Lupin Australia Pty Ltd

A.C.N. 112 038 105

Annual report for the financial year ended 31 March 2021

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
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The Board of Directors
Suite 2, Level 2 19 Prospect Street Box Hill
Camberwell VIC 3124

7 May 2021

Dear Board Members,

Lupin Australia Pty Ltd

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2021, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Jane Fisher
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Lupin Australia Pty Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd (the "Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2020 and of it's financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards or Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Regime and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (*including Independence Standards*) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.
We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors report for the year ended 31 March 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.
Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Other Information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Regime and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Jane Fisher
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Melbourne, 7 May 2021

Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2021 and performance of the company for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and *Corporations Act 2001*.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

Mr. Ashutosh Damle
Director
Melbourne, 7 May 2021

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Continuing operations			
Revenue	4	18,806	9,168
Amortisation expenses		-	-
Administration expenses		(10,250)	(41,915)
Finance cost		(203)	(207)
Loss before tax		8,353	(32,954)
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		8,353	(32,954)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		8,353	(32,954)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	3,740	6,752
Other financial assets	5	233,625	409,859
Current tax asset		-	-
Total current assets		237,365	416,611
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	6	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		237,365	416,611
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	143,920	331,519
Total current liabilities		143,920	331,519
Total liabilities		143,920	331,519
Net assets		93,445	85,092
Equity			
Issued capital	8	800,000	800,000
Retained earnings		(706,555)	(714,908)
Total equity		93,445	85,092

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Issued capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2019	800,000	(681,954)	118,046
Loss for the year	-	(32,954)	(32,954)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(32,954)	(32,954)
Balance at 31 March 2020	800,000	(714,908)	85,092
Profit for the year	-	8,353	8,353
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,353	8,353
Balance at 31 March 2021	800,000	(706,555)	93,445

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		195,040	9,168
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,849)	(383,215)
Interest paid		(203)	(207)
Net cash used in operating activities	9 (b)	186,988	(374,254)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash provided by investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repayments of) / proceeds from related party loan		(190,000)	300,000
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities		(190,000)	300,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,012)	(74,254)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,752	81,006
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9(a)	3,740	6,752

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Lupin Australia Pty Ltd is a proprietary company limited by shares, incorporated and operating in Australia. The parent entity of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd is Lupin Limited (incorporated and domiciled in India).

Lupin Australia Pty Ltd.'s registered office and principal place of business are as follows:
Suite 2, Level 2, 19-23 Prospect Street, Boxhill, VIC

2. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

2.1 Amendments to Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting period

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to the current financial year. The impact of the adoption of these standards has not had a material impact on the Company's financial report.

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the Group include:

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of material

New and revised standards issued but not yet effective

Standard/amendment	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
• Amendments to AASB 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, and IAS 41 Agriculture	1 January 2022

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods, except as noted below

Impact of Amendments to AASB 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendments to AASB 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any assets, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

2. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable for operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with AASB 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. AASB 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the product of supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

Impact of Amendments to AASB 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises that 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effects of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

3. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance
These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 7 May 2021.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

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 at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described below, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Intangible assets
Useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed annually. Judgement is applied in determining the useful lives of intangible assets. Any reassessment of useful lives in a particular year will affect amortisation expense (either increasing or decreasing) from the date of reassessment through to the end of the reassessed useful life for both the current and future years.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements:

(a) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or

ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(b) Revenue

Royalties

Royalty revenue is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably). Royalties determined on a time basis are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the agreement. Royalty arrangements that are based on production, sales and other measures are recognised by reference to the underlying arrangement.

Interest revenue

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(c) Income tax

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of amortisation:

Capitalised development *5 years*

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Intangible assets (cont'd)

De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(f) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as loans and receivables and financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost and of allocating interest income / (expense) over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts / payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Financial assets (cont'd)

Loans and receivables

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value net of transactions costs. Financial assets consisting trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments are measured subsequently at amortised cost at the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses given that:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

	2021 $	2020 $
4. Revenue		
Royalty income	18,806	9,097
Other income	-	71
	18,806	9,168
5. Other financial assets		
Other debtors	940	29,154
Goods and service receivable	-	706
Related party receivables:		
Lupin Limited	166,301	368,212
Generic Health Pty Ltd	66,384	11,787
	233,625	409,859

During the year, the Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties:

- Royalty income received from Generic Health Pty Ltd for amount of $18,806
- Reimbursements claimed from Lupin Limited for an amount of $166,301

	2021 $	2020 $
6. Intangible assets		
Product Development costs	460,000	460,000
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(460,000)	(460,000)
	-	-

These are amortised over a useful life of 5 years.

	2021 $	2020 $
7. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	24,042	23,519
Goods and service tax payable	5,880	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	3,998	8,000
Related party payable:		
Generic Health Pty Ltd	110,000	300,000
	143,920	331,519
8. Issued capital		
800,000 fully paid ordinary shares (2020: 800,000)	800,000	800,000

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

	2021 $	2020 $

9. Cash and cash equivalents

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Cash and bank balances	3,740	6,752

(b) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	2021 $	2020 $
Profit/(Loss) for the year	8,353	(32,954)
Amortisation expense	-	-
	8,353	(32,954)
Changes in net assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/increase in liabilities:		
Other financial assets	176,234	(363,796)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	2,401	22,496
Net cash used in operating activities	186,988	(374,254)

10. Subsequent events

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent financial years.

11. Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments

The company holds the following financial instruments:

	2021 $	2020 $
Financial assets – amortised cost		
Cash and bank balances	3,740	6,752
Trade and other receivables	234,141	411,291
	237,881	418,043
Financial liabilities – amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	11,185	32,950
	11,185	32,950

12. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at the date of this report.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 May 2021.