

1. Company details

Name of entity:	Environmental Clean Technologies Limited
ABN:	28 009 120 405
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2019
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2018

2. Results for announcement to the market

			\$
Revenues from ordinary activities	up	70.4% to	236,546
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the owners of Environmental Clean Technologies Limited	up	77.9% to	(9,132,765)
Loss for the year attributable to the owners of Environmental Clean Technologies Limited	up	77.9% to	(9,132,765)

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

Comments

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to \$9,132,765 (30 June 2018: \$5,133,685).

Refer to the 'Review of operations' within the Directors' report for further commentary on the results.

3. Net tangible assets

	Reporting period Cents	Previous period Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	<u>(0.06)</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>

NTA in the comparative year has been restated to exclude all ordinary shares held under the equity lending facility (ELF) that have been issued but not released.

4. Control gained over entities

Name of entities (or group of entities)	ECT Waste-to-Energy Pty Ltd (company incorporated during period only and did not trade)
Date control gained	3 June 2019

5. Loss of control over entities

Not applicable.

6. Dividends

Current period

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

Previous period

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the previous financial period.

7. Dividend reinvestment plans

Not applicable.

8. Details of associates and joint venture entities

Name of associate / joint venture	Reporting entity's percentage holding		Contribution to profit/(loss) (where material)	
	Reporting period %	Previous period %	Reporting period \$	Previous period \$
Victoria Coldry Pty Ltd	-	50.00%	-	-
<i>Group's aggregate share of associates and joint venture entities' profit/(loss) (where material)</i>				
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax			-	-
Income tax on operating activities			-	-

Associates and joint ventures of the consolidated entity are not material to the financial statements of the Company. The remaining associate was deregistered during the year.

9. Foreign entities

Details of origin of accounting standards used in compiling the report:

Not applicable.

10. Audit qualification or review

Details of audit/review dispute or qualification (if any):

The financial statements are in the process of being audited.

11. Attachments

Details of attachments (if any):

The unaudited financial statements of Environmental Clean Technologies Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 and the notes to those financial statements are attached.

12. Signed



Signed _____

Date: 30 August 2019

Glenn Fozard
Executive Chairman
Melbourne

Review of operations

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to \$9,132,765 (30 June 2018: \$5,133,685).

Major Highlights:

(i) ECT Finance Ltd

In July and August 2017 the consolidated entity's subsidiary, ECT Finance Ltd, entered into limited recourse loans with option-holders allowing them to obtain finance to exercise ESIOA and ESIOB options. Loans expire on 30 July 2020. As at reporting date there are 1,159,584,270 shares held as security for these loans.

(ii) New research and development rebate loan with Brevet

On 3 August 2018, the Company signed a loan agreement for a new research and development rebate loan facility with its existing debt provider, New York-based Innovation Structured Finance Co. LLC (Brevet) for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. The loan facility allows for the provision of funding to the Company of up to \$3.6 million. The Company's research and development tax rebate received represents the security for the facility. The defaults and covenants contained within the agreement are typical of those that may be expected for a facility of this type. The Company has finalised arrangements for a facility covering the financial year ending 30 June 2020 and has requested the first drawdown.

(iii) Receipt of research and development tax incentive and repayment of Brevet loan balance

On 8 October 2018, the Company received the full amount of the research and development tax incentive receivable recognised in the financial statements at 30 June 2018 amounting to \$1,673,044. This was partially used to repay in full borrowings in respect of the 2018 financial year loan facility from Brevet Capital with the excess of \$281,671 returned to the Company as working capital.

(iv) Coldry High Volume Test Facility (HVTF)

Under the Federal Government's research and development tax incentive program, product generated from eligible experimental activity is permitted to be sold. The Company is pleased to report that the Coldry solid fuel test product consumed by participants in the Company's trial programs has performed well and, as a result, the Company continues to supply product generated by its experimental activity on an ongoing basis. The Company is now expanding its HVTF test program and will continue to make Coldry solid fuel test product available for sale.

In addition to the successful initial testing and the subsequent ongoing sale of available Coldry solid fuel over recent months, the Company also assisted customers with the review and scoping of boiler upgrades, with a focus on Coldry handling systems, allowing for progressive scale up as capacity at the Bacchus Marsh site is expanded.

The establishment of regular sales of Coldry solid fuel test product supports the planned Stage 3 upgrade of the HVTF to a capacity of up to 35,000 tonnes a year, including development of an expanded raw materials handling and finished product storage capacity. The upgrade activity at the HVTF will further support collection of critical scale-up research data to inform aspects of the Company's proposed Latrobe Valley project should that project proceed.

(v) Latrobe Valley project

The Latrobe Valley project has been a key development focus of the Company for the past two years. Over this time, the Company has completed the pre-feasibility program which, in response to market demand, provided an indicative capital estimate of AUD \$210M for 600,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) capacity. These initial estimates for a multi-module development have been further refined and the Company is now focused on initially deploying as a single module at a scale of 170,000-300,000 tpa.

The Company explored opportunities for synergistic applications it could integrate within Coldry deployment timeframes, identifying a waste-to-energy (WTE) technology capable of producing diesel fuel via a process known as catalytic depolymerisation (CDP). The Company subsequently acquired the WTE-CDP technology in July 2019. The addition of the WTE-CDP technology to the Latrobe Valley project is intended to provide significant potential margins to Coldry solid fuel pellets via the conversion to higher value products, including diesel, bitumen and asphalt.

The next stage of the feasibility program, to be completed over the coming months, has focused on a detailed, in-depth assessment of specific site requirements at Yallourn power station (coal supply, waste heat integration and electrical tie-ins) and additional engineering design program targeting the integration of the newly acquire waste-to-energy (WTE) technology, led by the Company's engineering team. The Company expects that the project will be developed following completion of an Information Memorandum (IM) within a project Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), and project funding raised by equity capital from external investor(s) in this separate entity.

Review of operations (cont.)

A key component of the IM will be the basic engineering report, delivered by independent, external, well-regarded engineering design firms, and together with the project investment model will form the basis of an investment program through to financial close.

The current estimated timeframe to financial close for equity capital raising in the project SPV is the second half of 2020, with construction targeted to begin by December 2020.

(vi) ECT Finance Ltd

During the period, ECT Finance Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company, offered ELF loans to the value of \$2,550,000 to holders of unlisted options, for the sole purpose of financing the exercise of these options and conversion into Fully Paid Ordinary shares of the Company. During the year, ECT Finance Ltd has received \$2,169,193 of loan payments which is made up of principal and interest. Any cash receipts received through repayment of principal and interest over the loan period will be available to the Company to finance ongoing working capital. These loans are in addition to the ELF loans issued in the previous financial year to some of the former holders of ESIOA and ESIOB options.

The total value of the loan book as at 31 July 2019 is \$16,101,500 (including interest accrued and capitalised, and management fees capitalised to the loans to 30 July 2019). The value of security held is \$4,195,116 (based on a 0.4c share price). The loans in respect of the ESIOA and ESIOB options are scheduled to expire on 30 July 2020, and the loans in respect of the unlisted options are due to expire on 31 July 2021. Interest rates across each of the loans can vary according to payment methods. For accounting purposes pursuant to accounting standards, the ELF loans and the related shares issued are not recognised but are treated as the issue of options (refer to notes 22 and 23 to the financial statements for further details). Notwithstanding this, the loans represent funds owed to ECT Finance Ltd by shareholders pursuant to commercial and legal contracts.

(vii) Expiry of options

ECTOC options (originally called ESIOC options) were bonus options issued to shareholders on the basis of one option for every four shares held as at 21st July 2017. This resulted in the issue of 846,088,751 ECTOC options with an exercise price of \$0.045 and expiry date of 31 July 2019. These options expired on 31 July 2019.

(viii) India project

The Company announced on 26 June 2019 that it had rescinded the offer to NMDC Limited (NMDC) and NLC India Limited (NLCIL) to extend the memorandum of understanding that had been initially signed in May 2018. The decision to rescind the offer followed NMDC's unwillingness to proceed with the project. The Company will continue to work with NLCIL and is seeking an alternative partner to NMDC.

Financial results:

The reportable loss for the consolidated entity was higher at \$9,132,765 compared to the prior year loss of \$5,133,685. This result represents an increase in total recorded income and an increase in expenses. Cash expenses decreased year on year, driven largely by decreases in Bacchus Marsh plant activity and upgrades, and India project preparation works. Non-cash expense items also decreased.

The most significant expense was the recognition of a \$4,800,000 impairment in relation to the Coldry intellectual property (IP).

The Coldry IP is the most advanced of all the Company's technologies and while the asset has been fully impaired in order to comply with relevant accounting standards, the Company is of the view that this IP remains of significant importance and commercial value to the Company. Coldry is currently in the early stages of commercialisation and test product is being manufactured and sold. Coldry is also the cornerstone precursor of all other technologies that the Company is developing such as Matmor, HydroMOR and COHgen. The Company expects, after further research and development, that Coldry will also provide the pivotal integration pathway for commercialising of the recently acquired waste-to-energy technology.

The recognition and value of the Coldry IP, being an intangible asset, must be considered annually in accordance with the requirements of AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. An impairment test must be conducted if there are indicators of impairment, in which case the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount shall be the higher of the fair value less cost of sale and value in use. As at the end of the financial year it was determined that the drop in the Company's share price at the end of the financial year and the withdrawal of NMDC Limited from the proposed India project, and the Company's decision to subsequently terminate the memorandum of understanding, were indicators of impairment.

The Company has also recognised an increase in the liability associated with the expected payment of the deferred consideration in relation to the Coldry consideration. This increase in liability comes as a result of expected future income occurring with greater confidence (represented by a lower discount rate of 25% (2018: 34%) (refer Note 2) and within a shorter timeframe than prior periods, hence reducing the impact of applied discount rates..

Sales of by-products from the consolidated entity's research and development activities increased by \$74,732 as sales of Coldry test product from the high volume test facility at Bacchus Marsh increased as a result of the Company supplying test product to its first 'steam and boiler package' customer.

The 'Other Income' category of \$1,524,227 (2018: \$1,699,766) largely represents the AusIndustry research and development tax incentive. The research and development tax incentive rebate earned within the year decreased due to lower qualifying expenditure.

Total operating costs (excluding impairment expense and remeasurement of financial liabilities) decreased by \$765,934. Finance costs increased by \$62,156.

Depreciation and amortisation recorded a year on year decrease of \$276,940. This was driven by the conclusion of depreciation on much of the Matmor and Coldry test plant and associated assets. Depreciation and amortisation is a non-cash expense line.

Environmental Clean Technologies Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2019



	Note	Consolidated	
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
Revenue	4	207,472	133,271
Other income	5	1,524,227	1,699,766
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		29,074	5,526
Total income		<u>1,760,773</u>	<u>1,838,563</u>
Expenses			
Remeasurement of financial liabilities	6	112,776	(186,626)
Corporate costs		(1,198,045)	(1,571,937)
Legal costs		(345,275)	(315,495)
Employee benefits expense	7	(1,437,160)	(1,399,517)
Sales and marketing		(101,964)	(78,956)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(601,004)	(877,944)
Impairment of assets	7	(4,800,000)	-
Engineering and pilot plant costs		(1,755,900)	(1,996,900)
Occupancy expense		(239,748)	(120,080)
Travel and accommodation		(261,462)	(221,193)
Finance costs	7	(265,756)	(203,600)
Total expenses		<u>(10,893,538)</u>	<u>(6,972,248)</u>
Loss before income tax expense		(9,132,765)	(5,133,685)
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Environmental Clean Technologies Limited	24	(9,132,765)	(5,133,685)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Environmental Clean Technologies Limited		<u>(9,132,765)</u>	<u>(5,133,685)</u>
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	37	(0.257)	(0.151)
Diluted earnings per share	37	(0.257)	(0.151)

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

Environmental Clean Technologies Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2019



	Note	Consolidated	
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	387,236	611,751
Trade and other receivables	10	1,711,375	1,801,759
Other	11	49,734	75,811
Total current assets		<u>2,148,345</u>	<u>2,489,321</u>
Non-current assets			
Investments accounted for using the equity method		-	1
Property, plant and equipment	12	238,520	238,790
Intangibles	13	-	5,280,000
Total non-current assets		<u>238,520</u>	<u>5,518,791</u>
Total assets		<u>2,386,865</u>	<u>8,008,112</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	558,747	454,041
Borrowings	15	2,069,859	1,245,713
Derivative financial instruments	16	186,654	-
Provisions	17	66,391	152,948
Other financial liabilities	18	1,043	491,573
Total current liabilities		<u>2,882,694</u>	<u>2,344,275</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	19	55,449	84,379
Provisions	20	73,247	1,480
Other financial liabilities	21	1,627,072	1,249,318
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,755,768</u>	<u>1,335,177</u>
Total liabilities		<u>4,638,462</u>	<u>3,679,452</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(2,251,597)</u>	<u>4,328,660</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	22	73,686,350	70,244,766
Reserves	23	444,005	1,333,081
Accumulated losses	24	(76,381,952)	(67,249,187)
Total (deficiency)/equity		<u>(2,251,597)</u>	<u>4,328,660</u>

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

Environmental Clean Technologies Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2019



Consolidated	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	63,371,602	3,876,010	(62,552,980)	4,694,632
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(5,133,685)	(5,133,685)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(5,133,685)	(5,133,685)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Share-based payments (note 38)	106,398	-	-	106,398
Expired options (note 23)	-	(437,478)	437,478	-
Premium received on ELF options (note 23)	-	197,061	-	197,061
Shares issued on exercise of options (note 22)	4,125,002	-	-	4,125,002
Transfer option premium (exercised options) net of adjustments	2,302,512	(2,302,512)	-	-
Shares issued on repayment of ELF loans	339,252	-	-	339,252
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>70,244,766</u>	<u>1,333,081</u>	<u>(67,249,187)</u>	<u>4,328,660</u>
Consolidated	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total deficiency in equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	70,244,766	1,333,081	(67,249,187)	4,328,660
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(9,132,765)	(9,132,765)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(9,132,765)	(9,132,765)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Share-based payments (note 38)	332,399	-	-	332,399
Premium received on ELF options (note 23)	-	2,220,109	-	2,220,109
Shares released on repayment of ELF loans	1,973,165	(1,973,165)	-	-
Transfer unlisted option premium (exercised options) net of adjustments	1,136,020	(1,136,020)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>73,686,350</u>	<u>444,005</u>	<u>(76,381,952)</u>	<u>(2,251,597)</u>

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

Environmental Clean Technologies Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2019



	Note	Consolidated	
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		168,906	191,685
Research and development offset		1,673,978	2,047,139
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,911,414)	(6,403,889)
Other income		-	87,956
Interest received		1,004	5,526
Interest and other finance costs paid		(190,773)	(263,127)
Net cash used in operating activities	35	(3,258,299)	(4,334,710)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(120,734)	(181,097)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	25,000
Proceeds/(payments) from/(of) security deposits		(548)	6,129
Proceeds from loan repayments		-	14,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(121,282)	(135,968)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		1,806,323	4,464,254
Proceeds from issue of options		275,014	197,061
Proceeds from borrowings		3,296,731	1,164,777
Repayment of borrowings		(2,223,002)	(1,332,345)
Net cash from financing activities		3,155,066	4,493,747
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(224,515)	23,069
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		611,751	588,682
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	<u>387,236</u>	<u>611,751</u>

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

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

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted during the year are most relevant to the consolidated entity:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 9 from 1 July 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

Impact of adoption

The group has adopted Accounting Standards AASB 9 and AASB 15 for the year ended 30 June 2019. The Accounting Standards were adopted from 1 July 2018 using transitional rules that allow for comparatives not to be restated. There was no change in the carrying amounts on adoption of the standards and there was no impact on opening accumulated losses.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations resulted in the following adjustments:

- interest revenue is now shown separately on the face of the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019, the consolidated entity had an operating net loss of \$9,132,765 (2018: \$5,133,685), net cash outflows from operating activities of \$3,258,299 (2018: net cash outflows of \$4,334,710) and net current liabilities at the reporting date of \$734,349 (2018: net current assets of \$145,046). The consolidated entity currently does not have a material source of revenue and is reliant on receipt of research and development tax incentives, ELF loan repayments, equity capital or loans from third parties to meet its operating costs.

The ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon a number of factors, one being the continuation and availability of funds. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the consolidated entity is a going concern which contemplates the continuity of its business, realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

To this end, the consolidated entity is expecting to fund ongoing obligations as follows:

- utilisation of its current cash resources;
- sale of solid fuels produced in the course of execution of the Company's research and development plan;
- drawdowns against existing or new lending facilities;
- principal paid and interest earned from its ELF debt arrangements (treated as capital injections);
- drawdowns against a new loan facility with Brevet Capital of New York, secured over the Company's entitlements to available future research and development tax incentive receipts for which it has an Advance Finding and Overseas Ruling in relation to the Coldry component of its proposed project in India should this project proceed; and
- issuance of the Company's securities under ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

Based on the above information and cash flow forecasts prepared, the directors are of the opinion that the consolidated entity is well positioned to meet its objectives and obligations going forward and therefore that the basis upon which the financial statements are prepared is appropriate in the circumstances.

The reliance on future funding described above indicates a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Should the consolidated entity be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessarily incurred should the consolidated entity not continue as a going concern.

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments and contingent consideration that has been measured at fair value.

Critical accounting estimates

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

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 32.

Principles of consolidation

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

Operating segments

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

Revenue recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Research and development tax incentive

The consolidated entity has adopted the income approach to accounting for research and development tax offsets pursuant to AASB 120 'Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure of Government Assistance' whereby the incentive is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the consolidated entity recognises the eligible expenses.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest

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

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure in respect of research and development is charged to profit or loss as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an internal project is recognised only when the consolidated entity can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the development and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Income tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

Environmental Clean Technologies Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'stand-alone taxpayer' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the head entity.

Current and non-current classification

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

A receivable for the research and development tax incentive receivable is recognised at the time that the eligible expenditure has been incurred and the consolidated entity has reasonable certainty that the amounts will be received.

Derivative financial instruments

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

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

For the purposes of establishing the expected useful life, assets are defined as either 'commercial' or 'research and development'.

Depreciation is charged to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives. Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated on a diminishing value basis whilst depreciation of furniture and fittings and office equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis.

Asset class (Useful life)

- Plant and equipment (3 years)
- Furniture and fittings (3 years)
- Office equipment (3 years)

Depreciation of research and development assets is calculated on a diminishing value basis to write off the net cost of each item of plant and equipment over its expected useful life within a defined research and development program context as follows:

Asset class (Useful life)

- Matmor research and development plant and equipment (2 years)
- Coldry research and development plant and equipment upgrades (12 months)

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and liability are established at the fair value of the leased assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the consolidated entity will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Intangible assets

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

Intellectual property

Significant costs associated with intellectual property are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit being their estimated useful life of 20 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

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

Borrowings

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

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs. Where the conversion feature gives rise to the possibility of issue of a variable number of equity instruments, such feature is treated as a derivative financial liability and accounted for separately from the underlying debt instrument.

Financial liabilities - deferred and contingent consideration

Deferred and contingent consideration liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. At each reporting date, the deferred consideration liability is reassessed against revised estimates and any increase or decrease in the net present value of the liability will result in a corresponding gain or loss to profit or loss.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, including interest on short-term and long-term borrowings. The unwinding of the discount on the present value of future cash flows associated with deferred consideration and earn-out provisions is recognised as finance costs.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. There were no business combinations occurring during the current or comparative periods.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Environmental Clean Technologies Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2019. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019. The Company has conducted calculations based on adopting a modified transitional approach as at 1 July 2019 and estimates that a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability of approximately \$528,000 will be recognised.

New Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

A revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting has been issued by the AASB and is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This release impacts for-profit private sector entities that have public accountability that are required by legislation to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other for-profit entities that voluntarily elect to apply the Conceptual Framework. Phase 2 of the framework is yet to be released which will impact for-profit private sector entities. The application of new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement will result in amendments to several accounting standards. The issue of AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework, also applicable from 1 January 2020, includes such amendments. Where the Group has relied on the conceptual framework in determining its accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under Australian Accounting Standards, the Group may need to revisit such policies. The Group will apply the revised conceptual framework from 1 July 2020 and is yet to assess its impact.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The consolidated entity is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The consolidated entity estimates the effective life of intellectual property to be 20 years and amortises these assets on a straight-line basis. Where the resulting effective life differs from that recognised, the impact will be recorded in profit or loss in the period such determinations are made.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The consolidated entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Income tax

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in Australia. The consolidated entity estimates its tax liabilities based on the understanding of the tax laws and advice from tax experts. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period such determinations are made.

Earn-out provision - Coldry

The earn-out provision is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of the reporting date using a discount rate of 25% (2018: 34%). In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of expected timing and quantities of production are taken into consideration.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Deferred consideration - Matmor

The deferred consideration liability has been calculated based on discounted cash flow projections out to February 2023 using a discount rate of 21% (2018: 12%). The projections used in calculating the liability include consideration of events as disclosed at Note 21 that would trigger a cash outflow pursuant to the deferred consideration structure. At each reporting date, the deferred consideration liability is reassessed against revised estimates and any increase or decrease in the net present value of the liability will result in a corresponding gain or loss to profit or loss. The increase in the liability resulting from the passage of time or the change in discount rate is recognised as a finance cost.

Research and development tax offset

The consolidated entity adopts the income approach to accounting for the research and development tax offset pursuant to AASB 120 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance'. The directors have concluded that the consolidated entity has developed sufficient systems and knowledge to allow reasonable assurance to be obtained with respect to the measurement and recognition of tax rebates receivable at the time of incurring eligible expenses.

Note 3. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity's operating segment is based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (being the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM')) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. The consolidated entity operates predominantly in the environmental and energy industry, and a single geographic segment being Australia.

The CODM reviews operating performance of the consolidated entity based on management reports that are prepared. At regular intervals, the CODM is provided management information at a consolidated entity level for the consolidated entity's cash position, the carrying values of intangible assets and a consolidated entity cash forecast for the next 12 months of operation. On this basis, no segment information is included in these financial statements.

Note 4. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Sales revenue</i>		
Sales of product	207,472	83,545
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Management fees	-	49,726
Revenue	<u>207,472</u>	<u>133,271</u>

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Major product lines</i>		
Coldry	<u>207,472</u>	<u>83,545</u>
<i>Geographical regions</i>		
Australia	<u>207,472</u>	<u>83,545</u>
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Goods transferred at a point in time	<u>207,472</u>	<u>83,545</u>

Note 5. Other income

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	25,000
Research and development tax incentive *	1,524,227	1,636,536
Other income	-	38,230
Other income	<u>1,524,227</u>	<u>1,699,766</u>

* The Company has recognised a receivable related to the research and development tax incentive of \$1,486,785 at 30 June 2019 (2018: \$1,636,536) which relates to eligible expenditure. Additional tax incentive was also received and recognised as income in the current year that related to eligible research and development expenditure of the prior year.

Note 6. Remeasurement of financial liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Remeasurement of deferred consideration for Matmor assets	(468,794)	93,256
Remeasurement of Coldry earn-out provision	356,018	93,370
	<u>(112,776)</u>	<u>186,626</u>

Note 7. Expenses

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Plant and equipment	119,242	367,170
Fixtures and fittings	-	14,111
Office equipment	1,762	16,663
	<u>121,004</u>	<u>397,944</u>
Total depreciation		
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Intellectual property - Coldry	480,000	480,000
	<u>601,004</u>	<u>877,944</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation		
<i>Impairment</i>		
Intellectual property - Coldry (note 13)	4,800,000	-
	<u>4,800,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total impairment		
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and facility costs	265,756	203,600
	<u>265,756</u>	<u>203,600</u>
Total finance costs		
<i>Rental expense relating to operating leases</i>		
Minimum lease payments	156,244	110,059
	<u>156,244</u>	<u>110,059</u>
Total rental expense relating to operating leases		
<i>Employee benefits expense</i>		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	96,226	95,171
Share-based payments expense	332,399	106,399
Other employee benefits	1,008,535	1,197,947
	<u>1,437,160</u>	<u>1,399,517</u>
Total employee benefits expense		

Note 8. Income tax expense

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Income tax expense</i>		
Deferred tax assets attributable to temporary differences	(1,401,463)	(123,157)
Deferred tax assets attributable to carried forward tax losses	(439,802)	(639,362)
Deferred tax assets attributable to movement for prior periods	23,080	(10,167)
Total deferred tax assets not recognised	<u>1,818,185</u>	<u>772,686</u>
Aggregate income tax expense	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
<i>Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate</i>		
Loss before income tax expense	<u>(9,132,765)</u>	<u>(5,133,685)</u>
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 27.5%	(2,511,510)	(1,411,763)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Legal expenses	42,206	-
Research and development	536,461	584,545
Options issued	91,410	29,260
Sundry items	<u>168</u>	<u>869</u>
	(1,841,265)	(797,089)
Current year tax losses not recognised	439,802	639,362
Current year temporary differences not recognised	1,401,463	123,157
Adjustment recognised for prior periods	(23,080)	10,167
Deferred tax movement not recognised	<u>23,080</u>	<u>24,403</u>
Income tax expense	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Consolidated		
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Tax losses not recognised</i>		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	<u>25,035,170</u>	<u>23,519,815</u>
Potential tax benefit at 27.5% (2018: 27.5%)	<u>6,884,672</u>	<u>6,467,949</u>

The above potential tax benefit for tax losses has not been recognised in the statement of financial position. These tax losses can only be utilised in the future if the continuity of ownership test is passed, or failing that, the same business test is passed.

Note 8. Income tax expense (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax assets not recognised</i>		
Deferred tax assets not recognised comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Employee benefits	38,400	42,468
Accrued expenses	8,085	5,603
Plant and equipment	246,623	259,225
Finance costs	52,496	76,535
Intangible assets	2,213,924	743,221
Provision for earn-out (Coldry)	267,172	169,267
Matmor liability	(186,476)	(57,558)
	<u>2,640,224</u>	<u>1,238,761</u>

The above potential tax benefit, which excludes tax losses, for deductible temporary differences has not been recognised in the statement of financial position as the recovery of this benefit is uncertain.

Note 9. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	<u>387,236</u>	<u>611,751</u>

Note 10. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	-	24,099
Other receivables	224,590	141,124
Research and development tax incentive receivable	1,486,785	1,636,536
	<u>1,711,375</u>	<u>1,777,660</u>
	<u>1,711,375</u>	<u>1,801,759</u>

The full amount of the research and development tax incentive receivable as at 30 June 2018 was subsequently received in October 2018.

Allowance for expected credit losses

There were no impaired receivables recognised during the financial year.

Note 11. Current assets - other

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Prepayments	33,532	60,157
Other deposits	16,202	15,654
	49,734	75,811
	49,734	75,811

Note 12. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment - at cost	6,989,996	6,877,285
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,757,737)	(6,638,495)
	232,259	238,790
Fixtures and fittings - at cost	19,885	19,885
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(19,885)	(19,885)
	-	-
Office equipment - at cost	84,996	76,973
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(78,735)	(76,973)
	6,261	-
	238,520	238,790

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Plant and equipment \$	Fixtures and fittings \$	Office equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	440,586	2,008	13,043	455,637
Additions	165,374	12,103	3,620	181,097
Depreciation expense	(367,170)	(14,111)	(16,663)	(397,944)
	238,790	-	-	238,790
Balance at 30 June 2018	238,790	-	-	238,790
Additions	112,711	-	8,023	120,734
Depreciation expense	(119,242)	-	(1,762)	(121,004)
	232,259	-	6,261	238,520
Balance at 30 June 2019	232,259	-	6,261	238,520

Note 13. Non-current assets - intangibles

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Intellectual property - at cost	9,600,000	9,600,000
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(4,800,000)	(4,320,000)
Less: Impairment	(4,800,000)	-
	-	5,280,000

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Intellectual property *	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	5,760,000	5,760,000
Amortisation expense	(480,000)	(480,000)
Balance at 30 June 2018	5,280,000	5,280,000
Impairment of assets	(4,800,000)	(4,800,000)
Amortisation expense	(480,000)	(480,000)
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	-

* The intellectual property represents the patented technology related to Coldry acquired by the consolidated entity in 2009.

The Coldry intellectual property (IP) is the most advanced of all the Company's technologies and while the asset has been fully impaired in order to comply with relevant accounting standards, the Company is of the view that this IP remains one of the Company's most valuable assets. Coldry is currently in the early stages of commercialisation and is being manufactured and sold. Coldry is also the cornerstone of all other technologies that the Company is developing such as Matmor, HydroMOR and COHgen. The Company expects, after further research and development, that Coldry will also be a pivotal part of the commercialising of the recently acquired waste-to-energy technology.

The recognition and value of the Coldry IP, being an intangible asset, must be considered annually in accordance with the requirements of AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. An impairment test must be conducted if there are indicators of impairment, in which case the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount shall be the higher of the fair value less cost of sale and value in use. Assessments performed under AASB 136 using a value-in-use model did not support the carrying value of the Coldry IP. As at the end of the financial year it was determined that the drop in the Company's share price at the end of the financial year and the withdrawal of NMDC Limited from the India project and the Company's decision to subsequently terminate the memorandum of understanding were indicators of impairment.

Assessments of the Coldry IP fair value less cost of sale and the value in use will be conducted in future accounting periods. Should these assessments warrant a reversal of the impairment loss recognised in this accounting period, a revaluation increase will be recognised in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

Note 14. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade payables	379,666	272,138
Other payables	179,081	181,903
	<u>558,747</u>	<u>454,041</u>

Refer to note 25 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 15. Current liabilities - borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Innovation Structured Finance Co. (Brevet Capital) loan	1,028,806	1,179,283
Securitised loan payable	408,141	-
Convertible notes	603,982	-
Equipment finance	28,930	66,430
	<u>2,069,859</u>	<u>1,245,713</u>

Refer to note 25 for further information on financial instruments.

Innovation Structured Finance Co. (Brevet Capital) loan

The Brevet Loan balance relates to a facility agreement that provides for tranches of up to \$3.6 million in value to be drawn by the Company. Each drawdown is made in line with the terms of the facility and is based on the accrued value of the anticipated AusIndustry Tax Incentive program for the respective financial year. The research and development tax rebate provided to the Company under the research and development tax incentive program serves as the primary security for the Brevet facility.

Note 15. Current liabilities - borrowings (continued)

Securitised loan payable

During the period, ECT Finance Ltd (ECTF) obtained a debt facility of \$1 million from Challenge Bricks & Roofing Pty Ltd secured by granting a security interest over the ELF loans which are in the legal form of limited-recourse loans in the accounts of ECTF. Interest amounting to \$166,843 was prepaid during the period and settled through the extinguishment of the ELF loan that was owed by the debt provider. The loan was fully drawn by January 2019 and a \$500,000 repayment was made in February 2019. The unamortised prepaid interest has been deducted from the carrying amount at reporting date to present an amortised cost balance. The loan has a term of 12 months and incurs interest at the rate of 16.6% p.a.

Convertible notes

The lender has issued ECTF a 12 month \$800,000 debt instrument by way of a convertible note. Interest on this facility for the 12-month period from the first Drawdown Date to the Repayment Date will be paid 3 months in advance by ECTF. The convertible note is secured via a 2nd ranking secured position using a registered General Security Deed (GSD) on the Personal Properties Security Register (PPSR).

An amount of approximately \$30,000 has been paid to the Lender's nominated bank account within 48 hours of receiving the full \$800,000. Interest is calculated on a daily basis at the rate of 15% per annum on the outstanding balance. The loan will be automatically repaid from Equity Lending Facility (ELF) repayments that ECTF receives over the loan term after repaying the 1st ranking secured lender (Challenge Bricks and Roofing Pty Ltd), unless agreed otherwise by the Lender. The proceeds will be used by ECTF towards repayment of the wholesale loan owed to ECT Limited. The Lender will have the option to convert the loan amount into fully paid Environmental Clean Technology (ECT) ordinary shares at any time of their choosing prior to expiry. The rate of conversion will be at the lesser of: 1.5 cents per ECT share; and a 20% discount to the 30-day volume weighted average price (VWAP) of ECT shares prior to requesting to convert the loan.

The conversion feature represents a derivative financial liability on the basis that it may give rise to the issue of a variable number of ordinary shares in ECT should the debt convert based on a 20% discount to the 30 day VWAP. The conversion feature is separated from the host debt for accounting purposes and is measured at fair value on the basis that its economic characteristics are not closely related to those of the host instrument. The residual value is assigned to the host debt instrument recognised in this note. The effect of this is that for the convertible note, the host loan will be accounted for at amortised cost with an embedded derivative liability being measured at fair value with changes in value being recorded in profit or loss. Refer to notes 16 and 25 for details of the derivative instrument.

Equipment finance

The assets pledged as security for the equipment finance are represented by the underlying assets subject to financing. Financing of certain plant and equipment is over terms ranging from 2 to 5 years at interest rates of approximately 6%.

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Total facilities		
Innovation Structured Finance Co., LLC loan ('Brevet Loan')	3,600,000	4,000,000
Securitised loan payable	1,000,000	-
Convertible notes	800,000	-
	5,400,000	4,000,000
Used at the reporting date		
Innovation Structured Finance Co., LLC loan ('Brevet Loan')	1,028,806	1,179,283
Securitised loan payable	500,000	-
Convertible notes	800,000	-
	2,328,806	1,179,283
Unused at the reporting date		
Innovation Structured Finance Co., LLC loan ('Brevet Loan')	2,571,194	2,820,717
Securitised loan payable	500,000	-
Convertible notes	-	-
	3,071,194	2,820,717

Note 16. Current liabilities - derivative financial instruments

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Conversion derivative in convertible note	186,654	-

Refer to note 25 for further information on financial instruments.

Refer to note 26 for further information on fair value measurement.

The above derivative represents the fair value of the conversation feature of the convertible note recognised at Note 15.

Note 17. Current liabilities - provisions

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Annual leave	66,391	86,559
Long service leave	-	66,389
	<u>66,391</u>	<u>152,948</u>

Note 18. Current liabilities - other financial liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Earn-out provision - Coldry	1,043	1,315
Deferred consideration - Matmor	-	490,258
	<u>1,043</u>	<u>491,573</u>

Refer to note 21 for further details.

Note 19. Non-current liabilities - borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Equipment finance	55,449	84,379

Refer to note 25 for further information on financial instruments.

Assets pledged as security

The assets pledged as security for such borrowings is represented by the underlying assets subject to financing. Financing is over two items of plant and equipment and is repayable within terms ranging from 2 to 5 years at interest rates of approximately 6%.

Note 20. Non-current liabilities - provisions

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Long service leave	73,247	1,480

Note 21. Non-current liabilities - other financial liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Earn-out provision - Coldry	970,491	614,201
Deferred consideration - Matmor	656,581	635,117
	<u>1,627,072</u>	<u>1,249,318</u>

Deferred consideration - Matmor

As part consideration for the acquisition of the Matmor asset, deferred consideration of \$3.5 million of cash was incurred. The timing of paying consideration up to the cash amount of \$3.5 million to Matmor Steel is dependent upon if, and when, issued options of the Company are exercised as well as the various milestones being met. The consideration will become payable through combination of any of the following triggers, and at the amounts attributed to each trigger, until the liability has been satisfied:

- (a) 50% of proceeds received by the Company from exercise of ECT Options up to a cash amount of \$1 million
- (b) a minimum of 15% of proceeds received by the Company from exercise of ECT Options thereafter
- (c) \$500,000 on signing a binding contract for construction of the Matmor Pilot Plant
- (d) \$500,000 on the Matmor Pilot Plant operations achieving an agreed steady state as well as conversion targets
- (e) \$1 million on signing of a binding contract for construction of a commercial scale Matmor plant
- (f) first collection of revenue in any form from commercialisation of Matmor technology

At reporting date a total of \$2,000,215 (2018:\$2,000,215) has been repaid under triggers (a) and (b) which are now satisfied. In measuring the value of the liability, management have estimated when the remaining milestones will likely be achieved. At each reporting date, the deferred consideration liability is reassessed against revised estimates and any increase or decrease in the net present value of the liability will result in a corresponding gain or loss to profit or loss. The increase in the liability resulting from the passage of time or the change in discount rate is recognised as a finance cost.

Earn-out provision - Coldry

The earn-out provision represents deferred consideration payable related to the acquisition of the Coldry intellectual property from the Maddingley Group. The consideration payable is calculated based on \$0.50 per projected processed tonne of Coldry pellets and is discounted at a rate of 25% (2018: 34%). The total consideration payable is \$3,000,000 plus applicable interest at the Reserve Bank of Australia cash rate.

Note 22. Equity - issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	3,726,737,257	3,445,932,123	73,186,353	69,851,168
Deferred share capital	25,000,000	25,000,000	499,997	393,598
ELF share capital	1,048,779,136	1,159,584,270	-	-
	<u>4,800,516,393</u>	<u>4,630,516,393</u>	<u>73,686,350</u>	<u>70,244,766</u>

Note 22. Equity - issued capital (continued)

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares Issued	Issue price	\$
Balance	1 July 2017	3,021,847,103		63,084,402
Exercise of ESIOA options	year to 30 June 2018	301,622,605	\$0.009	2,714,604
Exercise of ESIOB options	year to 30 June 2018	94,026,411	\$0.015	1,410,397
Release of shares on exercise of ELF options (b)	year to 30 June 2018	28,436,004	\$0.012	339,253
Transferred premium from options reserve on exercised options	year to 30 June 2018	-	\$0.000	2,302,512
Balance	30 June 2018	3,445,932,123		69,851,168
Transferred premium from options reserve on exercise of unlisted options	year to 30 June 2019	-	\$0.000	1,136,020
Release of shares on exercise of ELF options (c)	year to 30 June 2019	16,000,000	\$0.010	166,843
Release of shares on exercise of ELF options (d)	year to 30 June 2019	95,000,000	\$0.005	452,298
Release of shares on exercise of ELF options (e)	year to 30 June 2019	149,805,134	\$0.009	1,354,024
Release of shares on exercise of ELF options (f)	year to 30 June 2019	20,000,000	\$0.011	226,000
Balance	30 June 2019	<u>3,726,737,257</u>		<u>73,186,353</u>

Movements in deferred share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	\$
Balance	1 July 2017	25,000,000		287,200
Share based payment allocation		-	\$0.000	106,398
Balance	30 June 2018	25,000,000		393,598
Share based payment allocation		-	\$0.000	106,399
Balance	30 June 2019	<u>25,000,000</u>		<u>499,997</u>

Movements in ELF share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	\$
Balance	1 July 2017	-		-
Issue of ELF shares (a)	year to 30 June 2018	1,188,020,273	\$0.000	-
Release of shares on settlement of ELF facilities (b)	year to 30 June 2018	(28,436,003)	\$0.000	-
Balance	30 June 2018	1,159,584,270		-
Issue of ELF shares (d)	10 July 2018	170,000,000	\$0.000	-
Release of shares on settlement of ELF facilities (c)	6 December 2018	(16,000,000)	\$0.000	-
Release of shares on settlement of ELF facilities (d)	31 December 2018	(95,000,000)	\$0.000	-
Release of shares on settlement of ELF facilities (e)	19 February to 1 March 2019	(149,805,134)	\$0.000	-
Release of shares on settlement of ELF facilities (f)	25 June 2019	(20,000,000)	\$0.000	-
Balance	30 June 2019	<u>1,048,779,136</u>		<u>-</u>

Ordinary shares

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

Note 22. Equity - issued capital (continued)

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

Notes

(a) An amount of 1,188,020,073 shares in the Company were issued on exercise of ESIOA and ESIOB options pursuant to option-holders acquiring limited recourse loans in the ELF administered by ECT Finance Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company. In accordance with the requirement of accounting standards, the issue of shares financed by way of limited recourse loans (also issued by the consolidated entity) represents an in-substance issue of options (ELF Options), as effectively there has been a replacement of one type of option with another. Despite the actual ordinary shares in the Company being issued in the name of the ELF participant, the value of share capital is not recognised for accounting purposes and has been excluded from issued capital. Such shares will be deemed as issued only upon repayment of ELF loans by the participant at which time the shares will be released from being held as security.

(b) The release of shares on exercise of ELF Options represents ELF loans that have been settled by participants.

(c) There were 16 million shares released from a trading lock following settlement of an ELF loan. These shares were released as part of an arrangement with a debt provider (Challenge Bricks & Roofing Pty Ltd) who provided a \$1m debt facility to the consolidated entity during the year, \$500,000 of which was drawn down at period end.

(d) During the period, 170 million unlisted options were exercised pursuant to the ELF program. Of this amount, as a result of settlement of ELF loans, 95 million shares were released from a trading lock. An amount of 75 million shares (of the 170 million shares issued during the period) remain held within the ELF program whereby shareholders do not have unrestricted access until ELF loan accounts are settled.

(e) During the period a partial loan discount was offered to the holders of ELF loans as an incentive to make repayments.

(f) On 25 June 2019, the Company released 20,000,000 shares which were held as security for an ELF loan. The shares were released as consideration for services provided to the Company.

Deferred share capital

The account is used to recognise partly paid equity issued to employees that are held as security and subject to a deferred settlement arrangement. Refer to note 38 'Share based payments' for further information.

Options exercised

The amounts attributable to shares issued pursuant to exercise of options consists of the price paid on exercise of the option. The related amount of option premium initially received at the time of initial issue of the option has been transferred from the relevant option reserve to which it was originally credited. The amount recognised in issued capital on exercise of ELF options represents the repayment of principal and interest on an ELF participant's ELF loan thereby allowing for such shares to be released from being held as security.

Share buy-back

There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management

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

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

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The consolidated entity monitors capital by reference to cash flow forecasts in relation the operating revenue and expenditure. The consolidated entity also monitors its capital expenditure requirements to identify any additional capital required.

The consolidated entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current parent entity's share price at the time of the investment. The consolidated entity is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

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

Note 23. Equity - reserves

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Options reserve	444,005	1,333,081

Share-based payments reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the value of unvested equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration. At reporting date, it has a \$nil balance. Movements in the reserve are provided in the table below.

Options reserve

The options reserve is used to recognise the value of options issued. Movements in the reserve are provided in the table below. The following options were on issue at reporting date:

- Unlisted options had an exercise price of 1.5 cents and expiry date of 31 July 2018. There were no units (2018: 170,000,000 units) on issue as at 30 June 2019 with a recognised value of \$nil (2018: \$1,136,020). All options were exercised during the year and the related share premium was transferred to share capital.
- ESIOA options had an exercise price of 0.9 cents and expired on 31 July 2017. As at the date of expiry, there were 29,221,060 unexercised options on hand. The value of unexercised options was transferred to accumulated losses on expiry in 2018.
- ESIOB options had an exercise price of 1.5 cents and expired on 31 July 2017. As at the date of expiry, there were 173,291,989 unexercised options on hand. The value of unexercised options was transferred to accumulated losses on expiry in 2018.
- ECTOC options were issued to shareholders during the previous year as a bonus issue (nil consideration). The number of ECTOC options on issue at 30 June 2019 was 846,088,751 (2018: 846,088,751). The recognised value of ECTOC options at 30 June 2019 was \$nil (2018: \$nil)
- ELF options: refer below

Equity Lending Facility options (ELF Options)

The consolidated entity's subsidiary, ECT Finance Ltd, has entered into limited recourse loans with option-holders allowing them to obtain finance to exercise share options. Shares were issued on exercise of options in accordance with the Loan and Security Agreement (the Agreement) of the ELF. Receipts from participants (principal and interest) are treated as equity contributions. Loans expire 3 years from grant date and interest is charged at commercial rates.

All shares issued pursuant to the ELF and financed by limited recourse loans are considered, for accounting purposes, to be options issued (ELF Options). As a result, neither the value of the loans receivable, nor the value of shares issued, are recognised in the financial statements. Shares issued will only be recognised in equity after the loan is repaid and shares released to the holder. The face value of limited recourse loans issued at reporting date was \$13,386,069 (2018: \$13,809,261) and interest accrued on such loans is \$2,578,456 (2018: \$1,256,734).

As at reporting date there are 1,048,779,136 (2018: 1,159,584,270) shares held as security against these loans (ELF Shares) and therefore ELF Options outstanding at reporting date of the same amount. Where the Company receives funds from participants in the form of principal or interest, such amounts are treated as the receipt of option premium and recognised in the option reserve. Once the accumulated premium received from a participant equates to the extinguishment of the participant's ELF loan balance, the ELF Option is effectively exercised and shares are released to the participant.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the ELF, each participant has a legal and beneficial interest in the ELF Shares issued to them except that any dealings with those ELF Shares by the participant is restricted in accordance with the Agreement. ELF Shares rank equally with all existing ordinary shares of the Company from the date of issue in respect of all rights issues, bonus issues, dividends and other distributions to, or entitlements of, ordinary shareholders. On termination of the loan facility, the participant may elect to settle the loan or default on the loan and the Company would enforce the return of the ELF Shares back to the Company, subject to requirements of the Corporations Act and as outlined in the Agreement signed by each borrower.

Note 23. Equity - reserves (continued)

Movements in reserves

Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Share-based payments \$	ELF options \$	Unlisted options \$	ESIOA options \$	ESIOB options \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	-	-	1,136,020	950,571	1,789,419	3,876,010
Receipt of premium	-	197,061	-	-	-	197,061
Exercise of options	-	-	-	(921,506)	(1,381,006)	(2,302,512)
Current year share based payments expense	106,399	-	-	-	-	106,399
Transfer to partly paid share capital	(106,399)	-	-	-	-	(106,399)
Expiry of options	-	-	-	(29,065)	(408,413)	(437,478)
Balance at 30 June 2018	-	197,061	1,136,020	-	-	1,333,081
Receipt of premium	-	2,220,109	-	-	-	2,220,109
Exercise of options	-	-	(1,136,020)	-	-	(1,136,020)
Current year share based payments expense	332,399	-	-	-	-	332,399
Transfer to partly paid share capital	(106,399)	-	-	-	-	(106,399)
Transfer to share capital	(226,000)	-	-	-	-	(226,000)
Transfer released ELF Shares to share capital	-	(1,973,165)	-	-	-	(1,973,165)
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	444,005	-	-	-	444,005

Note 24. Equity - accumulated losses

	Consolidated	
	2019 \$	2018 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(67,249,187)	(62,552,980)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(9,132,765)	(5,133,685)
Transfer from options reserve	-	437,478
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	<u>(76,381,952)</u>	<u>(67,249,187)</u>

Note 25. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

Note 25. Financial instruments (continued)

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The majority of the consolidated entity's operations are within Australia. A subsidiary located in India does not currently expose the consolidated entity to any significant foreign exchange risk.

Price risk

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

Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity has minimal exposure to interest rate risk.

Fluctuations in interest rates will not have any material risk exposure to the cash held in bank deposits at variable rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only major Australian banking institutions are used. For customers, individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not currently have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors.

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

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

Liquidity risk

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

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The consolidated entity aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed funding options available to meet the consolidated entity's needs.

Financing arrangements

Unused borrowing facilities at the reporting date:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Innovation Structured Finance Co., LLC loan ('Brevet Loan')	2,571,194	2,820,717
Securitised loan payable	500,000	-
	3,071,194	2,820,717

Under the Brevet arrangement, the Company is entitled to draw down amounts of up to 80% of the estimated research and development tax incentive receivable.

Note 25. Financial instruments (continued)

Remaining contractual maturities

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

Consolidated - 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives						
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>						
Trade payables	-	379,666	-	-	-	379,666
Other payables	-	179,081	-	-	-	179,081
Deferred consideration (Matmor)	-	-	208,274	448,307	-	656,581
<i>Interest-bearing - variable</i>						
Earn-out provision (Coldry)	1.50%	688	1,216	305,346	1,370,058	1,677,308
<i>Interest-bearing - fixed rate</i>						
Convertible notes payable	15.00%	603,982	-	-	-	603,982
Equipment finance	6.00%	33,731	33,731	30,919	-	98,381
Innovation Structured Finance Co. Loan	12.21%	1,028,806	-	-	-	1,028,806
Securitized loan payable	16.60%	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Total non-derivatives		2,725,954	243,221	784,572	1,370,058	5,123,805
Derivatives						
Convertible note derivative	-	186,654	-	-	-	186,654
Total derivatives		186,654	-	-	-	186,654
Consolidated - 2018	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives						
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>						
Trade payables	-	272,138	-	-	-	272,138
Other payables	-	181,903	-	-	-	181,903
Deferred consideration (Matmor)	-	500,000	-	999,785	-	1,499,785
<i>Interest-bearing - variable</i>						
Earn-out provision (Coldry)	1.50%	1,723	2,145	745,671	3,543,726	4,293,265
<i>Interest-bearing - fixed rate</i>						
Equipment finance	6.00%	73,324	33,731	64,650	-	171,705
Innovation Structured Finance Co. Loan	12.21%	1,179,283	-	-	-	1,179,283
Total non-derivatives		2,208,371	35,876	1,810,106	3,543,726	7,598,079

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

Note 25. Financial instruments (continued)

Cash flows related to settlement of the Coldry earn-out provision are based on timing of forecast production output upon which payment is calculated.

Settlement of the Matmor deferred consideration is dependent upon commercial outcomes, the actual timing of which cannot be determined. The timing of liability payments provided in the table above is consistent with the assumptions made in calculation of the liability. Future cash flows have been discounted at 21% (2018: 12%) in determining recognised carrying values within the financial statements.

Note 26. Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Consolidated - 2019				
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Deferred consideration - non-current - Matmor assets	-	-	656,581	656,581
Earn-out provision - current - Coldry IP	-	-	1,047	1,047
Earn-out provision - non-current - Coldry IP	-	-	970,491	970,491
Conversion derivative in convertible note	-	-	186,654	186,654
Total liabilities	-	-	1,814,773	1,814,773
Consolidated - 2018				
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Deferred consideration - current - Matmor assets	-	-	490,258	490,258
Deferred consideration - non-current - Matmor assets	-	-	635,117	635,117
Earn-out provision - current - Coldry IP	-	-	1,315	1,315
Earn-out provision - non-current - Coldry IP	-	-	614,201	614,201
Total liabilities	-	-	1,740,891	1,740,891

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

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

The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the forecast cash flows required to discharge the liability at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial liabilities. Movements in the fair value of the financial liabilities are disclosed in their respective notes.

Valuation techniques for fair value measurements categorised within level 3

The above financial liabilities have been valued using a discounted cash flow model. Refer to the respective note for further details.

Note 26. Fair value measurement (continued)

Level 3 assets and liabilities

Movements in level 3 assets and liabilities during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Deferred consideration Matmor assets \$	Earn-out provision Coldry IP \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,542,110	522,146	2,064,256
Gains recognised in profit or loss	93,256	93,370	186,626
Settlement of financial liabilities	(509,991)	-	(509,991)
Balance at 30 June 2018	1,125,375	615,516	1,740,891
(Gains)/losses recognised in profit or loss	(468,794)	356,018	(112,776)
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>656,581</u>	<u>971,534</u>	<u>1,628,115</u>

The unobservable inputs and sensitivity of level 3 liabilities are as follows:

Description	Unobservable inputs	Potential range	Sensitivity
Coldry earn-out provision	Discount rate	9% - 19% (14% used)	A change in this rate of 5% would have an effect of: +5%: decreasing the carrying value of the liability by \$280,196 (and decreasing the loss); and -5%: increasing the carrying value of the liability by \$369,068 (and increasing the loss).
	Timing of production to discharge liability	July 2020 onwards	The rate of payment of the earn-out liability is linked to the expected timing of plant production. Obligations are currently forecast to commence this year from small production, escalating in forward years through commercial scale up. A change in timing of the commercial scale commencement of + 1 year from that currently forecast would reduce the loss and liability by \$433,742.
Matmor deferred consideration	Discount rate	16% - 26% (21% used)	A change in this rate of 5% would have an effect of: +5%: decreasing the carrying value of the liability by \$129,615 (and decreasing the loss); and -5%: increasing the carrying value of the liability by \$493,574 (and increasing the loss).
	Timing of significant trigger events	July 2020 to February 2023	Should the next major trigger event and subsequent events be delayed by + 1 year from that currently forecast, that would reduce the loss and liability by \$115,101.

Note 27. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	760,002	812,445
Post-employment benefits	46,361	34,848
Long-term benefits	-	12,763
Share-based payments	106,399	106,399
	<u>912,762</u>	<u>966,455</u>

Note 28. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO East Coast Partnership, the auditor of the Company:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Audit services - BDO East Coast Partnership</i>		
Audit or review of the financial statements	<u>66,950</u>	<u>65,012</u>

Note 29. Contingent liabilities

Perpetual Royalty Liability

In addition to the Matmor deferred consideration liability recognised, the consolidated entity has incurred a future obligation to remit a perpetual royalty to Matmor Steel, the originator of the Matmor technology, at an amount calculated at 3% of licensing income received by the consolidated entity after allowing for deductions. If licensing income is generated in the future, any royalty payments on that income will be recognised.

Note 30. Commitments

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<i>Lease commitments - operating</i> *		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	171,375	164,091
<i>Equipment finance</i>		
Committed at the reporting date and recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	33,731	73,324
One to five years	64,650	98,381
Total commitment	98,381	171,705
Less: Future finance charges	(14,002)	(20,896)
Net commitment recognised as liabilities	<u>84,379</u>	<u>150,809</u>
<i>Patent commitments</i> **		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	42,301	38,171
One to five years	191,515	158,665
More than five years	103,275	40,373
	<u>337,091</u>	<u>237,209</u>

* Operating lease commitments includes contracted amounts for offices under non-cancellable operating leases expiring in 2 years with an option to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

** Patent commitments represent maintenance payments pursuant to the registered patents of both Coldry, Matmor and HydroMOR.

Royalty commitments

The Company has entered into agreements which require it to pay certain royalties on production of its Coldry and Matmor technologies. These include:

- Coldry Equity Sale Deed, 2009; and
- Royalty Payment Deed (Matmor), 2014.

The Company is committed to make certain royalty payments in the event that commercial value is derived from the application of the technologies as follows:

- from production utilising the Coldry technology of Coldry pellets, a royalty rate of \$A0.195 per tonne, which is increased by CPI each anniversary of the agreement. For 2018, this now stands at \$A0.2044 per tonne. This royalty is payable for a period of twenty years following commencement of payments; and
- from revenue achieved through commercialisation and deployment of Matmor technology, less valid deductions as required under any technology licence, the Company should pay 3%. This royalty is payable in perpetuity (refer note 29).

Note 31. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Environmental Clean Technologies Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 33.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 27 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Note 31. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Payment for goods and services:		
Payment for services from other related party *	87,599	169,873
Other transactions:		
Exercise of options for new ordinary shares by key management personnel	-	3,170

* During the period, the Company paid Mecrus Pty Ltd, an entity controlled by Barry Richards, for engineering support services during the period. Such payments were on commercial terms.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

Equity Lending Facility (ELF) Loans

The following ELF loans were granted to key management personnel of the consolidated entity. Such loans are limited recourse loans issued to finance the exercise of options. Neither the loans nor the value of the issued capital are recognised in the financial statements as such arrangements are accounted for as an in-substance issue of options. Any principal and interest received on unpaid loans prior to their settlement is recognised in the options reserve. Employees and directors of the Company receive a 2% discount to the standard commercial interest rates.

- Glenn Fozard was advanced \$450,000 under the ELF for the exercise of 50,000,000 options at \$0.009 each. Principal paid during the year was \$nil (2018: \$72,000). Interest paid during the year was \$nil (2018: \$13,146). Movements in the loan balance during the year consisted of principal advanced, interest incurred and principal repaid. Interest was payable on the outstanding balance at a rate of 7.39% calculated daily. Payments made by Glenn Fozard during the year resulted in the release of nil (2018: 8,000,000) shares to him.

Note 32. Parent entity information

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

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax	(5,071,603)	(4,257,686)
Total comprehensive income	(5,071,603)	(4,257,686)

Note 32. Parent entity information (continued)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Total current assets	17,915,634	2,545,881
Total assets	27,754,153	12,384,671
Total current liabilities	1,760,556	2,344,936
Total liabilities	3,516,324	3,680,113
Equity		
Issued capital	91,090,852	73,000,660
Options reserve	4,043,694	1,529,012
Accumulated losses	(70,896,717)	(65,825,114)
Total equity	<u>24,237,829</u>	<u>8,704,558</u>

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

Contingent liabilities

For contingent liabilities of the parent entity, refer to note 29.

Capital and other commitments

The parent entity has operating lease, patent, equipment finance and royalty commitments payable (not recognised as liabilities). Refer to note 30 for details.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries and income from associates are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 33. Interests in subsidiaries

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

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2019 %	2018 %
Asia Pacific Coal and Steel Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Enermode Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Maddingley Coldry Unit Trust	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
ECT Coldry Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
A.C.N. 109 941 175 Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
ECT Fuels Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
ECT China Limited	Hong Kong	100.00%	100.00%
Coldry Demonstration Plant Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Coldry Master Lic. Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Environmental Clean Technologies Development and Services India Private Ltd	India	100.00%	100.00%

Note 33. Interests in subsidiaries (continued)

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2019 %	2018 %
ECT Finance Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
ECT Waste-to-Energy Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	-

Note 34. Events after the reporting period

On 2 July 2019, the consolidated entity entered into an Asset Sale Agreement to acquire waste-to-energy (WTE) technology known as the Catalytic De-Polymerisation Process (CDP) capable of producing automotive diesel from a range of inputs including various waste streams, such as construction wood-waste and end-of-life plastics. Completion date for the acquisition was 8 July 2019. The new technology provides direct exposure to the waste-to-energy sector through existing project opportunities and potential integration with the Company's Latrobe Valley Coldry project.

The total purchase price for the portfolio of intellectual property acquired was \$227,501 (inclusive of GST) and has been financed by a partial redraw of the securitised loan provided by Challenge Roofing and Bricks. The assets have been acquired by a subsidiary company set up for this purpose, ECT Waste-to-Energy Pty Ltd.

As part of James Blackburn's remuneration package, a limited recourse loan was provided to support the acquisition of fully paid ordinary shares (refer 'Details of Remuneration' in the Directors' Report). On 27 July 2019 a margin call was made by Equity First Holdings ('EFH') on these shares for additional shares or cash to be provided as additional security for the loan. As the share price at the time did not support the contribution of additional security by Mr Blackburn, the margin call was not met and the shares were forfeited back to EFH.

On 31 July 2019 the Company's ECTOC options expired. Quotation of these securities ceased on 25 July 2019.

On 2 August 2019 the Company announced a 6-month interest free period for the holders of ELF loans for the period 31 July 2019 to 30 January 2020.

On 2 August 2019 the Company announced that its Chairman, Glenn Fozard, would direct 100% of his ECT Limited executive contract remuneration (as opposed to his remuneration as a director) to the repayment of his ELF loans for the period 1 August 2019 to 31 January 2020.

On 27 August 2019 the Company signed a new loan agreement for a research and development rebate loan facility with its existing debt provider, New York based Innovation Structured Finance Co. LLC (Brevet) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 on the same terms as the previous facility. The loan facility allows for the provision of funding to the Company of up to \$3.6 million. The Company's research and development tax rebate to be received represents the security for the facility.

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

Note 35. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(9,132,765)	(5,133,685)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	601,004	877,944
Impairment of non-current assets	4,800,000	-
Finance costs - non cash	74,984	(59,527)
Share-based payments	332,399	106,398
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	(25,000)
Interest received - non cash	(28,070)	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	90,384	518,743
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	26,625	(26,127)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(8,070)	(592,784)
Decrease in employee benefits	(14,790)	(672)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(3,258,299)</u>	<u>(4,334,710)</u>

Note 36. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Innovation Structured Finance Co. (Brevet)	Securitised loan payable	Convertible note	Equipment finance	Total
Consolidated	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,332,448	-	-	224,739	1,557,187
Net cash used in financing activities	(153,165)	-	-	(73,930)	(227,095)
Balance at 30 June 2018	1,179,283	-	-	150,809	1,330,092
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(150,477)	500,000	790,636	(66,430)	1,073,729
Prepaid interest	-	(91,859)	-	-	(91,859)
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>1,028,806</u>	<u>408,141</u>	<u>790,636</u>	<u>84,379</u>	<u>2,311,962</u>

Note 37. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Environmental Clean Technologies Limited	<u>(9,132,765)</u>	<u>(5,133,685)</u>
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	<u>3,554,562,696</u>	<u>3,402,082,562</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	<u>3,554,562,696</u>	<u>3,402,082,562</u>
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	(0.257)	(0.151)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.257)	(0.151)

At 30 June 2019, there were 1,048,779,136 shares held as security which are subject to the repayment of ELF loans. For accounting purposes, these ELF loans and the related shares issued are treated as an in-substance issue of options. The ELF shares issued are therefore not included in the Basic EPS calculation. All options were considered anti-dilutive and excluded from the calculations above. All partly paid shares on issue are also treated in the same way as options and hence considered dilutive for the purposes the calculation.

Note 38. Share-based payments

The following share-based payment expenses were incurred for the year ended 30 June 2019:

Loan to James Blackburn

James Blackburn, the Company's Chief Operating Officer, acquired an interest in 25,000,000 shares issued at \$0.02 each (total consideration payable of \$500,000) partly funded by a Company loan which amounted to \$275,000 ('deferred amount'). The deferred amount was subject to a proportionate settlement over the period of the loan with such settlement deemed to occur as Mr Blackburn fulfils his employment over the duration of 3 years and 3 months from the date of issue. As such, amortisation of the deferred component forms part of Mr Blackburn's remuneration over the period of the arrangement. The shares issued were subject to a lock-up from the date of issue for a term of 3 years and 3 months, or, in the event that Mr Blackburn's employment terminates, upon a cash settlement of the unamortised principal balance.

The fair value of the deferred settlement component at grant date was \$246,779, calculated as the present value of the deferred principal outstanding discounted at an interest rate of 6.5%. An amount of \$106,399 (2018: \$106,399) was incurred as a share based payment expense representing the amortisation of the settlement amount for the period. As at reporting date, the accumulated amortisation of the loan amounted to \$274,998.

Services received from shareholder

During the year, the Company received services from a shareholder in relation to arranging for the raising of debt capital and other consultative services. The consideration provided was 20,000,000 shares valued using a weighted average share price of \$0.0113 each giving total consideration of \$226,000.

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Share-based loan expense - J. Blackburn	106,399	106,399
Share raising expenses	<u>226,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total share-based payment expense	<u><u>332,399</u></u>	<u><u>106,399</u></u>