposes. Consequently, an investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Bank overdrafts are normally considered financing activities similar to borrowings. However, if they are repayable on demand and form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are a component of cash and cash equivalents.
	Operating activities
AASB 1060.67	Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity. Consequently, cash flows from operating activities generally result from the transactions and other events and conditions that enter into the determination of profit or loss.
	Investing activities
AASB 1060.68	Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.
	Financing activities
AASB 1060.69	Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of an entity.
	Reporting cash flows on a net basis
AASB 1060.75	Cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities may be reported on a net basis: (a) cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the entity; and (b) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.
AASB 1060.78	Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis: (a) cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date; (b) the placement of deposits with and withdrawal of deposits from other financial institutions; and (c) cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans.
	Foreign currency cash flows
AASB 1060.79	An entity shall record cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency in the entity's functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.
AASB 1060.80	The entity shall translate cash flows of a foreign subsidiary at the exchange rates between the entity's functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows.

Source	Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies	
AASB 1060.25(e)		
	Information about the company	
AASB 1060.32(a)	PP SD Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.	
AASB 1060.11(b)	PP SD Pty Ltd is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial report.	
AASB 1060.32(b)	The principal activities of the group are the sale of luxury consumer goods and the provision of transportation services.	
AASB 1060.32(a)	*Registered office* 101 SD Street Melbourne, Vic, 3000	*Principal place of business* 202 PP Road Melbourne, Vic, 3000
	Disclosure of information about the company	
AASB 1060.32	The disclosure of information under paragraph 32 of AASB 1060 is only required where such information is not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements.	
	Basis of preparation	
AASB 1060.31(a), 31(b) and 104(a)	The financial statements presented in this financial report are consolidated financial statements that cover a group of entities comprising PP SD Pty Ltd and its controlled entities (the group).	
AASB 1060.10, 91(a) and 94	The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures. This includes compliance with the recognition and measurement requirements of all Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the disclosure requirements of AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*.	
AASB 1060.106 and 206	The prior year financial report was prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The transition from the previous financial reporting framework to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures has not affected the group's reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	
	Transition to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures	
AASB 1060.206	If an entity applies the requirements of AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards* on first-time adoption of AASB 1060, it shall provide the discloses required by paragraphs 208–214 of AASB 1060. If an entity applies the requirements of AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* on first-time adoption of AASB 1060, it shall provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 106–110 of AASB 1060. AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* sets out the requirements for which Standard (i.e., AASB 1 or AASB 108) may be applied upon first-time adoption of AASB 1060.	
	The disclosures required to explain the impact of the transition to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures will depend on whether the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards were previously applied by the entity and, if the entity is a parent entity, whether consolidated accounts were prepared in accordance with AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.	
	Further guidance in relation to the transition to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures is contained in AASB 2020-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities*, which include amendments to AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* Appendix C, Chart 1: First-time Adoption of Tier 1 or Tier 2 Reporting Requirements (paragraphs 18–18D) and AASB 1060.	
	Statutory basis or other reporting framework	
AASB 1060.11(a)	An entity shall disclose in the notes, the statutory basis or other reporting framework, if any, under which the financial statements are prepared (e.g., the *Corporations Act 2001* or the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*).	
	Subsidiaries with difference reporting dates	
AASB 1060.104(c)	The consolidated financial statements shall disclose any difference in the reporting date of the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.	

Source	Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies
AASB 1060.25(e)	
	Significant restrictions on the transfer of funds from subsidiaries
AASB 1060.104(d)	The consolidated financial statements shall disclose the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans.
AASB 1060.186	The financial report was approved by the directors on 29 September 2022.
	Historical cost convention
AASB 1060.95(a)	The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluations to fair value for certain classes of assets and liabilities as described in the accounting policies.
	Fair value measurement
AASB 1060.95(a)	For financial reporting purposes, 'fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants (under current market conditions) at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.
	When estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value are categorised into three levels according to the extent to which the inputs are observable: • Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the group can access at the measurement date. • Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. • Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.
	Significant accounting policies
	The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of this financial report, which are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated, are as follows:
AASB 1060.91(a) and 95	An entity shall disclose the following in the significant accounting policies: (a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements; and (b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.
	Illustrative examples of accounting policies, in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, are contained in Appendix A of this publication.
	(a) Financial instruments
AASB 1060.112	An entity shall disclose the measurement basis (or bases) used for financial instruments and other accounting policies used for financial instruments that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.
	(b) Functional currency and presentation currency
AASB 1060.31(d) and 181	An entity shall disclose the currency in which the financial statements are presented. When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, an entity shall state that fact and shall disclose the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency.
AASB 1060.182	When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, the entity shall disclose that fact and the reason for the change in functional currency.
	(c) Government grants *(applicable to for-profit entities only)*
AASB 1060.160(d)	An entity shall disclose the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the methods of presentation adopted in the financial statements.
	(d) Intangible assets (other than goodwill)
AASB 1060.137(a) and 137(b)	An entity shall disclose, for each class of intangible assets, the useful lives or amortisation rates used and the amortisation methods used.

Source	Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies
AASB 1060.25(e)	
	(e) Interests in joint ventures
AASB 1060.129(a)	An entity shall disclose the accounting policy it uses for recognising its interests in joint ventures.
	(f) Inventories
AASB 1060.123(a)	An entity shall disclose the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories, including the cost formula used.
AASB 1060.124	In addition to the information required to be disclosed by paragraph 123 of AASB 1060, a not-for-profit entity shall disclose the basis on which any loss of service potential of inventories held for distribution is assessed, or the bases when more than one basis is used.
	(g) Investments in associates
AASB 1060.125(a)	An entity shall disclose its accounting policy for investments in associates.
	(h) Investment properties
AASB 1060.134(a), (b) and (c)	An entity shall disclose the following, for investment property carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment: (a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount; (b) the depreciation methods used; (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used.
	(i) Property, plant and equipment
AASB 1060.134(a), (b) and (c)	An entity shall disclose the following, for each class of property, plant and equipment: (a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount; (b) the depreciation methods used; (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used.
	(j) Revenue from contracts with customers
AASB 1060.157(a)	An entity shall disclose information about its performance obligations in contracts with customers, including a description of when the entity typically satisfies its performance obligations, the significant payment terms, the nature of the goods or services that the entity has promised to transfer, obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations and types of warranties and related obligations.
AASB 1060.158	For performance obligations that an entity satisfies over time, an entity shall disclose the methods used to recognise revenue (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied).
	(k) Rounding of amounts
AASB 1060.31(e)	An entity shall disclose the level of rounding, if any, used in presenting amounts in the financial statements.
	(l) Other significant accounting policies
AASB 1060.91(a) and 95	An entity shall disclose other significant accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.
	Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards
AASB 1060.106	When initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior period, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy; (b) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected; (c) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and (d) an explanation if it is impracticable to determine the amounts to be disclosed in (b) or (c). Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.
AASB 1060.107	Where an entity has selected a transition option under another Australian Accounting Standard and there are specific transition disclosure requirements in that Australian Accounting Standard, the entity shall apply the full transition disclosure requirements in that Australian Accounting Standard instead of the requirements in paragraph 106 of AASB 1060.

Source	Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies
AASB 1060.25(e)	
	Voluntary change in accounting policy
AASB 1060.108	When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy; (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information; (c) to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected, shown separately: (i) for the current period; (ii) for each prior period presented; and (iii) in the aggregate for periods before those presented; and (d) an explanation if it is impracticable to determine the amounts to be disclosed in (c). Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.
	Going concern
AASB 1060.14	When preparing financial statements, the management of an entity using Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures shall make an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. An entity is a going concern unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the reporting date.
AASB 1060.15	When management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the entity shall disclose those uncertainties. When an entity does not prepare financial statements on a going concern basis, it shall disclose that fact, together with the basis on which it prepared the financial statements and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern.
	Frequency of reporting
AASB 1060.16	An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information – see paragraph 20 of AASB 1060) at least annually. When the end of an entity's reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, the entity shall disclose the following: (a) that fact; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (c) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.
	Consistency in reporting
AASB 1060.17	An entity shall retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless: (a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*; or (b) Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures require a change in presentation.

Source	Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies
AASB 1060.25(e)	
	Changes in presentation or classification
AASB 1060.18	When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is changed, an entity shall reclassify comparative amounts unless the reclassification is impracticable. When comparative amounts are reclassified, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the nature of the reclassification; (b) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and (c) the reason for the reclassification.
AASB 1060.19	If it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, an entity shall disclose why reclassification was not practicable.
	Comparative information
AASB 1060.20	Except when AASB 1060 permits or requires otherwise, an entity shall disclose comparative information in respect of the previous comparable period for all amounts presented in the current period's financial statements. An entity shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements.
	Materiality and aggregation
AASB 1060.21	An entity shall present separately each material class of similar items. An entity shall present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial.
AASB 1060.22	Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.
AASB 1060.23	AASB 1060 specifies information that is required to be included in the financial statements, which include the notes. An entity need not provide a specific disclosure if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material. This is the case even if AASB 1060 contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements.
	Inclusion of notes in the financial statements
AASB 1060.25(e)	The financial statements shall include notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
	Presentation of notes in a systematic manner
AASB 1060.92	An entity shall, as far as practicable, present the notes in a systematic manner. An entity shall cross-reference each item in the financial statements to any related information in the notes.
	Disclosure of other relevant information
AASB 1060.91(c)	The notes to the financial statements shall provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.
	Disclosures in separate financial statements
AASB 1060.105	When a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer with an interest in a joint venture prepares separate financial statements, those separate financial statements shall disclose: (a) that the statements are separate financial statements; and (b) a description of the methods used to account for the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, and shall identify the consolidated financial statements or other primary financial statements to which they relate.

Source	Note 2: Significant accounting estimates and judgements
	Significant judgements in applying accounting policies
AASB 1060.96	In the process of applying the group's accounting policies, as disclosed in note 1, management makes various judgements that can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The judgements made by management in applying the group's accounting policies (apart from those involving estimations, see below) that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows: *[Outline the judgements made by management in applying the entity's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements]*
AASB 1060.96	An entity shall disclose, in the significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 97 of AASB 1060), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.
	Consolidation of entities with less than 50% voting power
AASB 1060.104(b)	An entity shall disclose the basis for concluding that control exists when the parent does not own, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power.
	Income of not-for-profit entities arising from transfers of financial assets
AASB 1060.235	A not-for-profit entity shall disclose the judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-For-Profit Entities* that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of income arising from transfers to enable an entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity. In particular, the entity shall explain the judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in determining the timing of satisfaction of obligations (see paragraphs 236 and 237 of AASB 1060).
AASB 1060.236	For obligations that a not-for-profit entity satisfies over time, the entity shall disclose the methods used to recognise income (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied).
AASB 1060.237	For obligations satisfied at a point in time, a not-for-profit entity shall disclose the significant judgements made in evaluating when it has satisfied its obligations.
AASB 1060.97	**Major sources of estimation uncertainty**
	Determining the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities requires estimation, at the reporting date, of the effects of uncertain future events. Outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumptions made could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the specific assets and liabilities affected by the assumption. The key assumptions about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below: *[Outline the key assumptions about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date]*
AASB 1060.97	An entity shall disclose in the notes information about the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, the notes shall include details of: (a) their nature; and (b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.
	Disclosure of changes in accounting estimates
AASB 1060.109	An entity shall disclose the nature of any change in an accounting estimate and the effect of the change on assets, liabilities, income and expense for the current period. If it is practicable for the entity to estimate the effect of the change in one or more future periods, the entity shall disclose those estimates.

Source	Note 3: Prior period errors
AASB 1060.110	*[Disclose details of the correction of material prior period errors]*
AASB 1060.110	An entity shall disclose the following about prior period errors: (a) the nature of the prior period error; (b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction for each financial statement line item affected; (c) to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and (d) an explanation if it is not practicable to determine the amounts to be disclosed in (b) or (c). Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

Source	Note 4: Revenue from contracts with customers		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2021 ($)**
AASB 1060.157(b)	Revenue recognised at a point in time:		
	[revenue type, e.g., luxury consumer goods]	8,467,551	3,828,902
	[revenue type, e.g., IT equipment]	527,183	374,890
		8,994,734	**4,203,792**
AASB 1060.157(b)	Revenue recognised over time:		
	[revenue type, e.g., transport services]	2,937,503	504,488
	[revenue type, e.g., software services]	1,429,738	827,013
		4,367,241	**1,332,501**
		13,361,975	**5,535,293**

	Disaggregation of revenue
AASB 1060.157(b)	An entity shall disclose the amount of each category of revenue recognised during the period, disaggregated into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. An entity applies the guidance in paragraphs B87–B89 of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.

Source	Note 5: Other revenue and income		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.160(a)	Government grants	15,000	10,000
	Dividends	8,873	2,211
AASB 1060.180(a)	Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		23,873	**12,211**

	Government grants received by for-profit entities
AASB 1060.160	A for-profit entity shall disclose: (a) the nature and amounts of government grants recognised in the financial statements; (b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants that have been recognised in income; (c) an indication of other forms of government assistance as defined in AASB 120 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance* from which the entity has directly benefited; and (d) the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the methods of presentation adopted in the financial statements.
	Disaggregation of income by not-for-profit entities
AASB 1060.229	A not-for-profit entity shall disclose income recognised during the period, disaggregated into categories that reflect how the nature and amount of income (and the resultant cash flows) are affected by economic factors. An entity considers disclosing separately the following categories of income: (a) grants, bequests and donations of cash, other financial assets and goods; and (b) recognised volunteer services.
	Income of not-for-profit entities arising from transfers of financial assets
AASB 1060.233	A not-for-profit entity shall disclose income recognised in the reporting period arising from the reduction of a liability associated with transfers of financial assets to enable the not-for-profit entity to acquire of construct recognisable non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity.

Source	Note 6: Profit from continuing operations	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)			
	Profit from continuing operations before income tax has been determined after the following specific expenses:		
	Finance costs expensed		
	Interest on bank borrowings	371,978	373,273
	Interest on lease liabilities	–	–
AASB 1060.119(b)	Total interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	371,978	373,273
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
AASB 52(b)	**Total finance costs (i)**	**371,978**	**373,273**
AASB 1060.169	*Impairment losses/(reversals) arising from other assets*		
AASB 1060.170(a)	Property, plant and equipment	–	–
AASB 1060.170(b)	Investment property accounted for using the cost method	–	–
AASB 1060.170(c)	Goodwill	108,500	–
AASB 1060.170(d)	Intangible assets other than goodwill	–	–
AASB 1060.170(e)	Investments in associates	–	–
AASB 1060.170(f)	Investments in joint ventures	–	–
		108,500	**–**
	Employee benefits expense		
AASB 1060.168(a)	Share-based payments	–	–
AASB 1060.172	Superannuation guarantee contributions	215,817	95,959
	Other employee benefits	2,271,756	1,010,097
		2,487,573	**1,106,056**
	Other expenses		
AASB 1060.123(c)	Inventory expense (arising on sale or consumption)	10,579,106	2,850,549
AASB 1060.123(d)	Inventory net realisable value losses/(reversals)	–	–
AASB 1060.139	Research and development expense	–	–
AASB 1060.146(b)	Lease expense (short-term leases and leases of low value assets)	2,500	2,000
AASB 1060.162	(i) In addition to the amount of finance costs included in the determination of profit from continuing operations (disclosed above), the group capitalised borrowing costs of [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy] as part of the cost of qualifying assets.		
	Defined benefit plans		
AASB 1060.173	This publication does not illustrate the disclosure requirements of AASB 1060 in relation to defined benefit plans. Refer to paragraph 173 of AASB 1060 for further information about these requirements.		

Source			
	Note 7: Discontinued operations		
	In accordance with paragraph 52(e) of AASB 1060, 'discontinued operations' is required to be presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. AASB 1060 does not contain an explicit requirement to disclose other information about 'discontinued operations'. This note is included for general illustrative purposes only.		
	During the financial year, the group disposed of Business X. Details of the profit for the year from the discontinued operation are set out below:		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2021 ($)**
	Revenue	83,082	–
	Expenses	(50,193)	(5,318)
	Profit before tax	32,889	(5,318)
	Income tax expense	(9,867)	1,595
		23,022	**(3,723)**
	Gain on disposal	342,111	–
	Income tax expense	(102,633)	–
		239,478	**–**
AASB 1060.52(e)	**Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations**	**262,500**	**(3,723)**
	Disclosure of other relevant information		
AASB 1060.91(c)	The notes to the financial statements shall provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.		

Source	Note 8: Income tax		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	(a) Components of tax expense		
AASB 1060.177(a)	Current tax	(336,340)	222,099
AASB 1060.177(c)	Deferred tax	336,340	(222,099)
AASB 1060.177(b)	Under/(over) provision in prior years	–	–
	Income tax expense	**–**	**–**
AASB 1060.178(c)(i)	**(b) Income tax reconciliation**		
	The tax expense reconciles to the accounting profit multiplied by Australia's domestic tax rate as follows:		
	Accounting profit before income tax	(1,115,644)	753,546
	Income tax payable on profit at 30% (2021 – 30%)	(334,693)	226,064
	Add/(less) tax effect of:		
	• Non-assessable income	(3,795)	(5,350)
	• Share of net profits of associate and joint ventures	–	–
	• Building depreciation	–	–
	• Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	336,340	(222,099)
	• Other non-assessable items	–	–
	• Other non-deductible items	2,148	1,385
	Income tax expense	**–**	**–**
AASB 1060.178(e)(i)	**(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities**		
	Deferred tax assets comprise:		
	• Tax losses carried forward	–	–
	• Employee benefits	58,146	38,659
	• Other	5,000	3,000
		63,146	**41,659**
	Deferred tax liabilities comprise:		
	• Change in fair value of financial assets	142,164	66,264
	• Revaluation of property	234,900	96,300
	• Depreciation	2,524	2,958
	• Other	–	–
		379,588	**165,522**
AASB 1060.178(e)(ii)	**(d) Analysis of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities**		
	Changes in deferred tax assets arise from:		
	• Tax losses carried forward	–	–
	• Employee benefits	19,487	7,340
	• Other	2,000	(3,500)
	Net change for the year	**21,487**	**3,840**
	Changes in deferred tax liabilities arise from:		
	• Change in fair value of financial assets	75,900	66,264
	• Revaluation of property	138,600	96,300
	• Depreciation	(434)	890
	• Other	–	–
	Net change for the year	**214,066**	**163,454**

Source	Note 8: Income tax		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.178(b)	**(e) Current and deferred income tax related to items charged or credited directly to equity**		
	Share issue costs	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		–	**–**
AASB 1060.178(a)	**(f) Current and deferred income tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
	Gain on revaluation of property	138,600	96,300
	Net change in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	75,900	66,264
		214,500	**162,564**
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
	Net change in fair value of cash flow hedging instruments	222	(398)
		222	**(398)**
		214,278	**162,166**
AASB 1060.178(f)	**(g) Deferred tax assets not recognised**		
	Deductible temporary differences	–	–
	Tax losses (income)	719,347	383,007
	Tax losses (capital)	–	–
		719,347	**383,007**

AASB 1060.177(d)–(h)	**Other components of tax expense (income)**
	Other components of tax expense (income) requiring separate disclosure may include: (a) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes; (b) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce tax expense; (c) adjustments to deferred tax expense (income) arising from a change in the tax status of the entity or its shareholders; (d) deferred tax expense (income) arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset in accordance with paragraph 56 of AASB 112 *Income Taxes*; and (e) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in profit or loss in accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively.
AASB 1060.178(c)(ii)	**Alternative to income tax reconcilliation**
	As an alternative to the income tax reconciliation presented above, an entity shall disclose a numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate, disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate is computed.
	Other tax disclosures
AASB 1060.178(d)	The entity shall disclose an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared with the previous reporting period.

Source	Note 9: Trade and other receivables		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2021 ($)**
AASB 1060.44(b)	Trade receivables from third parties	210,006	80,227
AASB 1060.44(b)	Trade receivables from related parties	–	–
		210,006	**80,227**
	Allowance for credit losses	(5,000)	(5,000)
		205,006	**75,227**
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
	Allowance for credit losses	–	–
		–	–
		205,006	**75,227**
AASB 1060.114 and 198(b)	Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally due for payment within 30-days of the invoice date.		
	Transferred financial assets that do not qualify for derecognition		
AASB 1060.116	If an entity has transferred financial assets to another party in a transaction that does not qualify for derecognition (see paragraph 3.2.15 of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*), the entity shall disclose the following for each class of such financial assets: (a) the nature of the assets; (b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed; and (c) the carrying amounts of the assets and of any associated liabilities that the entity continues to recognise.		
	Financial assets pledged as collateral		
AASB 1060.117	When an entity has pledged financial assets as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, it shall disclose the following: (a) the carrying amount of the financial assets pledged as collateral; and (b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 10: Other financial assets		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Carrying amounts of other financial assets		
AASB 1060.113(a)	*Financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss:*		
	Shares in listed entities	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		–	**–**
AASB 1060.113(a)	*Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value:*		
	Forward exchange contracts	5,891	6,903
	Interest rate swaps	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		5,891	**6,903**
AASB 1060.113(e)(i)	*Financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through other comprehensive income:*		
	Corporate bonds	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		–	**–**
AASB 1060.113(e)(ii)	*Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:*		
	Shares in listed entities	1,001,007	652,900
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		1,001,007	**652,900**
AASB 1060.113(b)	*Financial assets measured at amortised cost:*		
	Promissory notes	–	27,000
	Loans advanced to related parties	100,000	100,000
	Other *[describe]*	3,267	1,065
		103,267	**128,065**
		1,110,165	**787,868**
	Other financial assets are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
	Current	109,158	134,968
	Non-current	1,001,007	652,900
		1,110,165	**787,868**

Source	Note 10: Other financial assets
AASB 1060.44	
	Financial assets measured at fair value based on quoted prices in an active market
AASB 1060.115	The fair value of shares in listed entities and corporate bonds are determined on the basis of quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market.
	Financial assets measured at fair value based on valuation techniques
AASB 1060.115	The fair value of forward exchange contracts and interest rate swap contracts are determined on a discounted cash flow basis.
AASB 1060.115	The key inputs into the determination of the fair value of forward exchange contracts are estimated future cash flows that reflect observable forward exchange rates and discount rates that reflect the credit risk of the counterparties.
AASB 1060.115	The key inputs into the determination of the fair value of interest rate swap contract are estimated future cash flows that reflect observable forward interest rates and discount rates that reflect the credit risk of the counterparties.
	Net Change in fair value of financial assets recognised in other comprehensive income
AASB 1060.119(a)(v)	The net change in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income for the financial year in relation to financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income was $253,000 (2021: $220,879).
AASB 1060.119(a)(vi)	The net change in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income for the financial year in relation to financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through other comprehensive income was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]). The aggregate amount reclassified to profit or loss, from other comprehensive, for the financial year in relation to financial assets mandatorily classified at fair value through other comprehensive income was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]).
	Basis for determining fair value
AASB 1060.115	For all financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the entity shall disclose the basis for determining fair value, for example, quoted market price in an active market or a valuation technique. When a valuation technique is used, the entity shall disclose the assumptions applied in determining fair value for each class of financial assets or financial liabilities. For example, if applicable, an entity discloses information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates.
	Transferred financial assets that do not qualify for derecognition
AASB 1060.116	If an entity has transferred financial assets to another party in a transaction that does not qualify for derecognition (see paragraph 3.2.15 of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*), the entity shall disclose the following for each class of such financial assets: (a) the nature of the assets; (b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed; and (c) the carrying amounts of the assets and of any associated liabilities that the entity continues to recognise.
	Financial assets pledged as collateral
AASB 1060.117	When an entity has pledged financial assets as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, it shall disclose the following: (a) the carrying amount of the financial assets pledged as collateral; and (b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.
	Other information about financial assets
AASB 1060.114	An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance. For example, for long-term debt such information would normally include the terms and conditions of the debt instrument (such as interest rate, maturity, repayment schedule, and restrictions that the debt instrument imposes on the entity).
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 11: Inventories		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Inventories measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value:		
AASB 1060.44(c)(i)	Finished goods	715,814	742,383
AASB 1060.44(c)(ii)	Work in progress	–	–
AASB 1060.44(c)(iii)	Raw materials	–	–
AASB 1060.123(b)		**715,814**	**742,383**
	Inventories pledged as securities		
AASB 1060.123(e)	An entity shall disclose the total carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.		
	Inventories held for distribution by not-for-profit entities		
AASB 1060.124	A not-for-profit entity shall also disclose the basis on which any loss of service potential of inventories held for distribution is assessed, or the bases when more than one basis is used.		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 12: Investments in associates		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Investments in associates measured using the equity method	1,680,000	–
AASB 1060.125(b)		**1,680,000**	**–**
	Other information about investments in associates measured using the equity method		
AASB 1060.125(c)	The fair value of investments in associates, for which there are published price quotations, was [$x,xxx] at 30 June 2022 (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
AASB 1060.127	Included in the group's share of the profit of associates for the financial year is an amount of [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]) that relates to discontinued operations of associates.		
	Investments in associates measured using the cost model		
AASB 1060.126	For investments in associates accounted for by the cost model, where permitted by AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, an investor shall disclose the amount of dividends and other distributions recognised as income.		
	Investments in associates measured at fair value		
AASB 1060.115 and 128	For all financial assets (including investments in associates measured at fair value, where permitted by AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*), the entity shall disclose the basis for determining fair value, for example, quoted market price in an active market or a valuation technique. When a valuation technique is used, the entity shall disclose the assumptions applied in determining fair value for each class of financial assets.		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 13: Investments in joint ventures		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Investments in joint ventures measured using the equity method	–	–
AASB 1060.129(b)		–	–
	Commitments relating to joint ventures		
	Aggregate of commitments relating to joint ventures:		
AASB 1060.129(d)	• Share of capital commitments incurred jointly with other venturers	–	–
AASB 1060.129(d)	• Share of capital commitments of the joint ventures themselves	–	–
AASB 1060.125(b)		–	–
	Other information about investments in joint ventures measured using the equity method		
AASB 1060.129(c)	The fair value of investments in joint ventures, for which there are published price quotations, was [$x,xxx] at 30 June 2022 (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
AASB 1060.130	Included in the group's share of the profit of joint ventures for the financial year is an amount of [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]) that relates to discontinued operations of joint ventures.		
	Investments in joint ventures measured at fair value		
AASB 1060.115 and 131	For all financial assets (including investments in joint ventures measured at fair value, where permitted by AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*), the entity shall disclose the basis for determining fair value, for example, quoted market price in an active market or a valuation technique. When a valuation technique is used, the entity shall disclose the assumptions applied in determining fair value for each class of financial assets.		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 14: Assets classified as held-for-sale		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Assets:		
AASB 1060.47(a)	Property held-for-sale (i)	3,225,000	–
AASB 1060.47(a)	Other assets held-for-sale *[describe]*	–	–
		3,225,000	–
	Liabilities:		
AASB 1060.47(a)	Liabilities associated with assets held-for-sale	–	–
		–	–
AASB 1060.47(b)	(i) As part of a reorganisation of operations, the group plans to dispose of its freehold land and buildings within the next 12-months. The directors expect that the sale proceeds, less any costs of disposal, will exceed the carrying amount of the property.		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 15: Property, plant and equipment		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.134(d)	Freehold land at fair value	–	2,700,000
		–	**2,700,000**
AASB 1060.134(d)	Buildings at cost	–	863,000
AASB 1060.134(d)	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses	–	(641,000)
		–	**222,000**
AASB 1060.134(d)	Leasehold improvements at cost	–	–
AASB 1060.134(d)	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses	–	–
		–	**–**
AASB 1060.134(d)	Plant and equipment at cost	4,498,382	1,542,568
AASB 1060.134(d)	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses	(558,100)	(363,844)
		3,940,282	**1,178,724**
AASB 1060.134(d)	Bearer plants at cost	–	–
AASB 1060.134(d)	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses	–	–
		–	**–**
		3,940,282	**4,100,724**
	Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment		
AASB 1060.135(b)	The group has contractual commitments, relating to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment of [$x,xxx] at 30 June 2022 (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
	Valuations		
AASB 1060.136	If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the effective date of the revaluation; (b) whether an independent valuer was involved; (c) the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the items' fair values; and (d) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.		
	Property, plant and equipment pledged as security		
AASB 1060.135(a)	An entity shall disclose the existence and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment that is pledged as security for liabilities.		
	Property, plant and equipment with restricted title		
AASB 1060.135(a)	An entity shall disclose the existence and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment to which the entity has restricted title.		

Source	Note 15: Property, plant and equipment
AASB 1060.44	

	Reconciliations					
AASB 1060.134(e)	Reconciliations of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the year:					
AASB 1060.134(e)	This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.					
AASB 1060.134(e)	Other changes should be included in the reconciliations, where relevant to the entity.					
		Freehold land	**Buildings**	**Leasehold improvements**	**Plant and equipment**	**Bearer plants**
AASB 1060.31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2022 ($)**	**2022 ($)**	**2022 ($)**	**2022 ($)**
	Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	2,700,000	222,000	–	1,178,724	–
	Additions	–	–	–	1,792,992	–
	Acquisitions through business combinations	–	–	–	1,162,822	–
	Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
	Revaluations	462,000	–	–	–	–
	Depreciation expense	–	(159,000)	–	(194,256)	–
	Impairment losses recognised/reversed	–	–	–	–	–
	Reclassifications to assets held for sale	(3,162,000)	(63,000)	–	–	–
	Carrying amount at the end of the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,940,282**	**–**
	Further subclassification of line items					
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.					

Source	Note 16: Lease assets and lease liabilities		
AASB 1060.44			
	(The following disclosure is applicable to lessees only)		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2021 ($)**
	Lease assets		
	Carrying amount of lease assets, by class of underlying asset:		
AASB 1060.144(a)	Office premises	–	–
AASB 1060.144(a)	Plant and equipment	75,000	–
AASB 1060.144(a)	Other *[describe]*	–	–
	Total carrying amount of lease assets	**75,000**	**–**
	Reconciliations		
AASB 1060.145	Reconciliations of the carrying amount of each class of underlying asset at the beginning and end of the year:		
AASB 1060.145	This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.		
AASB 1060.145	Other changes should be included in the reconciliations, where relevant to the entity.		

		Office premises	**Plant and equipment**
AASB 1060.31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2022 ($)**
	Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	–	–
	Additions	–	75,000
	Acquisitions through business combinations	–	–
	Depreciation expense	–	–
	Impairment losses recognised/reversed	–	–
	Carrying amount at the end of the year	**–**	**75,000**

AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2021 ($)**
	Lease liabilities		
	Current lease liabilities	22,555	–
	Non-current lease liabilities	52,445	–
		75,000	**–**
AASB 1060.144(b)	**Maturity analysis of future lease payments**		
	Not later than 1 year	28,800	–
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	57,600	–
	Later than 5 years	–	–
		86,400	**–**

AASB 1060.114 and 144(c)	The lease of plant and equipment is for a term of 3 years, with monthly lease payments of $2,400 and an effective interest rate of 10% per annum. The lease expires on 30 June 2025.
AASB 1060.114 and 144(c)	The lease of office premises is for *[insert a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements including, for example, information about variable lease payments, extension and termination options, residual value guarantees, subleases and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements].*

Source	Note 16: Lease assets and lease liabilities
AASB 1060.44	
	Lease commitments – short-term leases and leases of low value assets
AASB 1060.146(a)	An entity shall disclose the amount of its lease commitments for short-term leases if the portfolio of short-term leases to which it is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expense disclosed in accordance with paragraph 146(b) of AASB 1060 above relates.
	Not-for-profit lessees – leases with significantly below-market terms and conditions
AASB 1060.151	In addition to the disclosures required in paragraphs 144–146 of AASB 1060, where a lessee is a not-for-profit entity and elects to measure a class or classes of right-of-use assets at initial recognition at cost in accordance with paragraphs 23–25 of AASB 16 *Leases* for leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives, the lessee shall disclose information that helps users of financial statements to assess: (a) the entity's dependence on leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives; and (b) the nature and terms of the leases, including: (i) the lease payments; (ii) the lease term; (iii) a description of the underlying assets; and (iv) restrictions on the use of the underlying assets specific to the entity.
AASB 1060.152	The disclosures provided by a not-for-profit entity in accordance with paragraph 151 of AASB 1060 shall be provided individually for each material lease that has significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives or in aggregate for leases involving right-of-use assets of a similar nature. An entity shall consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure objective and how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements. An entity shall aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have substantially different characteristics.
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 17: Investment property		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.134(d)	Investment property at cost	2,393,750	2,393,750
AASB 1060.134(d)	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses	(239,375)	(179,531)
		2,154,375	**2,214,219**

	Reconciliation	
AASB 1060.134(e)	Reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the year:	
AASB 1060.134(e)	This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.	
AASB 1060.134(e)	Other changes should be included in the reconciliation, where relevant to the entity.	

AASB 1060.31(e)		Investment property 2022 ($)
	Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	2,214,219
	Additions	–
	Disposals	–
	Depreciation expense	(59,844)
	Impairment losses recognised/reversed	–
	Carrying amount at the end of the year	**2,154,375**

	Investment property measured at fair value
AASB 1060.132	An entity shall disclose the following for all investment property accounted for at fair value through profit or loss: (a) the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of investment property; (b) the extent to which the fair value of investment property is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and class of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, that fact shall be disclosed; (c) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal; (d) contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements; and (e) reconciliation between the carrying amounts of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing separately: (i) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations; (ii) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments; (iii) transfers to and from investment property carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment; (iv) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and (v) other changes. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.
	Fair value cannot be measured reliably
AASB 1060.135(c)	If an entity has investment property whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, it shall disclose that fact and the reasons why fair value cannot be measured reliably for those items of investment property.
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 18: Biological assets		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Biological assets measured at fair value less costs to sell:		
AASB 1060.204(a)	Hanging fruit (unharvested crop)	–	–
AASB 1060.204(a)	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		–	**–**

	Reconciliation	
AASB 1060.204(c)	Reconciliation of the carrying amount of biological assets at the beginning and end of the year:	
AASB 1060.204(c)	This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.	
AASB 1060.204(c)	Other changes should be included in the reconciliation, where relevant to the entity.	

		Biological assets
AASB 1060.31(e)		2022 ($)
	Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	–
	Gain/loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell	–
	Decrease resulting from harvest	–
	Carrying amount at the end of the year	**–**

	Biological assets measured at fair value
AASB 1060.204(b)	An entity shall disclose the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of each category of agricultural produce at the point of harvest and each category of biological assets.
	Biological assets measured at cost
AASB 1060.205	An entity shall disclose the following with respect to its biological assets measured using the cost model: (a) a description of each class of its biological assets; (b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; (c) the depreciation method used; (d) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and (e) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 19: Intangible assets		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2021 ($)**
	Goodwill	2,675,200	2,783,700
AASB 1060.137(c)	Licences at cost	5,934,730	2,245,859
AASB 1060.137(c)	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses	(980,627)	(257,660)
		4,954,103	**1,988,199**
AASB 1060.137(c)	Capitalised development costs	325,932	325,932
AASB 1060.137(c)	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses	(195,555)	(130,370)
		130,377	**195,562**
		7,759,680	**4,967,461**

	Reconciliations
AASB 1060.137(e) and 143	Reconciliations of the carrying amount of each class of intangible assets at the beginning and end of the year:
AASB 1060.137(e) and 143	This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.
AASB 1060.137(e) and 143	Other changes should be included in the reconciliation, where relevant to the entity.

AASB 1060.31(e)		**Goodwill**	**Licences**	**Capitalised development costs**
		2022 ($)	**2022 ($)**	**2022 ($)**
	Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	2,783,700	1,988,199	195,562
	Acquisitions through business combinations	–	3,688,871	–
	Additions	–	–	–
	Disposals	–	–	–
	Amortisation expense	–	(722,967)	(65,185)
	Impairment losses recognised/reversed	(108,500)	–	–
	Carrying amount at the end of the year	**2,675,200**	**4,954,103**	**130,377**

AASB 1060.137(d)	The amortisation expense relating to all intangible asset classes is included in depreciation and amortisation expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
AASB 1060.138(a)	The remaining amortisation period of the carrying amount of licences as at 30 June 2022 range from 6–8 years.

Source	Note 19: Intangible assets
AASB 1060.44	
	Intangible assets that are material to the financial statements
AASB 1060.138(a)	An entity shall disclose a description, the carrying amount and remaining amortisation period of any individual intangible asset that is material to the entity's financial statements.
	Intangible assets acquired by way of government grants
AASB 1060.138(b)	An entity shall disclose, for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and initially recognised at fair value: (a) the fair value initially recognised for these assets; and (b) their carrying amounts.
	Intangible assets pledged as security
AASB 1060.138(c)	An entity shall disclose the existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets that are pledged as security for liabilities.
	Intangible assets with restricted title
AASB 1060.138(c)	An entity shall disclose the existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets to which the entity has restricted title.
	Contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets
AASB 1060.138(d)	An entity shall disclose the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.
	Revalued intangible assets
AASB 1060.140	If items of intangible assets are stated at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the effective date of the revaluation; (b) whether an independent valuer was involved; (c) the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the items' fair values; and (d) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.
	Indefinite life intangible assets
AASB 1060.141	An entity shall disclose for an intangible asset assessed as having an indefinite useful life, the carrying amount of that asset and the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life. In giving these reasons, the entity shall describe the factor(s) that played a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life.
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 20: Other assets		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Prepayments	7,167	28,563
AASB 1060.159	Contract assets	114,816	176,813
	Contract costs asset	–	4,500
	Right to returned goods asset	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		121,983	**209,876**
	Other assets are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
	Current	118,228	142,020
	Non-current	3,755	67,856
		121,983	**209,876**
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 21: Trade and other payables		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.44(d)	Trade payables to third parties	1,530,842	1,042,020
AASB 1060.44(d)	Trade payables to related parties	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		1,530,842	**1,042,020**
AASB 1060.114 and 198(b)	Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally due for payment within 30-days of the invoice date.		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 22: Other financial liabilities		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Carrying amounts of other financial liabilities		
AASB 1060.113(d)	*Secured borrowings measured at amortised cost:*		
	Bank overdraft	–	–
	Bank loan (i)	4,475,000	4,000,000
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		4,475,000	**4,000,000**
AASB 1060.113(d)	*Unsecured borrowings measured at amortised cost:*		
	Deferred consideration for the acquisition of assets	–	25,000
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		–	**25,000**
AASB 1060.113(c)	*Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value:*		
	Forward exchange contracts	–	–
	Interest rate swaps	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		–	**–**
		4,475,000	**4,025,000**
	Other financial liabilities are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
	Current	–	25,000
	Non-current	4,475,000	4,000,000
		4,475,000	**4,025,000**
AASB 1060.114	(i) The group has a 3-year $5,000,000 facility, to 31 March 2024. At 30 June 2022, the group has available committed capacity (undrawn) of $525,000 under this facility. The group's freehold land and investment property is provided as security.		
	Financial liabilities measured at fair value based on valuation techniques		
AASB 1060.115	The fair value of forward exchange contracts and interest rate swap contracts are determined on a discounted cash flow basis.		
AASB 1060.115	The key inputs into the determination of the fair value of forward exchange contracts are estimated future cash flows that reflect observable forward exchange rates and discount rates that reflect the credit risk of the counterparties.		
AASB 1060.115	The key inputs into the determination of the fair value of interest rate swap contract are estimated future cash flows that reflect observable forward interest rates and discount rates that reflect the credit risk of the counterparties.		

Source	Note 22: Other financial liabilities
AASB 1060.44	
	Basis for determining fair value
AASB 1060.115	For all financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the entity shall disclose the basis for determining fair value, for example, quoted market price in an active market or a valuation technique. When a valuation technique is used, the entity shall disclose the assumptions applied in determining fair value for each class of financial assets or financial liabilities. For example, if applicable, an entity discloses information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates.
	Defaults and breaches on loans payable
AASB 1060.118	For loans payable recognised at the reporting date for which there is a breach of terms or a default of principal, interest, sinking fund or redemption terms that have not been remedied by the reporting date, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) details of that breach or default; (b) the carrying amount of the related loans payable at the reporting date; and (c) whether the breach or default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue.
	Other information about financial liabilities
AASB 1060.114	An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance. For example, for long-term debt such information would normally include the terms and conditions of the debt instrument (such as interest rate, maturity, repayment schedule, and restrictions that the debt instrument imposes on the entity).
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 23: Provisions		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.44(e)	Employee benefits	193,820	128,864
AASB 1060.44(e)	Warranty	15,000	10,000
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		208,820	**138,864**
	Provisions are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
	Current	180,963	134,035
	Non-current	27,857	4,829
		208,820	**138,864**
	Movements in provisions		
AASB 1060.153(a)	Reconciliations of the carrying amount of each class of provision (other than employee benefits) at the beginning and end of the year:		
AASB 1060.153(a)	This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.		

		Warranties
AASB 1060.31(e)		2022 ($)
	Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	10,000
	Additions and remeasurements	5,000
	Amounts charged against the provision	–
	Unused amounts reversed	–
	Carrying amount at the end of the year	**15,000**

Warranties

AASB 1060.153(b) The group provides a general warranty for all goods sold, as required by law. The provision is measured at the group's estimate of the expenditure required to fulfil its warranty obligations at the reporting date. It is expected that any payments resulting from estimated warranty claims (included in the measurement of the provision) will be made in the next financial year.

Other information about provisions

AASB 1060.153(c) and (d) For each class of provision (other than employee benefits), an entity shall disclose:

(a) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows; and

(b) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.

Termination benefits

AASB 1060.174 For each category of termination benefits that an entity provides to its employees, the entity shall disclose the nature of the benefit, the amount of its obligation and the extent of funding at the reporting date.

Prejudicial disclosures

AASB 1060.156 In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by paragraphs 153–155 of AASB 1060 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision, contingent liability or contingent asset. In such cases, an entity need not disclose the information, but shall disclose the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed.

Further subclassification of line items

AASB 1060.44 An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 24: Other liabilities		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.159	Contract Liabilities	–	–
	Refund liabilities	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		–	**–**
	Other liabilities are classified in the statement of financial position as:		
	Current	–	–
	Non-current	–	–
		–	**–**

	Income of not-for-profit entities arising from transfers of financial assets
AASB 1060.233	A not-for-profit entity shall disclose the opening and closing balances of financial assets arising from transfers to enable an entity to acquire or construct recognisable non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity and the associated liabilities arising from such transfers, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed.
AASB 1060.234	A not-for-profit entity shall disclose information about its obligations under such transfers, including a description of when the entity typically satisfies its obligations (for example, as the asset is constructed, upon completion of construction or when the asset is acquired).
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 25: Share capital		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB1060.44(f)	*Share capital:*		
AASB 1060.45(a)(ii)	172,000 fully paid ordinary shares (2021: 102,000)	17,814,049	10,814,049
AASB 1060.45(a)(ii)	1,000 partly paid ordinary shares (2021: 1,000)	10	10
		17,814,059	**10,814,059**
AASB 1060.45(a)(i)	(i) The company does not have a limited amount of authorised share capital.		
AASB 1060.45(a)(iii)	(ii) Issued ordinary shares of the company do not have a par value.		
AASB 1060.45(a)(v)	(iii) Fully paid ordinary shares participate in dividends declared and proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held.		
AASB 1060.45(a)(v)	(iv) Partly paid ordinary shares participate in dividends declared and proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held and proportionate to the amount paid per share.		
AASB 1060.45(a)(v)	(v) At shareholders' meetings, each ordinary share gives entitlement to one vote.		
AASB 1060.45(a)(vi)	(vi) No issued ordinary shares are held by the company, or by a subsidiary or associate of the company.		
	Reconciliations		
AASB 1060.45(a)(iv)	Reconciliations of the number of shares outstanding, for each class of share capital, at the beginning and end of the year:		
AASB 1060.45(a)(iv)	This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.		

		Fully paid ordinary shares	Partly paid ordinary shares
		2022 (number)	2022 (number)
	Number at the beginning of the year	102,000	1,000
	Shares issued during the year	70,000	–
	Shares bought back during the year	–	–
	Other movement *[describe]*	–	–
	Number at the end of the year	**172,000**	**1,000**

	Shares reserved for issue under options
AASB 1060.45(a)(vii)	An entity shall disclose, for each class of share capital, shares reserved for issue under options, including the terms and amounts.
	Contracts for the sale of shares
AASB 1060.45(a)(vii)	An entity shall disclose, for each class of share capital, contracts for the sale of shares, including the terms and amounts.
	Entities without share capital
AASB 1060.46	An entity without share capital, such as a partnership or trust, shall disclose information equivalent to that required by paragraph 45(a) of AASB 1060, showing changes during the period in each category of equity, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity.
	Further subclassification of line items
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.

Source	Note 26: Reserves		
AASB 1060.44			
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.44(f)	Property revaluation reserve (i)	548,100	224,700
AASB 1060.44(f)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve (ii)	331,715	154,615
AASB 1060.44(f)	Cash flow hedge reserve (iii)	5,891	6,903
AASB 1060.44(f)	Foreign currency translation reserve (iv)	–	–
	Other *[describe]*	–	–
		885,706	**386,218**
AASB 1060.45(b)	(i) The property revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of property.		
AASB 1060.45(b)	(ii) The financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve is used to record changes in the fair value of financial assets classified or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.		
AASB 1060.45(b)	(iii) The cash flow hedge reserve is used to record changes in the fair value of designated and effective cash flow hedging instruments.		
AASB 1060.45(b) and 180(b)	(iv) The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations. The aggregate amount of foreign exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income for the financial year, from the translation of foreign operations, was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 27: Retained earnings		
AASB 1060.44			
	AASB 1060 does not contain a requirement to disclose information about 'retained earnings' in addition to the information already presented in the statement of financial position and the statement of changes in equity. This note is included for general illustrative purposes only.		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	(2,464,496)	(1,611,352)
		(2,464,496)	**(1,611,352)**
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 28: Dividend distributions		
AASB 1060.63(b)	The aggregate amount of dividends paid or declared during the financial year was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
AASB 1060.187	The aggregate amount of dividends declared after the reporting date (and not recognised in the financial statements) was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		**2022 ($)**	**2021 ($)**
AASB 1060.101	Franking credits available for use in subsequent years	–	–
	Imputation credits		
AASB 1060.100	The term 'imputation credits' is used in paragraphs 101 - 103 of AASB 1060 to also mean 'franking credits'. The disclosures required by paragraphs 101 and 103 of AASB 1060 shall be made separately in respect of any New Zealand imputation credits and any Australian imputation credits.		
AASB 1060.102	For the purposes of determining the amount required to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 101 of AASB 1060, entities may have: (a) imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax; (b) imputation debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date; and (c) imputation credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.		
	Different classes of equity		
AASB 1060.103	Where there are different classes of investors with different entitlements to imputation credits, disclosures shall be made about the nature of those entitlements for each class where this is relevant to an understanding of them.		

Source	Note 29: Share-based payments
	Share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period
AASB 1060.164 to 167	This publication does not illustrate the disclosure requirements of AASB 1060 in relation to share-based payment arrangements. Refer to paragraphs 164–167 of AASB 1060 for further information about these requirements.

Source	Note 30: Hedging instruments
	Risk exposures for which hedge accounting is applied
AASB 1060.120 to 122	This publication does not illustrate the disclosure requirements of AASB 1060 in relation to risk exposures that the entity decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. Refer to paragraphs 120–122 of AASB 1060 for further information about these requirements.

Source	Note 31: Leasing activities		
AASB 1060.44			
	(The following disclosure is applicable to lessors only)		
AASB 1060.147(f) and 148(c)	*[Describe the lessor's significant leasing arrangements (for both finance leases and operating leases), including for example, information about variable lease payments, renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses, subleases and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements]*		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Finance lease arrangements		
AASB 1060.147(a)	The following is a reconciliation of the gross contractual lease payments to be received by the group in relation to finance leases to the carrying amount of the net investment in finance leases (lease receivables):		
	Gross contractual lease payments to be received:		
AASB 1060.147(a)(i)	• Not later than 1 year	–	–
AASB 1060.147(a)(ii)	• Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	–
AASB 1060.147(a)(iii)	• Later than 5 years	–	–
	Total gross contractual lease payments to be received	**–**	**–**
AASB 1060.147(c)	Unguaranteed residual values	–	–
AASB 1060.147(b)	Less: unearned finance income	–	–
	Net investment in finance leases (lease receivables)	**–**	**–**
AASB 1060.147(d)	Allowance for credit losses	–	–
	Net carrying amount of lease receivables	**–**	**–**
AASB 1060.147(e)	Total income recognised for the financial year in relation to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the net investment in finance leases (lease receivables) was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
	Operating lease arrangements		
	The following outlines the gross contractual lease payments to be received by the group in relation to non-cancellable operating leases:		
AASB 1060.148 (a)	Future lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases:		
	• Not later than 1 year	–	–
	• Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	–
	• Later than 5 years	–	–
	Total gross contractual lease payments to be received	**–**	**–**
AASB 1060.148(b)	Total income recognised for the financial year in relation to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]).		
	Further subclassification of line items		
AASB 1060.44	An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation.		

Source	Note 32: Cash flow information		
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)		2022 ($)	2021 ($)
	Cash and cash equivalents		
AASB 1060.88	Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows includes the following:		
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	1,854,068	1,820,914
	Bank overdraft	–	–
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,854,068**	**1,820,914**
AASB 1060.89	Included in the amount of cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2022 is a $10,000 security deposit (2021: $5,000) in relation to the group's service contracts. This amount is not available for use by the group.		
	Non-cash transactions		
AASB 1060.86	During the financial year, the group entered into the following non-cash investing and financing transactions (which are not included in the statement of cash flows): (a) The group commenced a new lease of plant and equipment during the financial year, resulting in the recognition of additional lease assets of $75,000 and corresponding lease liabilities of $75,000 ($2021: $nil). (b) *[Outline details of other non-cash investing and financing transactions].*		
	Components of cash and cash equivalents		
AASB 1060.88	An entity shall present the components of cash and cash equivalents and shall present a reconciliation of the amounts presented in the statement of cash flows to the equivalent items presented in the statement of financial position. However, an entity is not required to present this reconciliation if the amount of cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows is identical to the amount similarly described in the statement of financial position.		

Source	Note 33: Acquisition of businesses		
	Businesses acquired during the financial year		
AASB 1060.142(a), (b) and (c)	On 1 August 2021, the group acquired 100% of the ordinary shares of Business A, and on 1 January 2022, the group acquired 100% of the ordinary shares of Business B. Both Business A and Business B are retailers of electronic equipment.		
AASB 1060.31(e)		**Business A ($)**	**Business B ($)**
AASB 1060.142(d)	*Consideration transferred:*		
	Cash	1,500,000	2,576,000
	Deferred consideration	–	–
	Total consideration	**1,500,000**	**2,576,000**
AASB 1060.142(e)	*Assets and liabilities acquired:*		
	Cash and cash equivalents	–	12,128
	Trade and other receivables	–	15,750
	Inventories	9,955	18,362
	Property, plant and equipment	340,000	822,822
	Intangible assets	1,475,000	2,215,000
	Trade and other payables	(174,955)	(158,062)
	Other assets and/or liabilities *[describe]*	(150,000)	(350,000)
	Net assets acquired	**1,500,000**	**2,576,000**
AASB 1060.142(e)	**Goodwill arising on acquisition**	**–**	**–**
	Goodwill arising on acquisition of businesses:		
AASB 1060.142(g)	Goodwill arising on acquisition comprises … *[include a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, or intangible assets or other items that did not qualify for separate recognition under paragraphs 10–14 of AASB 3 Business Combinations].*		
	Net cash outflow on acquisition of businesses:		
	The aggregate net cash outflow on the acquisition of Business A and Business B was $4,063,872 (being the cash consideration paid, less cash and cash equivalents acquired).		
	Businesses acquired during the prior financial year		
AASB 1060.142(a), (b) and (c)	On 30 September 2020, the group acquired 100% of the ordinary shares of Business K. Details of the acquisition are set out below:		
AASB 1060.31(e)			**Business K ($)**
AASB 1060.142(d)	*Consideration transferred:*		
	Cash		2,595,000
	Deferred consideration		–
	Total consideration		**2,595,000**
AASB 1060.142(e)	*Assets and liabilities acquired:*		
	Cash and cash equivalents		8,869
	Receivables		5,451
	Inventories		13,118
	Property, plant and equipment		–
	Intangible assets		–
	Payables		(216,138)
	Other assets and/or liabilities *[describe]*		
	Net assets acquired		**(188,700)**
AASB 1060.142(e)	**Goodwill arising on acquisition**		**$2,783,700**

Source	Note 33: Acquisition of businesses
	Goodwill arising on acquisition of businesses:
AASB 1060.142(g)	Goodwill arising on acquisition comprises ... *[include a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, or intangible assets or other items that did not qualify for separate recognition under paragraphs 10–14 of AASB 3 Business Combinations].*
	Net cash outflow on acquisition of businesses:
	The aggregate net cash outflow on the acquisition of Business K was $2,586,131 (being the cash consideration paid, less cash and cash equivalents acquired).
	Discount on acquisition
AASB 1060.142(f)	For each business combination during the period, the acquirer shall disclose the amount of any excess recognised in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 34 of AASB 3 *Business Combinations* and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income (and in the statement of profit or loss, if presented) in which the excess is recognised.
	Non-controlling interests
AASB 1060.142(h)	For each business combination during the period in which the acquirer holds less than 100 per cent of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date, the acquirer shall disclose the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount.

Source	Note 34: Disposal of businesses
	In accordance with paragraph 52(e) of AASB 1060, 'discontinued operations' is required to be presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. AASB 1060 does not contain an explicit requirement to disclose other information about 'discontinued operations' or disposals of businesses. This note is included for general illustrative purposes only.
	During the financial year, the group disposed of Business X. Details of the disposal are set out below:

AASB 1060.31(e)		Business K ($)
	Consideration received:	
	Cash	280,000
	Deferred consideration	75,000
	Total consideration	**355,000**
	Assets and liabilities disposed:	
	Cash and cash equivalents	1,493
	Receivables	9,533
	Inventories	11,682
	Payables	(9,819)
	Other assets and/or liabilities *[describe]*	–
	Net assets disposed	**12,889**
	Net cash inflow on disposal of businesses:	
	The net cash inflow on disposal of Business X was $278,507 (being the cash consideration received, less cash and cash equivalents disposed).	

Source	Note 35: Related party disclosures
	(a) Key management personnel compensation
AASB 1060.194	The total amount of compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for the financial year was [$x,xxx] (2021: [$y,yyy]).
	Key management personnel compensation
AASB 1060.193	Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.
AASB 1060.193	Compensation includes all employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) including those in the form of share-based payment (see AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*). Employee benefits include all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity (for example, by its parent or by a shareholder), in exchange for services rendered to the entity. It also includes such consideration paid on behalf of a parent of the entity in respect of goods or services provided to the entity.
AASB 1060.195 and 196	If an entity obtains key management personnel services from another entity (the 'management entity'), the entity is not required to apply the requirements in paragraph 194 of AASB 1060 to the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to the management entity's employees or directors. Amounts incurred by the entity for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity shall be disclosed.
	(b) Ultimate controlling entity
AASB 1060.192	The parent entity of PP SD Pty Ltd is PP Holdings Pty Ltd, and the ultimate controlling entity is PP Ultimate Ltd.
AASB 1060.192	If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so (if any) shall also be disclosed.
	(c) Related party transactions and balances
	The following outlines the amounts, and terms and conditions, of transactions and balances with related parties, presented by category of related party:
AASB 1060.199	(i) *Transactions and balances with entities that have control, joint control or significant influence over the group:*
AASB 1060.198	The group routinely purchases inventory from its parent entity. The total amount of inventory purchased by the group during the financial year was $3,674,115 (2021: $1,376,288). Purchase prices are determined with reference to prevailing market wholesale prices for the same or similar items. The total amount payable to the parent entity at 30 June 2022 was $nil (2021: $nil).
AASB 1060.199	(ii) *Transactions and balances with entities over which the group has control, joint control or significant influence:*
AASB 1060.198	The group provides monthly catalogue advertising space to associates (entities over which the group has significant influence). The total amount of income recognised by the group during the financial year was $104,374 (2021: $83,185). Amounts charged to associates are based on the actual costs incurred by the group plus a fixed margin of 10%. The total amount receivable from associates at 30 June 2022 was $nil (2021: $nil).
AASB 1060.199	(iii) *Transactions and balances with key management personnel of the group or its parent entity:*
AASB 1060.198	A company controlled by [name of key management personnel] provides IT consulting services to the group on a regular basis. The total expense recognised by the group during the financial year was $42,831 (2021: $33,830). Amounts charged to the group are based on average market rates for similar services. The total amount payable to the related company at 30 June 2022 was $nil (2021: $nil).
AASB 1060.199	(iv) *Transactions and balances with other related parties:*
AASB 1060.198	The group leases plant and equipment from a company controlled by the ultimate controlling entity of the group (i.e., a company controlled by the same entity that controls the group). The contractual lease payments are consistent with market rates for the same or similar items of plant and equipment. The total lease liability, payable to the related company, at 30 June 2022 was $75,000 (2021: $nil). Further details of the lease arrangement are disclosed in note 16.

Source	Note 35: Related party disclosures
	Related party transactions
AASB 1060.197	A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. Examples of related party transactions that are common to entities within the scope of this Standard include, but are not limited to: (a) transactions between an entity and its principal owner(s); (b) transactions between an entity and another entity when both entities are under the common control of a single entity or person; and (c) transactions in which an entity or person that controls the reporting entity incurs expenses directly that otherwise would have been borne by the reporting entity.
AASB 1060.198	If an entity has related party transactions, it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about the transactions, outstanding balances and commitments necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. Those disclosure requirements are in addition to the requirements in paragraph 194 of AASB 1060 to disclose key management personnel compensation. At a minimum, disclosures shall include: (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances and: (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; (c) provisions for uncollectable receivables related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties. Such transactions could include purchases, sales or transfers of goods or services; leases; guarantees; and settlements by the entity on behalf of the related party or vice versa.
AASB 1060.202	An entity shall not state that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions unless such terms can be substantiated.
AASB 1060.203	An entity may disclose items of a similar nature in the aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the entity.

Source	Note 36: Remuneration of auditors	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
AASB 1060.20, 28 and 31(e)			
	Auditor of the company:		
AASB 1060.98(a)	Audit of the financial statements	80,500	53,000
AASB 1060.98(b) and 99	Other services *[describe the nature of the services]*	–	–
		80,500	**53,000**
AASB 1060.98(b) and 99	*Network firm of the auditor of the company:*		
	Other services *[describe the nature of the services]*	–	–
		–	**–**
		80,500	**53,000**

Source	Note 37: Subsequent events
AASB 1060.187	In August 2022, the group entered into an agreement to acquire Business W for consideration of $560,000. The acquisition is expected to be completed in October 2022 and will be financed by further drawdown of existing loan facilities.
AASB 1060.187	An entity shall disclose the following for each category of non-adjusting event after the end of the reporting period: (a) the nature of the event; and (b) an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

Source	Note 38: Contingencies
AASB 1060.154	The group has been issued with a claim for $100,000 in relation to the alleged supply of faulty products. In the opinion of the directors, as supported by independent legal advice, it is likely that the group will successfully defend the claim. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements in respect of such claim.
	Contingent liabilities
AASB 1060.154	Unless the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, an entity shall disclose, for each class of contingent liability at the reporting date, a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability and, when practicable: (a) an estimate of its financial effect, measured in accordance with paragraphs 36–52 of AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*; (b) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and (c) the possibility of any reimbursement. If it is impracticable to make one or more of these disclosures, that fact shall be stated.
	Contingent assets
AASB 1060.155	If an inflow of economic benefits is probable (more likely than not) but not virtually certain, an entity shall disclose a description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out in paragraphs 36–52 of AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. Where any of the information required by this paragraph is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, that fact shall be stated.
	Termination benefits
AASB 1060.175	When there is uncertainty about the number of employees who will accept an offer of termination benefits, a contingent liability exists.
	Prejudicial disclosures
AASB 1060.156	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by paragraphs 153–155 of AASB 1060 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision, contingent liability or contingent asset. In such cases, an entity need not disclose the information, but shall disclose the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Introduction

As outlined in paragraph 25(e) of AASB 1060, a complete set of financial statements shall include notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In addition, paragraph 91(a) of AASB 1060 requires the notes to the financial statements to present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used. This information may be presented in a separate section of the financial statements (i.e., statement of significant accounting policies), or presented throughout the financial statements (i.e., incorporated within each note to the financial statements).

Irrespective of the manner in which accounting policies are presented, paragraph 95 of AASB 1060 requires disclosure of the following:

(a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements; and

(b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.

This appendix contains illustrative examples of accounting policies in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. With the exception of the inclusion of an illustrative accounting policy for the recognition of income by not-for-profit entities under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, the accounting policies illustrated below reflect the 'for-profit entity' requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

(a) Biological assets

Biological assets, other than bearer plants, are measured on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period at fair value less costs to sell. Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less costs to sell, and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets, are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Agricultural produce harvested from biological assets are initially measured at fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest. For accounting purposes, such measurement is treated as the cost of the agricultural produce at that date. Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Bearer plants are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(b) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of lease arrangements, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred, except for borrowing costs incurred as part of the cost of the construction of a qualifying asset, in which case the costs are capitalised until the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

(c) Business combinations

A business combination is a transaction or other event in which an acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of the assets and liabilities acquired. Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method.

The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree. Deferred consideration payable is measured at its acquisition date fair value. Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition date fair value. At each reporting date subsequent to the acquisition, contingent consideration payable is measured at its fair value with any changes in the fair value recognised in profit or loss unless the contingent consideration is classified as equity, in which case the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition date fair value.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Goodwill is initially recognised at an amount equal to the excess of: (a) the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non controlling interest, and the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest (in the case of a step acquisition); over (b) the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. For accounting purposes, such measurement is treated as the cost of goodwill at that date.

If the net fair value of the acquirer's interest in the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is greater than the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non controlling interest, and the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest, the difference is immediately recognised as a gain in profit or loss.

Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(e) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the group that has been disposed of in the current, or prior, reporting period or is classified as held for sale at the reporting date, and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are disclosed separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(f) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and other employee benefits (other than termination benefits) expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

The expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences such as annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

The provision for other long-term employee benefits, including obligations for long service leave and annual leave, which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period, are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflow to be made in respect of the services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee turnover, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. For currencies in which there is no deep market in such high quality corporate bonds, the market yields (at the end of the reporting period) on government bonds denominated in that currency are used. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the change occurs.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur. All other long-term employee benefit obligations are presented as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Retirement benefit obligations

The group makes superannuation contributions to the employee's defined contribution superannuation plan of choice in respect of employee services rendered during the year. These superannuation contributions are recognised as an expense in the same period when the related employee services are received. The group's obligation with respect to employee's defined contributions entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(g) Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial report is authorised for issue.

The amounts recognised in the financial statements reflect events after the reporting period that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date. Whereas, events after the reporting period that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (i.e., which did not exist at the reporting date) are excluded from the determination of the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(h) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

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

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets recognised by the group are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, subject to their classification and whether the group irrevocably designates the financial asset on initial recognition at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) in accordance with the relevant criteria in AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (AASB 9).

Financial assets not irrevocably designated on initial recognition at FVOCI are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) on the basis of both:

(a) the group's business model for managing the financial assets; and

(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as held-for-trading, contingent consideration payable by the group for the acquisition of a business, and financial liabilities designated at FVPL, are subsequently measured at fair value.

All other financial liabilities recognised by the group are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Receivables

Consistent with the group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, trade and other receivables are classified (and measured) at amortised cost.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Promissory notes and loans advanced to related parties

Consistent with the group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, promissory notes and loans advanced to related parties are classified (and measured) at amortised cost.

Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds are debt instruments issued by both listed and unlisted companies. Consistent with the group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, corporate bonds are classified (and measured) at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Shares in listed entities

Shares in listed entities that have been acquired by the group principally for the purpose of sale in the near term are classified as held for trading. Held for trading investments are classified (and measured) at fair value through profit or loss.

Shares in listed entities that are not held for trading are irrevocably designated (and measured) at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments, other than designated effective hedging instruments, are classified (and measured) at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative instruments that are designated effective hedging instruments, in cash flow hedge arrangements, are accounted for as follows:

- The effective portion of the change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve, and any ineffective portion of the change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.
- Gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss (for hedged forecast transactions that affect profit or loss), or are transferred from the reserve and included in the measurement of the initial cost of a non-financial asset or liability (for hedged forecast transactions that result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability).
- When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting under AASB 9, the group discontinues hedge accounting, and any gains or losses accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve remain in the reserve until such time as hedged forecast transaction occurs. If the hedged forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any gains or losses accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The following financial assets are tested for impairment by applying the 'expected credit loss' impairment model:

(a) debt instruments measured at amortised cost;

(b) debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income; and

(c) receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables.

The group applies the simplified approach under AASB 9 to measuring the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables. Under the AASB 9 simplified approach, the group determines the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses of the financial asset. Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that are expected to result from default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

For all other financial assets subject to impairment testing, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial asset, the allowance for credit losses is recognised on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses. When there has not been an increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance for credit losses is recognised on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses. '12-month expected credit losses' is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The group consider a range of information when assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. This includes such factors as the identification of significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk, significant adverse changes in the financial performance or financial position of the counterparty, significant changes in the value of collateral, and past due information.

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the group's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions undertaken in foreign currencies are recognised in the group's functional currency, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items that are outstanding at the reporting date (other than monetary items arising under foreign currency contracts where the exchange rate for that monetary item is fixed in the contract) are restated to the spot rate at the reporting date.

Except for certain foreign currency hedges, all exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Foreign subsidiaries

Subsidiaries that have a functional currency different to the presentation currency of the group are translated as follows.

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate on reporting date.
- Income and expenses are translated at actual exchange rates or average exchange rates for the period, where appropriate.
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(j) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and purchased assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(k) Government grants *(under AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, applicable to for-profit entities only)*

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant will be received and all grant conditions are met.

Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating.

Grants relating to depreciable assets are credited to deferred income and are recognised in profit or loss over the period and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill, intangible assets not yet ready for use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortisation and are therefore tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are generally grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows ('cash generating units'). Accordingly, most assets are tested for impairment at the cash generating unit level. Because it does not generate cash flows independently of other assets or groups of assets, goodwill is allocated to the cash generating unit or units that are expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination that gave rise to the goodwill.

Assets other than goodwill, intangible assets not yet ready for use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment whenever events or circumstances arise that indicate the asset may be impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is defined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use (where 'value in use' is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit).

Impairment losses in respect of individual assets are recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and is recognised in other comprehensive income, to the extent that it does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for the same asset. Impairment losses in respect of cash generating units are allocated first against the carrying amount of any goodwill attributed to the cash generating unit with any remaining impairment loss allocated on a pro rata basis to the other assets comprising the relevant cash generating unit.

A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset measured at cost is recognised in profit or loss. A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset measured at a revalued amount is treated as a revaluation increase and is recognised in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case a reversal of that impairment loss is also recognised in profit or loss.

(m) Income arising from the transfer of assets *(under AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, applicable to not-for-profit entities only)*

The group derives income from the transfer of assets when the group provides no consideration in exchange for the asset received, or the consideration provided by the group is significantly less than the fair value of the asset received, principally to enable the group to further its objectives, and the arrangement does not satisfy the criteria to be accounted for as a 'contract with a customer'.

Donations

Cash donations and goods donated for resale are recognised as income when the group obtains control of the asset. Cash is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received. Goods donated for resale at recognised at current replacement cost.

Operating grants

A transfer of an asset, including cash, under arrangements that do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations is referred to in the financial statements as an 'operating grant'. Assets arising from operating grants are recognised at fair value when the group obtains control of the asset. Any related amounts, such as contributions from owners, financial liabilities, contract liabilities, lease liabilities and provisions are recognised in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard. The excess of the initial carrying amount of assets received over the aggregate of the consideration provided by the group and any related amounts is recognised as income.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Capital grants

A transfer of a financial asset, including cash, to enable the group to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to identified specifications to be controlled by the group, such as an item of property, plant and equipment, is referred to in the financial statements as a 'capital grant'. Capital grants are initially recognised as a liability (unspent capital grants liability), and subsequently recognised as income as, or when, the group satisfies its obligation to acquire or construct the specified asset to which the capital grant relates. For the acquisition of specified assets, income is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the group. For the construction of specified assets, income is recognised as the construction progresses on the basis of costs incurred relative to expected costs.

Unspent capital grants liability

Capital grants are initially recognised as a liability (unspent capital grants liability), and subsequently recognised as income as, or when, the group satisfies its obligation to acquire or construct the specified asset to which the capital grant relates.

Capital grants are recognised as income when the specified asset is acquired and controlled by the group, or as the construction of the specified asset progresses on the basis of costs incurred relative to expected costs.

(n) Income tax

Current income tax expense or revenue is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the applicable tax rates when the assets are expected to be recovered or liabilities are settled. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not recognised if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

(o) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period it is incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identifiable or separately recognised. Goodwill is initially recognised at an amount equal to the excess of: (a) the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non controlling interest, and the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest (in the case of a step acquisition); over (b) the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. For accounting purposes, such measurement is treated as the cost of goodwill at that date.

Goodwill is not amortised, but is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Licences

The group made up-front payments to acquire licences. Licences are for the use of intellectual property and have been granted for a period of 10 years. They are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the licence.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Capitalised development costs

Development costs are capitalised when the group can demonstrate all of the following: the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale; the intention to complete the asset and use or sell it; the ability to use or sell the asset; how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development.

Amortisation of the capitalised development costs commences when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected future benefits which is expected to be 10 years.

Separately acquired intangible assets

Except for indefinite useful life intangible assets, which are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment, separately acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost and amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The amortisation method applied to an intangible asset is consistent with the estimated consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, separately acquired intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation (where applicable) and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired by way of government grants

Intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant are initially recognised at fair value (which, for accounting purposes, is treated as the cost of the intangible asset), and are subsequently amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The amortisation method applied to an intangible asset is consistent with the estimated consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired by way of government grants are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangibles assets acquired in a business combination

Intangibles acquired in a business combination are initially recognised at fair value (which, for accounting purposes, is treated as the cost of the intangible asset), and are subsequently amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The amortisation method applied to an intangible asset is consistent with the estimated consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(p) Interests in joint arrangements

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about the relevant activities are required. Joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures based on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

Joint operations

The group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective items of the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

In circumstances where the group acquires an interest in a joint operation whose activities constitute a business, as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations* (AASB 3), the group accounts for the acquisition in accordance with the principles in AASB 3, including:

- except for some limited exceptions, measuring all identifiable assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value;
- recognising any goodwill or gain on bargain purchase arising from the acquisition; and
- expensing any acquisition-related costs when incurred.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Joint ventures

The group's interest in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method after initially being recognised at cost. Under the equity method, the group's share of the profits or losses of the joint venture are recognised in the group's profit or loss and the group's share of the joint venture's other comprehensive income is recognised in the group's other comprehensive income.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the group and a joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the joint venture.

(q) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(r) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the group is able to exercise significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

The group's interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method after initially being recognised at cost. Under the equity method, the group's share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in the group's profit or loss and the group's share of other comprehensive income items is recognised in the group's other comprehensive income.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the group and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the associate.

(s) Investment properties

Investment properties comprise land and buildings held for the purpose of earning rental income or for capital appreciation, or both.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. After initial recognition, investment property continues to be measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, commencing from the date the asset is held available for use. The estimated useful life is 40 years (2021: 40 years).

(t) Leases *[accounting policy for lessees]*

At the commencement date of a lease (other than leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets), the group recognises a lease asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Lease assets

Lease assets are initially recognised at cost, comprising the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the group, and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease assets are measured at cost (adjusted for any remeasurement of the associated lease liability), less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, consistent with the estimated consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the underlying asset.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially recognised at the present value of the future lease payments (i.e., the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date of the lease). These lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or otherwise using the group's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (i.e., the lease payments that are unpaid at the reporting date). Interest expense on lease liabilities is recognised in profit or loss (presented as a component of finance costs). Lease liabilities are remeasured to reflect changes to lease terms, changes to lease payments and any lease modifications not accounted for as separate leases.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets

Lease payments made in relation to leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets (for which a lease asset and a lease liability has not been recognised) are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(t) Leases *[accounting policy for lessors]*

Each lease is classified as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Operating leases

Underlying assets subject to operating leases are presented in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the underlying asset.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis (if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished).

Finance leases

At the commencement date of a finance lease, the group recognises a receivable (for assets held under the finance lease) at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in finance leases is the sum of the lease payments receivable by the group under the finance lease and the estimated unguaranteed residual value of the underlying asset at the end of the lease term, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in finance leases.

(u) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Except in some limited circumstances, such as in the case of deferred tax balances and items measured at fair value on a recurring basis, non-current assets and assets and liabilities comprising disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of a non-current asset or disposal group held for sale exceeds its fair value less costs to sell and is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to any goodwill attributable to the disposal group, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except for inventories, deferred tax assets and assets otherwise measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Gains are recognised in respect of any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale, but only to the extent of any cumulative impairment losses previously recognised.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

(v) Other revenue and other income

Interest revenue is measured in accordance with the effective interest method.

Dividend and other distribution revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend or other distribution has been established. Dividends and other distributions received from associates and joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the equity method.

(w) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are those of the consolidated entity ("the group"), comprising the financial statements of the parent entity and all of the entities the parent controls. The group controls an entity where it has the power, for which the parent has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and for which the parent has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of its returns.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies which may exist.

All inter group balances and transactions, including any unrealised profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the group and are de recognised from the date that control ceases.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the group are presented as non controlling interests. Non controlling interests are initially recognised either at fair value or at the non controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition by acquisition basis. Non controlling interests in the results of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position respectively.

(x) Property held for development and sale

Property held for development and sale is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Borrowing costs and holding costs incurred after the completion of development are expensed as incurred.

(y) Property, plant and equipment

Property

Freehold land is measured at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation, less any accumulated impairment losses. At each reporting date the carrying amount of each asset is reviewed to ensure that it does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at reporting date. Where necessary, the asset is revalued to reflect its fair value.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of freehold land is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Buildings are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. The depreciable amount of buildings, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held available for use.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

	Estimated useful life
Buildings:	40 years
Plant and equipment:	5 to 10 years

(z) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(za) Revenue from contracts with customers *(under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, applicable to both for-profit entities and not-for-profit entities)*

The group derives revenue from the sale of luxury consumer goods and the provision of transportation services. Revenue is recognised as, or when, goods or services are transferred to the customer, and is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services.

Revenue from the sale of luxury consumer goods

The group's retail division sells luxury consumer goods to retail customers. Revenue from the sale of luxury consumer goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs at the time the goods are purchased by customers from the group's retail outlets. Customers are required to pay in full for all goods purchased at the time of purchase. Customers have the right to return purchased goods, for a full refund, within 30 days of purchase. The estimated amount of refunds for returned goods is recognised as a refund liability. Revenue is measured net of any discounts, rebates and other price concessions, and net of the estimated amount of refunds for returned goods.

Revenue from the provision of transportation services

The group's transport division provides transportation services to customers in respect to dairy, food and consumer products as well as industrial chemicals. Revenue from the provision of transportation services is recognised over time, as the services are provided to the customer, on the basis of volumes transported and distances travelled. Recognising revenue on the basis of volumes transported and distances travelled is considered an appropriate method of recognising revenue as it is consistent with the manner in which the services are provided to the customer. Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward achievement of performance obligations are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known. Customers are generally invoiced on a monthly basis, and outstanding invoices are due for payment within 30 days of the invoice date.

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Consideration included in the measurement of revenue

The consideration to be received from customers may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both. Where the contract includes a right to variable consideration, the group estimates the amount of variable consideration using the most likely amount approach on a contract-by-contract basis. Variable consideration is included in the measurement of revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable, based on historical experience, that a significant reversal of the cumulative amount recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variability is subsequently resolved.

Receivables from contracts with customers

A receivable from a contract with a customer represents the group's unconditional right to consideration arising from the transfer of goods or services to the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Subsequent to initial recognition, receivables from contracts with customers are measured at amortised cost and are tested for impairment.

Contract assets

A contract asset represents the group's right to consideration (not being an unconditional right recognised as a receivable) in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are measured at the amount of consideration that the group expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability represents the group's obligation to transfer goods or services to the customer for which the group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Amounts recorded as contract liabilities are subsequently recognised as revenue when the group transfers the contracted goods or services to the customer.

Costs to obtain a contract

Incremental costs incurred by the group to obtain a contract with a customer, such as the payment of commissions, are recognised as an asset and amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the contracted goods or services to the customer.

Costs to fulfil a contract

Costs incurred by the group to fulfil a contract with a customer that are not included in the carrying amount of another recognised asset, such as inventory, plant and equipment or intangible asset, are recognised as an asset to the extent that such costs relate directly to a contract or anticipated contract, generate or enhance resources of the group that will be used to fulfil the contract, and are expected to be recovered from the consideration expected to be obtained from fulfilling the contract. Costs incurred to fulfil a contract that are recognised as an asset are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the contracted goods or services to the customer. Other costs incurred by the group to fulfil a contract with a customer (that are not recognised as an asset) are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability represents the group's obligation to refund consideration received (or receivable) where a customer returns a product purchased. A refund liability is measured at the group's estimate, based on historical experience, of the amount to be refunded in relation to goods transferred to customers. The recognition of a refund liability reduces the amount of revenue recognised for the reporting period. The group updates the measurement of the refund liability at the end of each reporting period for changes in expectations about the amount of refunds, with corresponding adjustments recognised as revenue (or a reduction of revenue).

Appendix A: Illustrative examples of accounting policies

Right to returned goods

A right to returned goods asset represents the group's right to recover products from a customer on settling a refund liability. A right to returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory (immediately prior to transfer to the customer), less any expected costs to recover those goods (including potential decreases in the value of returned goods). The recognition of a right to returned goods asset reduces the amount of cost of sales for the reporting period. The group updates the measurement of the right to returned goods asset at the end of each reporting period for changes in expectations about goods to be returned, with corresponding adjustments recognised as cost of sales (or a reduction of cost of sales).

Warranty obligations

The group provides a general warranty for all goods sold, as required by law. The group does not provide customers with the option to purchase an additional or extended warranty. Warranty obligations are recognised as a provision, and are measured at the group's estimate of the expenditure required to fulfil its warranty obligations at the reporting date. The group updates the measurement of the warranty provision at the end of each reporting period for changes in expectations.

Customer loyalty programme

The group operates a customer loyalty programme whereby its luxury consumer goods customers accumulate 'customer dollars' based on their level of purchases during a 12-month period, which can be used as consideration for future purchases. Customer dollars are treated as a separate performance obligation as they provide the customer with a material right that they would not receive without acquiring goods from the group.

A portion of the consideration received (or receivable) from the sale of luxury consumer goods is allocated to customer dollars, and recognised as a contract liability. The amount of the consideration allocated to customer dollars is based on the relative stand-alone selling prices, adjusted for the group's experience and expectation regarding the future pattern of redemptions and expirations. Contract liabilities arising from the customer loyalty programme are recognised as revenue in the period in which customer dollars are redeemed or expire.

(zb) Rounding of amounts

The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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Contact Pitcher Partners for further information and assistance on the presentation and disclosure requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

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