

Appendix 4E

Preliminary final report

1. Details of reporting period

Name of entity	Cynata Therapeutics Limited (the Company)
ABN	98 104 037 372
Reporting Period	Year ended 30 June 2016
Previous Corresponding Period	Year ended 30 June 2015

2. Results for announcement to the market

Key information	12 months ended 30 June 2016 \$	12 months ended 30 June 2015 \$	Increase/ (decrease) %	Amount change \$
Revenues from ordinary activities	1,247,397	374,889	232.74	872,508
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	4,939,471	3,712,077	33.06	1,227,394
Net loss for the period attributable to members	4,939,471	3,712,077	33.06	1,227,394
Net tangible asset/(deficiency) per share	0.063	0.067		

3. Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Refer to attached consolidated financial statements.

4. Consolidated statement of financial position

Refer to attached consolidated financial statements.

5. Consolidated statement of cash flows

Refer to attached consolidated financial statements.

6. Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Refer to attached consolidated financial statements.

7. Dividends/Distributions

No dividends declared in current or prior year.

8. Details of dividend reinvestment plans

N/A

9. Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period

N/A

10. Details of associate and joint venture entities

N/A

11. Any other significant information needed by an investor to make an informed assessment of the Company's financial performance and financial position

Refer to attached consolidated financial statements.

12. Foreign entities

Refer to attached consolidated financial statements.

13. Commentary on results for period and explanatory information

Cynata Therapeutics Limited and its controlled entities (the Group) incurred a net loss from operations for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 of \$4,939,471 (2015: \$3,712,077). At 30 June 2016, the Group had a cash balance of \$4,879,173 (2015: \$4,703,689) and net assets of \$8,583,138 (2015: \$8,749,959). The net cash outflow from operating activities for the financial year was \$4,326,353 (2015: \$2,602,346). Substantial progress was made in the Company's product development program during the year. This was particularly recognised in the outcome of the formal Scientific Advice meeting in January with the UK Medicines and Healthcare product Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Several new collaborations were entered into during the year, all of which are intended to expand the profile of the Cymerus™ technology among the international stem cell community and to validate potential clinical applications of therapeutic products deriving from it. The Company successfully completed a capital raising of \$5,000,004 (before costs) via a private placement to institutional investors in the United States of America. The directors believe the Group is in a strong and stable financial position to expand and grow its current operations. For more information, refer to the attached consolidated financial statements.

14. Audit

This report is based on accounts which have been audited and the audit report is included in the attached consolidated financial statements.



Dr. Ross Macdonald
Managing Director

19 August 2016



Cynata Therapeutics Limited

ACN 104 037 372

and its controlled entities

Annual report for the financial year ended

30 June 2016

Corporate directory

Board of Directors

Dr Stewart Washer	Executive Chairman
Dr Ross Macdonald	Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer
Dr John Chiplin	Non-Executive Director
Mr Peter Webse	Non-Executive Director
Dr Paul Wotton	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Mr Peter Webse

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West Perth, Western Australia 6005

Share Registry

Automic Registry Services
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Stock Exchange

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Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

ASX Code

CYP

Annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2016

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Directors' report

The directors of Cynata Therapeutics Limited ("Cynata" or "the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group") submit herewith the annual report of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

Information about the directors

The names and particulars of the directors of the Group during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name	Particulars
<p>Dr Stewart Washer <i>BSc (Hons), PhD</i></p>	<p>Executive Chairman, joined the Board in August 2013. Dr Washer has over 20 years of CEO and Board experience in medical technology, biotech and agrifood companies. He is currently the Chairman of Orthocell Ltd (ASX: OCC) and Minomic International Ltd. Dr Washer was previously the CEO of Calzada Ltd (ASX: CZD), the founding CEO of Phylogica Ltd (ASX: PYC) and before this, he was CEO of Celentis and managed the commercialisation of intellectual property from AgResearch in New Zealand with 650 scientists and \$130m revenues. He was also a founder of a NZ\$120m New Zealand based life science fund and Venture Partner with the Swiss based Inventages Nestlé Fund. He is currently the Investment Director with Bioscience Managers. Dr Washer has held a number of Board positions in the past as the Chairman of iSonea Ltd, Resonance Health Ltd (ASX: RHT) and Hatchtech Pty Ltd, and as a Director of iCeutica Pty Ltd, Immuron Ltd (ASX: IMC) and AusBiotech Ltd. He was also a Senator with Murdoch University and is currently a Director of Zeldia Therapeutics.</p>
<p>Dr Ross Macdonald <i>PhD (Biochemistry), Grad Dip in Bus Admin</i></p>	<p>Chief Executive Officer, joined the Board in August 2013. Dr Macdonald has over 22 years' experience and a track record of success in pharmaceutical and biotechnology businesses. His career history includes positions as Vice President of Business Development for Sinclair Pharmaceuticals Ltd (now Sinclair IS Pharma), a UK-based specialty pharmaceuticals company and Vice President, Corporate Development for Stiefel Laboratories Inc, the largest independent dermatology company in the world and acquired by GlaxoSmithKline in 2009 for £2.25b. Dr Macdonald has also served as CEO of Living Cell Technologies Ltd, Vice President of Business Development of Connetics Corporation and Vice President of Research and Development of F H Faulding & Co Ltd. His other positions have included non-executive director roles at Telesso Technologies Ltd, iSonea Ltd, Hatchtech Pty Ltd and Relevare Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Dr Macdonald currently serves as a member of the Investment Committee of UniSeed Management Pty Ltd.</p>
<p>Dr John Chiplin <i>BPharm, PhD, MRPharmS</i></p>	<p>Non-Executive Director, joined the Board in November 2014. Dr. Chiplin is Managing Director, Newstar Ventures Ltd and has significant international experience in the life science and technology industries. Recent transactions that Dr. Chiplin has been instrumental in include US stemcell company Medistem (acquired by Intrexon), Arana Therapeutics (acquired by Cephalon) and Domantis (acquired by GSK).</p>

Dr Chiplin is also a director of Adalta Pty Ltd, Benitec Biopharma Ltd (ASX: BLT), Batu Biologics Inc., The Coma Research Institute, Prophecy Inc (Chairman), ScienceMedia Inc and Scancell Holdings plc (SCLP.L, Executive Chairman). Dr Chiplin's Pharmacy and Doctoral degrees are from the University of Nottingham, UK.

Mr Peter Webse
*B.Bus, FGIA, FCIS,
FCPA, MAICD*

Non-Executive Director, joined the Board in May 2012. Mr Webse has over 25 years' company secretarial experience and is the managing director of Platinum Corporate Secretariat Pty Ltd, a company specialising in providing company secretarial, corporate governance and corporate advisory services. Mr Webse was a non-executive director of 4DS Memory Limited (ASX: 4DS).

Dr Paul Wotton
MBA, PhD

Non-Executive Director, joined the Board in June 2016. Dr Wotton is currently the President and CEO (since May 2016) of Sigilon Inc. and was previously President and CEO of Ocata Therapeutics Inc. (NASDAQ: OCAT) taking the company through a take-over by Atellas Pharma Inc., in a US\$379 million all cash transaction. Prior to Ocata, Dr Wotton had served as President and CEO of Anteres Pharma Inc. (NASDAQ: ATRS), since October 2008. Prior to joining Antares, Dr Wotton was the CEO of Topigen Pharmaceuticals and prior to Topigen, he was the Global Head of Business Development of SkyePharma PLC. Dr Wotton has held senior level positions at Eurand International BV, Penwest Pharmaceuticals, Abbott Laboratories and Merck, Sharp and Dohme. Dr Wotton is a member of the board of Vericel Corporation, a US company developing autologous cellular therapies and also past Chairman of the Emerging Companies Advisory Board of BIOTEC Canada. Dr Wotton received his PhD in pharmaceutical sciences from the University of Nottingham and an MBA from Kingston Business School. In 2014, he was named New Jersey EY Entrepreneur of the Year in Life Sciences.

The above named directors held office during the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year except for:

- Dr Paul Wotton – appointed 9 June 2016.

Directorships of other listed companies

Directorships of other listed companies held by directors in the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year are as follows:

Name	Company	Period of directorship
Stewart Washer	iSonea Limited	2012-2014
	Immuron Limited	2012-2013
	Orthocell Limited	Since 2014
Ross Macdonald	iSonea Limited	2012-2014
	Telesso Technologies Limited	2003-2013
John Chiplin	Benitec Biopharma Limited	Since 2010
Peter Webse	Dimerix Limited (<i>formerly Sun Biomedical Limited</i>)	2012-2015
	4DS Memory Limited (<i>formerly Fitzroy Resources Ltd</i>)	May to Dec 2015
	Blina Minerals NL	2012-2014
Paul Wotton	Ocata Therapeutics Inc. (<i>formerly Advanced Cell Technology Inc.</i>)	2014-2016
	Antares Pharma Inc.	2008-2014

Directors' shareholdings

The following table sets out each director's relevant interest in shares, rights or options in shares or debentures of the Company or a related body corporate as at the date of this report:

Directors	Fully paid ordinary shares	Share options
	Number	Number
Stewart Washer	174,856	2,500,000
Ross Macdonald	8,500	2,500,000
John Chiplin	10,000	-
Peter Webse	210,000	-
Paul Wotton ¹	-	-

¹ Appointed 9 June 2016.

Remuneration of key management personnel

Information about the remuneration of key management personnel is set out in the remuneration report section of this directors' report. The term 'key management personnel' refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group.

Share options granted to directors and senior management

During and since the end of the financial year, an aggregate 750,000 share options were granted to the following key management personnel:

Key management personnel	Number of options granted	Issuing entity	Number of ordinary shares under option
K. Kelly	750,000	Cynata Therapeutics Ltd	750,000

Company Secretary

Peter Webse *B.Bus, FGIA, FCIS, FCPA, MAICD*

Mr Webse held the position of company secretary of Cynata Therapeutics Limited at the end of the financial year. He joined Cynata in April 2012. Mr Webse is the Managing Director of Platinum Corporate Secretariat Pty Ltd, a company specialising in providing company secretarial, corporate governance and corporate advisory services. Peter acts as Company Secretary for a number of ASX listed biotech, technology and resource companies.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year and the directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year.

Shares under option or issued on exercise of options

Details of unissued shares or interests under option as at the date of this report are:

Issuing entity	Grant date	Number of shares under option	Class of shares	Exercise price of option	Expiry date of options
Cynata Therapeutics Limited ¹	27 Nov 2012	500,000	Ordinary	\$0.40	09 Sept 2016
Cynata Therapeutics Limited ²	27 Sept 2013	5,000,000	Ordinary	\$0.40	27 Sept 2018
Cynata Therapeutics Limited ³	17 July 2015	3,333,336	Ordinary	\$1.00	17 Jul 2020
Cynata Therapeutics Limited ⁴	17 July 2015	333,333	Ordinary	\$1.00	17 Jul 2020
Cynata Therapeutics Limited ⁵	16 Dec 2015	750,000	Ordinary	\$0.49	16 Dec 2018
Cynata Therapeutics Limited ⁶	22 Feb 2016	600,000	Ordinary	\$0.53	22 Feb 2019

¹ Unlisted options issued to Mr Digby. The options are shown on a post-consolidation basis (1 for 20). Mr Digby resigned as a Director on 18 November 2014.

² 100,000,000 unlisted options (on a pre-consolidation basis) issued to Dr Macdonald and Dr Washer following shareholders' approval on 27 September 2013 and were subsequently consolidated on a 1 for 20 basis.

³ Unlisted options issued to institutional investors pursuant to a private placement on 17 July 2015.

⁴ Unlisted options issued to placement agent pursuant to the mandate for the private placement on 17 July 2015.

⁵ Unlisted employee incentive options issued to Dr Kelly on 16 December 2015 pursuant to an existing employment agreement.

⁶ Unlisted options issued to external advisers on 22 February 2016 pursuant to an advisory services agreement.

The holders of these options do not have the right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue or interest issue of the Company or of any other body corporate or registered scheme.

There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Group during or since the end of the reporting period.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

No shares were issued as a result of the exercise of options during or since the end of the financial year (2015: 11,112,250 shares issued on exercise of options).

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company (as named above), the company secretary, and all executive officers of the Company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director or committee member). During the financial year, 9 board meetings were held.

Directors	Board of Directors	
	Held	Attended
Stewart Washer	9	9
Ross Macdonald	9	9
John Chiplin	9	9
Peter Webse	9	9
Paul Wotton	1	1

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

Non-audit services

The auditor did not perform any non-audit services during the financial year.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 16 of this annual report.

Operating and financial review

Principal activities

The Group's principal activities in the course of the financial year were the development and commercialisation of a proprietary mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) technology for potential human therapeutic use, which the Company has branded Cymerus™. Cynata's Cymerus™ technology represents an important breakthrough in stem cell product research that facilitates large-scale manufacture of MSCs from a single donor and a single donation, comparing favourably to most other MSC technologies that require multiple donors and multiple donations. This has the potential to revolutionise commercial manufacture of MSC based therapeutic products.

Operating results

The consolidated loss of the Group for the financial year, after providing for income tax expense, amounted to \$4,939,471 (2015: \$3,712,077). Further discussion on the Group's operations is provided below:

Review of operations

In the field of stem cells and regenerative medicine, mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have emerged as one of the most promising candidates for mainstream medical use in a wide variety of economically important diseases and as such have very exciting commercial potential. Cynata's business focus is the development and commercialisation of a novel, proprietary technology that addresses a critical shortcoming in existing methods of production of MSCs for therapeutic use, which is the ability to achieve economic manufacture at commercial scale. With its Cymerus™ process, which involves the use of induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC's) as starting material, Cynata is the only company in the world with technology for the manufacture of therapeutic allogeneic MSCs without reliance upon multiple stem cell donors. This represents cost-effective, scalable production of stem cells, essential for the future of stem cell medicine.

Substantial progress was made in the Company's product development program during the year. This was particularly recognised in the outcome of the formal Scientific Advice meeting in January with the UK Medicines and Healthcare product Regulatory Agency (MHRA). The advice from the MHRA provided clear direction toward commencing a Phase 1 clinical trial in patients with graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) at study centres in the UK and potentially also in Australia. The information submitted to the MHRA comprised an extensive body of data attesting to the manufacturability, safety and proposed efficacy of Cynata's lead MSC product, CYP-001, in GvHD. This data was supported by the inclusion of the results from the proof-of-concept study at the University of Massachusetts Amherst in a humanised mouse model of severe acute graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) that clearly demonstrated that CYP-001 treatment substantially prolonged survival in this model.

Several new collaborations were entered into during the year, all of which are intended to expand the profile of the Cymerus™ technology among the international stem cell community and to validate potential clinical applications of therapeutic Cymerus™ products. The Company now has ongoing collaborations with Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), part of Harvard Medical School, Westmead Hospital (The University of Sydney) and with The University of Western Australia's Centre for Cell Therapy and Regenerative Medicine (CCTRM). These relationships are in addition to Cynata's longstanding co-operation with Professor Igor Slukvin, one of the Company's founders, at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. Cynata's unique, induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) derived MSCs are attracting more and more attention as the Company meets key milestones and as the sector looks to newer and better ways to manufacture therapeutic MSCs.

Cynata's business strategy began to yield results with announced relationships with Japanese regenerative medicine company Regience K.K. and with apceth GmbH & Co. KG. In June, Regience K.K. advised the Company that it was ready to make the initial investment of AUD\$400,000 in new ordinary shares in Cynata pursuant to the agreement for the Strategic Alliance, such shares to be based on a 25% premium to the 10-day Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) and subject to a 12-month escrow period. The Company is considering the investment offer having regard to the opportunities which are currently available to the Company in Japan and ultimately what the Board considers to be in the overall best interests of the Company's shareholders. A license option agreement with apceth GmbH & Co. KG., a German company developing a range of stem cell technologies to treat cancer and other devastating diseases, attracted an immediate upfront cash payment. Should the relationship progress, apceth will make certain additional near term cash payments to Cynata, followed by a series of success-based milestones, resulting in payments to Cynata potentially totalling more than A\$40m, in addition to royalties on product sales. apceth recognised the very attractive advantages of Cynata's Cymerus™ technology and has seen merit in accessing a truly scalable manufacturing technology for therapeutic MSCs for the commercialisation of future off-the-shelf therapeutic products. apceth is presently evaluating Cynata's technology in its in-house cell culture and genetic modification systems as part of an initial collaboration that is expected to reach a conclusion toward the end of 2016. At that point, apceth will decide whether to exercise the option and enter into a license agreement with Cynata. The Company intends to continue its business development activities with the aim of expanding the range and number of revenue-bearing partnering deals.

Equities research analysts in both Australia and the USA have published very positive research on Cynata. SeeThruEquity, a leading US-based independent equity research and corporate access firm focused on smallcap and microcap public companies, initiated coverage on Cynata with a price target of \$1.55 per share. Research coverage was also initiated by leading US investment bank, Rodman & Renshaw, with a near term price target of \$1. Australian firms Shaw and Partners and CPS Capital have published research notes on Cynata and continue to actively follow the Company's progress.

The Company substantially strengthened its balance sheet during the year with the placement on 17 July 2015, to institutional investors in the United States of America, of 6,666,672 fully paid ordinary shares plus one attaching 13-month option for every 2 ordinary shares issued and one attaching 5-year option for every 2 ordinary shares issued, for gross proceeds of A\$5,000,004 (before costs). The Company also issued 333,333 5-year options to the placement agent. The Company's operating runway was further extended by the receipt of a non-dilutive R&D Tax Incentive refund of \$932,580.65 for the 2014/2015 financial year.

In June this year, the Company welcomed Dr Paul Wotton to the Board of Directors. Dr Wotton has more than 30 years' experience in the pharmaceuticals and biotech industry and an outstanding track record of leading companies to clinical, financial and commercial success. This was most recently demonstrated in his stewardship of Ocata Therapeutics, Inc, a US-based stem cell therapy company, culminating in the recent acquisition of that company by Astellas Pharma, Inc., in a US\$379 million all cash transaction. Dr Wotton's direct experience in driving commercial transactions and broad exposure to the stem cell and regenerative medicine sector is particularly pertinent to Cynata's business model and ongoing partnership discussions.

Financial position

The net assets of the Group have decreased by \$166,821 from 30 June 2015 to \$8,583,138 in 2016 (2015: \$8,749,959). This decrease is mainly due to the following factors:

- substantial increase in costs incurred in product research and development;
- increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from a capital raising of \$5,000,004; and
- an amortisation of intangibles as a result of an allocation of the carrying value of the patents to the different categories of research based on their estimates (*refer note 11 for further information*).

Notwithstanding this, the Company successfully completed a capital raising of \$5,000,004 (before costs) via a private placement to institutional investors in the United States of America. The directors believe the Group is in a strong and stable financial position to expand and grow its current operations.

Significant changes in state of affairs

The following significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group occurred during the financial year:

- On 15 July 2015, the Company announced a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$5,000,004 ("Placement"). The Placement was to institutional investors in the United States via the issue of 6.67 million fully paid ordinary shares plus one attaching 13-month option for every 2 shares issued and one attaching 5-year option for every 2 shares issued.
- On 30 July 2015, the Company announced it had initiated a collaboration with the University of Sydney to test the potential therapeutic efficacy of its Cymerus™ mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) in animal models of myocardial infarction (heart attack) and associated heart rhythm abnormalities.
- On 14 October 2015, the Company announced it had commenced a collaboration with Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School to develop modified MSCs to treat cancer, using its proprietary Cymerus™ platform technology.
- On 17 December 2015, the Company announced it had signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) regarding a future option and license agreement with apceth GmbH & Co. KG, a leading company using modified MSCs to treat cancer and other life-altering conditions.
- On 28 January 2016, the Company announced it had received favourable advice from the UK Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). The MHRA confirmed that Cynata's Cymerus™ MSC product, CYP-001, is considered to be suitable for use in a proposed Phase 1 clinical trial in patients with graft-versus-host disease (GvHD).
- On 5 May 2016, the Company announced that its contract manufacturer in the USA, Waisman Biomanufacturing, has commenced manufacture of supplies of CYP-001 product for specific use in the clinical trial in graft-versus-host disease (GvHD).
- On 30 June 2016, the Company announced that Regience K.K. of Japan offered to make an initial investment of A\$400,000 in new ordinary shares in Cynata pursuant to an agreement for the Strategic Alliance.

Subsequent events

On 1 August 2016, the Company announced it had filed a Clinical Trial Authorisation application for CYP-001, its lead Cymerus mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) product, with the UK Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). The proposed Phase 1 study will be conducted in patients with a graft-versus-host disease (GvHD).

On 17 August 2016, the Company announced the expiry of 3,333,336 unlisted options. These options were issued to institutional investors pursuant to a private placement on 17 July 2015.

Other than the above, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Future developments, prospects and business strategies

The focus of the Group's activities during the 2016-17 year and beyond is to continue development of the Cymerus™ technology with a particular emphasis in the near term on commencing the clinical (Phase 1) program and progressing the existing commercial relationships. In parallel with this, the Group intends to continue its vigorous program of engagement and dialogue with additional potential commercial partners with a view to executing further value-accretive transactions.

Environmental regulations

The Group's operations are not subject to significant environmental regulation under the Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Remuneration report (audited)

This remuneration report, which forms part of the directors' report, sets out information about the remuneration of Cynata Therapeutics Limited's key management personnel for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The term 'key management personnel' refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group. The prescribed details for each person covered by this report are detailed below under the following headings:

- key management personnel
- remuneration policy
- relationship between the remuneration policy and Company performance
- remuneration of key management personnel
- key terms of employment contracts.

Key management personnel

The directors and other key management personnel of the Group during or since the end of the financial year were:

Non-executive directors	Position
Dr John Chiplin	Non-executive director
Mr Peter Webse	Non-executive director
Dr Paul Wotton (appointed 9 June 2016)	Non-executive director
Executive directors	Position
Dr Stewart Washer	Executive Chairman
Dr Ross Macdonald	Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer
Other key management personnel	Position
Dr Kilian Kelly	Vice President, Product Development

Except as noted, the named persons held their current position for the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year.

Remuneration policy

Cynata's remuneration policy, which is set out below, is designed to promote superior performance and long term commitment to the Company.

As at the date of this report, the Company has two executives – the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, three non-executive directors and one Vice President, Product Development. As set out below, total remuneration costs for the 2016 financial year were \$1,069,386 down from \$1,193,552 for the previous financial year.

Non-executive director remuneration

Non-executive directors are remunerated by way of fees, in the form of cash, non-cash benefits, superannuation contributions or salary sacrifice into equity and do not normally participate in schemes designed for the remuneration of executives.

Shareholder approval must be obtained in relation to the overall limit set for the non-executive directors' fees. The maximum aggregate remuneration approved by shareholders for non-executive directors is \$300,000 per annum. The directors set the individual non-executive director fees within the limit approved by shareholders.

Executive director remuneration

Executive directors receive a base remuneration which is market related, and may be entitled to performance based remuneration, which is determined on an annual basis.

Overall remuneration policies are subject to the discretion of the board and can be changed to reflect competitive and business conditions where it is in the interests of the Company and shareholders to do so. Executive remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the board having regard to the performance, relevant comparative information and expert advice.

The board's remuneration policy reflects its obligation to align executive remuneration with shareholder interests and to retain appropriately qualified executive talent for the benefit of the Company. The main principles are:

- (a) remuneration reflects the competitive market in which the Company operates;
- (b) individual remuneration should be linked to performance criteria if appropriate; and
- (c) executives should be rewarded for both financial and non-financial performance.

The total remuneration of executives consists of the following:

- (a) salary – executives receive a fixed sum payable monthly in cash;
- (b) cash at risk component – executives may participate in share and option schemes generally made in accordance with thresholds set in plans approved by shareholders if deemed appropriate. However, the board considers it appropriate to issue shares and options to executives outside of approved schemes in exceptional circumstances; and
- (c) other benefits – executives may, if deemed appropriate by the board, be provided with a fully expensed mobile phone and other forms of remuneration.

The board has not formally engaged the services of a remuneration consultant to provide recommendations when setting the remuneration received by directors or other key management personnel during the financial year.

Equity-settled compensation

The fair value of the equity which executives and employees are granted is measured at grant date and recognised as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to an equity account. The fair value of shares is ascertained as the market bid price. The fair value of options is ascertained using a Black–Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at each reporting date such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance

The board considers that at this time, evaluation of the Group's financial performance using generally accepted measures such as profitability, total shareholder return or per company comparison are not relevant as the Group is at an early stage in the implementation of a corporate strategy that includes the development of a novel life sciences (i.e. therapeutic stem cell) manufacturing technology and the identification and execution of business opportunities as outlined in the directors' report.

The table below sets out summary information about the Group's earnings and movements in shareholder wealth for the five years to 30 June 2016:

	30 June 2016 \$	30 June 2015 \$	30 June 2014 \$	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Revenue	1,247,397	374,889	107,755	71,021	323,867
Net loss before tax	4,939,471	3,712,077	3,039,663	915,701	1,582,567
Net loss after tax	4,939,471	3,712,077	3,039,663	915,701	1,542,307
Share price at start of year	0.93	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.60
Share price at end of year	0.31	0.93	0.40	0.20	0.20
Basic/diluted loss per share (cents)	6.82	6.12	6.76	3.80	16.2

Remuneration of key management personnel

2016	Short-term employee benefits		Post-employment benefits	Share-based payment	Total	Value of options as proportion of remuneration
	Salary & fees \$	Other \$	Superannuation \$	Options \$		
Directors						
Stewart Washer ³	164,384	15,000	15,616	-	195,000	-
Ross Macdonald ³	319,635	5,832	35,000	-	360,467	-
John Chiplin	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-
Peter Webse ¹	50,000	51,750	-	-	101,750	-
Paul Wotton ²	3,056	-	-	-	3,056	-
Other KMP						
Kilian Kelly ³	228,311	(696)	23,973	107,525	359,113	29.94%
Total	815,386	71,886	74,589	107,525	1,069,386	10.05%

¹ The amount of \$51,750 in 'Other' represents company secretarial fees of \$4,000 per month and an amount of \$3,750 for additional company secretary work outside the scope of the consultancy agreement with Platinum Corporate Secretariat Pty Ltd (Platinum). Mr Webse is the sole director of Platinum.

² Appointed 9 June 2016.

³ Amounts in 'Other' represent annual leave accrued in accordance with AASB 119 Employee Benefits.

⁴ During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company, the company secretary and all executive officers of the Company. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

2015	Short-term employee benefits		Post-employment benefits	Share-based payment	Total	Value of options as proportion of remuneration
	Salary & fees \$	Other \$	Superannuation \$	Options \$		
Directors						
Stewart Washer ¹	136,986	30,000	15,864	114,994	297,844	38.61%
Ross Macdonald ¹	273,973	60,000	31,727	114,994	480,694	23.92%
John Chiplin ²	24,778	-	-	-	24,778	-
Peter Webse ³	40,000	48,000	-	-	88,000	-
Howard Digby ⁴	14,003	-	1,330	-	15,333	-
Other KMP						
Kilian Kelly	216,134	15,000	21,958	33,811	286,903	11.78%
Total	705,874	153,000	70,879	263,799	1,193,552	22.10%

¹ Amounts in 'Other' represents accrued bonus entitlements which were paid subsequent to year end.

² Appointed 18 November 2014.

³ The amount of \$48,000 in 'Other' represents company secretarial fees of \$4,000 per month.

⁴ Resigned 18 November 2014.

Bonuses and share-based payments granted as compensation for the current financial year*Bonuses*

A performance bonus entitlement of 20% of total remuneration was paid to Dr Ross Macdonald (\$60,000) and Dr Stewart Washer (\$30,000) during the financial year. These amounts were accrued in the 2015 financial year.

No other cash bonuses were granted during 2016.

Incentive share-based payments arrangements

During the financial year, the following share-based payment arrangements were in existence:

Option series	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Grant date fair value	Vesting date
1	27 Nov 2012	9 Sept 2016	\$0.040	\$0.2560	Vested
2*	27 Sept 2013	27 Sept 2018	\$0.400	\$0.2900	Vested
3**	16 Dec 2015	16 Dec 2018	\$0.490	\$0.2370	33.3% at grant date

* Unlisted options issued to Drs Stewart Washer and Ross Macdonald. In accordance with the terms of the share-based arrangement, 100% of the options have vested following achievements of vesting conditions.

** Unlisted options issued to Dr Kilian Kelly. In accordance with the share-based arrangement, 250,000 options vest at grant date, 250,000 vest in 12 months and 250,000 vest in 24 months (subject to continuing employment).

There are no further services or performance criteria that need to be met in relation to options granted under series (1), (2) and (3) above, and as a consequence the beneficial interest has vested to the recipients. There has been no alteration of the terms and conditions of the above share-based payment arrangements since the grant date.

Details of share-based payments granted to key management personnel during the current financial year:

Name	Option series	During the financial year			
		No. granted	No. vested	% of grant vested	% of grant forfeited
Kilian Kelly	Series 3	750,000	250,000	33.33%	n/a

No share options were exercised by key management personnel during the year (2015: 102,500).

Each option converts into one ordinary share of Cynata Therapeutics Limited.

Key terms of employment contracts

The key terms and conditions of the renewed executive service agreement of Dr Stewart Washer are as follows:

- Term of agreement – the earlier of 23 months expiring 30 June 2017 or until termination by the Company.
- A salary of \$180,000 p.a inclusive of statutory superannuation.
- The Company may (but is not bound) pay additional performance based remuneration.
- The agreement may be terminated by either party by providing 6 months' notice.

The key terms and conditions of the renewed executive service agreement of Dr Ross Macdonald are as follows:

- Term of agreement – the earlier of 23 months expiring 30 June 2017 or until termination by the Company.
- A salary of \$350,000 p.a inclusive of statutory superannuation.
- The Company may (but is not bound) pay additional performance based remuneration.
- The agreement may be terminated by either party by providing 6 months' notice.

The key terms of appointment of Dr Kilian Kelly are formalised in an employment agreement and are as follows:

- A salary of \$250,000 p.a inclusive of statutory superannuation.
- The right to participate in the Company's equity-based incentive scheme and an incentive payment of up to 10% of the annual salary and based on attainment of agreed performance indicators.
- The Company may (but is not bound) pay additional performance based remuneration.
- The contract may be terminated by either party providing 3 months' notice.

The key terms of appointment of Dr John Chiplin are formalised in an appointment letter, the key terms and conditions of which are:

- Effective 1 July 2015, a fee of \$50,000 p.a (not subject to GST).
- The appointment letter may be terminated immediately by the Company if Dr Chiplin becomes disqualified or is prohibited by law from being or acting as a director or from being involved in the management of a company.

On 9 June 2016, Dr Paul Wotton was appointed as non-executive director and his remuneration and other terms of appointment were formalised in an appointment letter, the key terms and conditions of which are:

- A fee of \$50,000 p.a (not subject to GST).
- The appointment letter may be terminated immediately by the Company if Dr Wotton becomes disqualified or is prohibited by law from being or acting as a director or from being involved in the management of a company.

Mr Peter Webse's services as non-executive director and Company Secretary are provided through Platinum Corporate Secretariat Pty Ltd ("Platinum"). Platinum is paid a fee of \$50,000 (exc. GST) p.a for the provision of Mr Webse's services as a Non-Executive Director (effective 1 July 2015). A consultancy agreement was entered into with Platinum, commencing 3 April 2012, for the provision of company secretarial services at a fee of \$4,000 (exc. GST) per month plus additional services charged at a rate of \$250 per hour as agreed from time to time. The agreement is subject to 2 months' notice of termination.

Key management personnel equity holdings*Fully paid ordinary shares of Cynata Therapeutics Limited*

2016	Balance at 1 July 2015 No.	Granted as compensation No.	Received on exercise of options No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June 2016 No.
S Washer	174,856	-	-	-	174,856
R Macdonald	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
J Chiplin	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
P Webse	210,000	-	-	-	210,000
P Wotton ¹	-	-	-	-	-
K Kelly	16,640	-	-	-	16,640

¹ Appointed 9 June 2016

2015	Balance at 1 July 2014 No.	Granted as compensation No.	Received on exercise of options No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June 2015 No.
S Washer	154,856	-	-	20,000	174,856
R Macdonald	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
J Chiplin ¹	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
P Webse	107,500	-	102,500	-	210,000
K Kelly	16,640	-	-	-	16,640
H Digby ²	237,500	-	-	(237,500) ³	-

¹ Appointed 18 November 2014² Resigned 18 November 2014³ Balance on date of resignation*Share options of Cynata Therapeutics Limited*

2016	Balance at 1 July 2015 No.	Granted as compensation No.	Exercised No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June 2016 No.	Balance vested at 30 June 2016 No.	Vested and exercisable No.	Options vested during year No.
S Washer	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
R Macdonald	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
J Chiplin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Webse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Wotton ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K Kelly ²	200,000	750,000	-	(200,000) ³	750,000	250,000	250,000	250,000

¹ Appointed 9 June 2016² Amount in 'Net other change' represents options which expired on 30 November 2015³ Options which expired during the year were granted during the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Share options of Cynata Therapeutics Limited (cont'd)

2015	Balance at 1 July 2014	Granted as compens- ation	Exerci- sed	Net other change	Balance at 30 June 2015	Balance vested at 30 June 2015	Vested and exercisable	Options vested during year
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
S Washer	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,250,000
R Macdonald	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,250,000
J Chiplin ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Webse	102,500	-	(102,500)	-	-	-	-	-
K Kelly	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
H Digby ²	687,500	-	-	(687,500)	-	-	-	-

¹ Appointed 18 November 2014

² Resigned 18 November 2014. Amount in 'Net other change' represents options held on resignation

All share options issued to key management personnel were made in accordance with the provisions of the employee share option plan.

No share options were exercised by key management personnel during the financial year (2015: 102,500). Further details of the employee share option plan and of share options are contained in note 17 to the financial statements.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Dr Ross Macdonald

Managing Director

Melbourne, 19 August 2016

19 August 2016

Board of Directors
Cynata Therapeutics Limited
PO Box 7165
Hawthorn North,
Victoria 3122

Dear Directors

RE: CYNATA THERAPEUTICS LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Cynata Therapeutics Limited.

As the Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Cynata Therapeutics Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(Authorised Audit Company)



Samir Tirodkar
Director

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
CYNATA THERAPEUTICS LIMITED**

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Cynata Therapeutics Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016 and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cashflows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In note 3.1, the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements* that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Cynata Therapeutics Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) the financial report of the Company also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 3.1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 9 to 15 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.


Auditor's opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Cynata Therapeutics Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300 A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD

(Trading as Stantons International)

(An Authorised Audit Company)

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd


Samir Tirodkar

Director

West Perth, Western Australia

19 August 2016

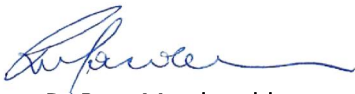
Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

- (a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as stated in note 3 to the financial statements;
- (c) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group; and
- (d) the directors have been given the declarations required by s.295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

On behalf of the directors



Dr Ross Macdonald
Managing Director
Melbourne, 19 August 2016

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated	
		Year ended	
		30 June 2016	30 June 2015
		\$	\$
Continuing operations			
Other income	6	1,247,397	374,889
Product development costs		(4,155,013)	(1,919,778)
Employee benefits expenses	7	(783,681)	(830,544)
Amortisation expenses	11	(280,732)	(447,945)
Share based payment expenses	7	(238,122)	(429,457)
Other expenses	7	(729,320)	(459,242)
Loss before income tax		(4,939,471)	(3,712,077)
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss for the year		(4,939,471)	(3,712,077)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		-	(815)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of income tax		-	(815)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(4,939,471)	(3,712,892)
Loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of Cynata Therapeutics Limited		(4,939,471)	(3,712,077)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable:			
Owners of Cynata Therapeutics Limited		(4,939,471)	(3,712,892)
Loss per share:			
Basic and diluted (cents per share)	9	(6.82)	(6.12)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 24 to 49.

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated	
		30 June 2016 \$	30 June 2015 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	20	4,879,173	4,703,689
Trade and other receivables	10	58,220	47,809
Total current assets		4,937,393	4,751,498
Non-current assets			
Intangibles	11	4,093,122	4,373,854
Total non-current assets		4,093,122	4,373,854
Total assets		9,030,515	9,125,352
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	393,762	313,691
Borrowings	12	-	32,691
Provisions	13	53,615	29,011
Total current liabilities		447,377	375,393
Total liabilities		447,377	375,393
Net assets		8,583,138	8,749,959
Equity			
Issued capital	14	28,791,762	24,460,404
Option reserves	15	3,717,440	3,276,148
Foreign currency translation reserve	15	4,476	4,476
Accumulated losses		(23,930,540)	(18,991,069)
Total equity		8,583,138	8,749,959

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 24 to 49.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Issued Capital \$	Option Reserve \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2014	22,281,642	2,846,691	5,291	(15,278,992)	9,854,632
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,712,077)	(3,712,077)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	(815)	-	(815)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(815)	(3,712,077)	(3,712,892)
Issue of ordinary shares (<i>refer to note 14</i>)	2,222,450	-	-	-	2,222,450
Share issue costs	(43,688)	-	-	-	(43,688)
Share based payments	-	429,457	-	-	429,457
Balance at 30 June 2015	24,460,404	3,276,148	4,476	(18,991,069)	8,749,959
Balance at 1 July 2015	24,460,404	3,276,148	4,476	(18,991,069)	8,749,959
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,939,471)	(4,939,471)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,939,471)	(4,939,471)
Issue of ordinary shares (<i>refer to note 14</i>)	5,000,004	-	-	-	5,000,004
Share issue costs	(668,646)	203,170	-	-	(465,476)
Share based payments	-	238,122	-	-	238,122
Balance at 30 June 2016	28,791,762	3,717,440	4,476	(23,930,540)	8,583,138

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 24 to 49.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2016

		Consolidated	
		Year ended	
	Note	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Grants and other income received		167,132	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,584,332)	(1,053,446)
Interest received		137,394	89,305
Research and development tax refund received		932,581	281,573
Development costs paid		(3,979,128)	(1,919,778)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	20.1	(4,326,353)	(2,602,346)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the Company		5,000,004	2,222,450
Payment for share issue costs		(465,476)	(43,688)
Net cash provided by financing activities		4,534,528	2,178,762
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		208,175	(423,584)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,670,998	5,094,582
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	20	4,879,173	4,670,998

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 24 to 49.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

1. General information

Cynata Therapeutics Limited (“the Company”) is a listed public company incorporated in Australia. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the corporate directory to the annual report.

The principal activities of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries (“the Group”) are described in the directors’ report.

2. Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

2.1 *Amendments to AASBs and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year*

In the current year, the Group has applied one amendment to AASBs issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2015, and therefore relevant for the current year end.

AASB 2015-4 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality’	This amendment completes the withdrawal of references to AASB 1031 in all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, allowing that Standard to effectively be withdrawn.
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The application of this amendment does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

2.2 *Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted*

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations that were issued but not yet effective are listed below.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 9 ‘Financial Instruments’, and the relevant amending standards	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
AASB 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’, AASB 2014-5 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15’, AASB 2015-8 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective date of AASB 15’	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
AASB 16 ‘Leases’	1 January 2019	30 June 2020
AASB 2014-4 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation’	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2014-9 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements’	1 January 2016	30 June 2017

2.2 *Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (cont'd)*

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 2015-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2016-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107'	1 January 2017	30 June 2018

3. Significant accounting policies**3.1 Statement of compliance**

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

Accounting Standards include Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the Company and the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 19 August 2016.

3.2 Basis of preparation

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in AASB 102 'Inventories' or value in use in AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets'.

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

The Company reassesses whether or not it control an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holdings of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.4 **Business combinations**

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 112 'Income Taxes' and AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with AASB 2 'Share-based Payment' at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Standard.

Where the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with AASB 139, or AASB 137 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

3.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of the acquisition of the business (see 3.4 above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Groups' cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

3.6.1 Interest income

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

3.7 Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each group entity are expressed in Australian dollars ('\$'), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.8 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

3.9 Employee benefits

Short-term and long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accrued to employees in respect of wages and salaries and annual leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

3.10 Share-based payments arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 17.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

3.11 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3.11.1 Current tax

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

R&D rebates are accounted for on a cash basis.

3.11.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.11.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.12 Intangible assets

3.12.1 Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Intangibles have been identified as all granted patents and patent applications. They have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the assets, as follows:

- Patents 20 years

3.12.2 Derecognition of intangible assets

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

3.13 *Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill*

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

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

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

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

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

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.15.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

3.15.1.1 Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

3.15.1.2 Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

3.15.1.3 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For financial assets that are carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial asset that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of AFS securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve.

3.15.1.4 Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3.15.2 *Financial liabilities and equity instruments*

3.15.2.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

3.15.2.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group of entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.15.2.3 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

3.15.2.4 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

3.15.2.5 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.15.2.6 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.16 **Goods and services tax**

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

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

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

3.17 Comparative amounts

When current period balances have been classified differently within current period disclosures when compared to prior periods, comparative disclosures have been restated to ensure consistency of presentation between periods.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

4.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty**4.1.1 Recoverability of intangible assets acquired in a business combination**

During the year, the directors reconsidered the recoverability of the Group's intangible assets arising from the acquisition of Cynata Incorporated, which is included in the consolidated statement of financial position at 30 June 2016 with a carrying value of \$4,093,122 (2015: \$4,373,854) after accounting for amortisation.

The directors have allocated the carrying value of the patents (before amortisation) to the different categories of the research based on their estimates. The resulting allocation has given rise to an amortisation expense of \$280,732 for the year ended 30 June 2016 (2015: \$447,945).

The directors performed an impairment testing and concluded that no further impairment of the intangible assets is required for the year (2015: nil).

5. Segment information

The Group operates in one business segment and one geographical segment, namely the development and commercialisation of therapeutic products. AASB 8 'Operating Segments' states that similar operating segments can be aggregated to form one reportable segment. However, none of the operating segments currently meet any of the prescribed quantitative thresholds, and as such do not have to be reported separately. The Group has therefore decided to aggregate all its reporting segments into one reportable operating segment.

The revenue and results of this segment are those of the Group as a whole and are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The segment assets and liabilities are those of the Group and set out in the consolidated statement of financial position.

6. Other income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Continuing operations		
Interest revenue	147,684	89,305
Other income and grants	42,132	4,011
Research and development rebate	932,581	281,573
Option fee from apceth GmbH & Co. KG	125,000	-
	1,247,397	374,889

7. Loss for the year	2016	2015
<i>Loss for the year has been arrived at after charging the following items of expenses:</i>	\$	\$
Employee benefits expenses		
Wages and salaries	692,945	746,096
Superannuation expenses	66,130	71,048
Leave entitlements	24,606	13,400
Total employee benefits expenses	783,681	830,544
Share-based payment expenses	238,122	429,457
Other expenses		
Share register fees	9,156	17,369
Director fees	107,222	82,778
Legal costs	121,465	39,445
Other administrative expenses	486,085	493,633
Effect of foreign exchange	5,392	(173,983)
Total other expenses	729,320	459,242

8. Income taxes relating to continuing operations**8.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss**

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting loss as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(4,939,471)	(3,712,077)
Income tax expense calculated at 30% (2015: 30%)	(1,481,841)	(1,113,623)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable income	126,978	252,650
Effect of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	1,354,863	860,973
	-	-

The tax rate used for the 2016 and 2015 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law.

8.2 Income tax recognised directly in equity

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current tax		
Share issue costs	-	-
Deferred tax		
Arising on transactions with owners:		
Share issue costs deductible over 5 years	-	-
	-	-

8. Income taxes relating to continuing operations (cont'd)**8.3 Unrecognised deferred tax assets**

Unused tax losses (revenue) for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
	4,987,702	4,233,008

All unused tax losses were incurred by Australian entities.

This benefit for tax losses will only be obtained if the specific entity carrying forward the tax losses derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised, and the Company complies with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation. There are no deferred tax liabilities.

9. Loss per share

Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)

	2016	2015
	cents per share	cents per share
	(6.82)	(6.12)

9.1 Basic and diluted loss per share

The loss and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
	(4,939,471)	(3,712,077)

Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
	72,446,636	60,615,937

10. Trade and other receivables

Deposits made
Other receivables

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Deposits made	3,568	3,568
Other receivables	54,652	44,241
	58,220	47,809

At the reporting date, none of the receivables were past due/impaired.

11. Intangibles

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Fair value of research and development (i)	4,373,854	4,821,799
Amortisation (ii)	(280,732)	(447,945)
Net book value of research and development	4,093,122	4,373,854

(i) The fair value attributable to interests in research and development of stem cells is due to, and in recognition of, the successful development activities and data generated by Cynata Incorporated as at the acquisition date (1 December 2013), representing progress toward the eventual commercialisation of the relevant technology.

(ii) An amortisation expense of \$280,732 has been recognised in profit or loss (2015: \$447,945). Refer to note 3.13 for more information on the Group's accounting policy on intangibles and amortisation.

Cost

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July	4,821,799	4,821,799
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 30 June	4,821,799	4,821,799

Accumulated amortisation

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July	447,945	-
Amortisation expense	280,732	447,945
Balance at 30 June	728,677	447,945

12(a) Trade and other payables

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Trade payables	133,526	152,635
Accrued expenses	260,236	161,056
	393,762	313,691

(b) Borrowings

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Bank overdraft	-	32,691

13. Provisions

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Provisions for employee entitlements	53,615	29,011

14. Issued capital

72,738,075 fully paid ordinary shares (30 June 2015:
66,071,403)

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
	28,791,762	24,460,404

Fully paid ordinary shares

	30 June 2016		30 Jun 2015	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Balance at beginning of period	66,071,403	24,460,404	54,959,153	22,281,642
Share Placement (i)	6,666,672	5,000,004	-	-
Exercise of share options (ii)	-	-	13,750	2,750
Exercise of share options (iii)	-	-	456,250	91,250
Exercise of share options (iv)	-	-	20,157	4,032
Exercise of share options (v)	-	-	6,173,987	1,234,797
Exercise of share options (vi)	-	-	4,448,106	889,621
Share issue costs	-	(668,646)	-	(43,688)
	72,738,075	28,791,762	66,071,403	24,460,404

(i) Share placement at \$0.75 per share on 17 July 2015 to institutional investors in USA.

(ii) Exercise of listed options at \$0.20 each during the month of September 2014.

(iii) Exercise of listed options at \$0.20 each during the month of October 2014.

(iv) Exercise of listed options at \$0.20 each during the month of November 2014.

(v) Exercise of listed options at \$0.20 each during the month of December 2014.

(vi) Exercise of listed options at \$0.20 each during the month of January 2015.

15. Reserves**15.1 Share-based payments**

Balance at beginning of year
Recognition of share-based payments (i)
Balance at end of year

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
	3,276,148	2,846,691
	441,292	429,457
	3,717,440	3,276,148

(i) Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the year ended 30 June 2016 was \$441,292 (2015: \$429,457). In 2016, the share-based payment expense includes \$203,170 (2015: nil) charged to capital raising costs.

Further information about share-based payments is set out in note 17.

15.2 Foreign currency translation reserve

Balance at beginning of year
Exchange differences arising on translating the foreign operations
Balance at end of year

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
	4,476	5,291
	-	(815)
	4,476	4,476

Exchange differences relating to the translation of results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Australian dollars) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

16. Financial instruments

16.1 Capital management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Given the nature of the business, the Group monitors capital on the basis of current business operations and cash flow requirements. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

16.2 Categories of financial instruments

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,879,173	4,703,689
Trade and other receivables	58,220	47,809
	4,937,393	4,751,498
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	393,762	313,691
Borrowings	-	32,691
	393,762	346,382
Net financial assets	4,543,631	4,405,116

The fair value of the above financial instruments approximates their carrying values.

16.3 Financial risk management objectives

In common with all other businesses, the Group is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of those risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Group's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

The board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Group's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Group's finance function. The Group's risk management policies and objectives are therefore designed to minimise the potential impacts of these risks on the Group where such impacts may be material. The board receives monthly financial reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets. The overall objective of the board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility.

16.4 Market risk

Market risk for the Group arises from the use of interest bearing financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rate (see 16.5 below).

16. Financial instruments (cont'd)**16.5 Interest rate risk management**

Interest rate risk arises on cash and cash equivalents and receivables from related parties. The Group does not enter into any derivative instruments to mitigate this risk. As this is not considered a significant risk for the Group, no policies are in place to formally mitigate this risk.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end on the reporting period.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's loss for the year ended 30 June 2016 would decrease/increase by \$48,792 (2015: \$47,037)

16.6 Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. At 30 June 2016, the Company has cash denominated in US dollars (US\$674,412 (2015: US\$23,132)). The AUD equivalent at 30 June 2016 is \$908,299 (2015: \$30,208). A 5% movement in foreign exchange rates would increase or decrease the Group's loss before tax by approximately \$45,415 (2015: \$1,510).

16.7 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

16.8 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity by maintaining adequate banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Contractual cash flows

	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1 year to 5 years	Total contractual cash flows
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2016						
Trade and other payables	393,762	393,762	-	-	-	393,762
2015						
Trade and other payables	313,691	313,691	-	-	-	313,691
Borrowings	32,691	32,691	-	-	-	32,691

17. Share-based payments

17.1 Employee share option plan

Options may be issued to external consultants or non-related parties without shareholders' approval, where the annual 15% capacity pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1 has not been exceeded. Options cannot be offered to a director or an associate except where approval is given by shareholders at a general meeting.

Each option converts into one ordinary share of Cynata Therapeutics Limited on exercise. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

The following options arrangements were in existence at the reporting date:

Option series	Number	Grant date	Grant date fair value \$	Exercise price \$	Expiry date	Vesting date
1	500,000 ⁱ	27 Nov 2012	0.260	0.400	9 Sept 2016	Vested
2	5,000,000 ⁱⁱ	27 Sept 2013	0.290	0.400	27 Sept 2018	Vested
3	750,000	16 Dec 2015	0.237	0.490	16 Dec 2018	Vested*
4	333,333	17 July 2015	0.610	1.000	17 July 2020	Vested
5	600,000	22 Feb 2016	0.222	0.530	22 Feb 2019	Vested

ⁱ Balance held by Mr Howard Digby (former director) at resignation on 18 November 2014.

ⁱⁱ This represents 100,000,000 unlisted options after a 1:20 consolidation issued to Drs Washer and Macdonald.

* 1/3 vested on grant date, 1/3 vest in 12 months, 1/3 vest in 24 months (subject to continuous employment).

There has been no alterations to the terms and conditions of the above share-based payment arrangements.

17.2 Fair value of share options granted in the year

Options were priced using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 12 months.

The weighted average exercise price of options granted during the year is \$0.61 (2015: \$0.40).

Where relevant, the fair value of the options has been adjusted based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability of the options.

Inputs into the model

Input	Series 3	Series 4	Series 5
Grant date share price	\$0.340	\$0.750	\$0.385
Exercise price	\$0.490	\$1.000	\$0.530
Expected volatility	129%	122%	103%
Option life	3 years	5 years	3 years
Dividend yield	n/a	n/a	n/a
Risk-free interest rate	2.28%	2.28%	1.72%

17. Share-based payments (cont'd)**17.3 Movements in share options during the year**

The following reconciles the share options outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

	2016		2015	
	Number of options No.	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options No.	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance at beginning of the year	6,700,000	0.400	17,412,250	0.272
Granted during the year	1,683,333	0.605	400,000	0.400
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	(11,112,250) ⁱ	0.200
Expired during the year	(1,200,000)	0.400	-	-
Balance at end of year	7,183,333	0.448	6,700,000	0.400
Exercisable at end of year	7,183,333	0.448	6,700,000	0.400

ⁱ Refer to note 17.4 below.

17.4 Share options exercised during the year

No share options were exercised during the year (2015: 11,112,250) (refer to table below for breakdown).

2015 Options series	Number exercised	Exercise date	Share price at exercise date
Listed	3,750	9 September 2014	\$0.420
Listed	10,000	26 September 2014	\$0.390
Listed	21,250	22 October 2014	\$0.370
Listed	435,000	12 November 2014	\$0.350
Listed	20,157	14 November 2014	\$0.350
Listed	412,300	5 December 2014	\$0.375
Listed	578,431	11 December 2014	\$0.390
Listed	892,813	18 December 2014	\$0.340
Listed	1,872,631	24 December 2014	\$0.340
Listed	2,417,812	31 December 2014	\$0.340
Listed	4,054,119	6 January 2015	\$0.380
Listed	393,987 ⁱ	14 January 2015	\$0.360

ⁱ Issued pursuant to underwriting shortfall on expiry of Listed 31/12/2014 Options (refer to ASX Announcement dated 14 January 2015).

17.5 Share options outstanding at the end of the year

The share options outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average exercise price of \$0.448 (2015: \$0.400) and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 818 days (2015: 944 days).

18. Key management personnel

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	887,272	858,874
Post-employment benefits	74,589	70,879
Share-based payments	107,525	263,799
	1,069,386	1,193,552

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees paid to non-executive directors as well as salary and paid leave benefits awarded to executive directors, fees paid to entities controlled by the directors.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are superannuation contributions made during the year.

Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of key management personnel in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options granted on grant date.

Further information in relation to key management personnel remuneration can be found in the Remuneration Report contained in the directors' report.

19. Related party transactions**19.1 Entities under the control of the Group**

The Group consists of the parent entity, Cynata Therapeutics Limited and its wholly-owned US-based subsidiary Cynata Incorporated, which in turn owns 100% of Cynata Australia Pty Ltd, the non-operating entity of Cynata Incorporated.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

19.2 Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, are considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the directors' report and note 18.

19.3 Other related party transactions

Mr Webse's services are provided by Platinum Corporate Secretariat Pty Ltd (Platinum). Mr Webse is the sole director of Platinum. Company secretarial fee paid to Platinum is disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

Transactions with related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

20. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash and bank balances	4,879,173	4,703,689
Bank overdraft	-	(32,691)
	4,879,173	4,670,998

20.1 Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(4,939,471)	(3,712,077)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based payments	238,122	429,457
Amortisation expenses	280,732	447,945
Movements in working capital		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(10,411)	(38,262)
Increase in trade and other payables	80,071	259,784
Increase in provisions – annual leave	24,604	11,622
Difference arising from foreign exchange	-	(815)
Net cash outflows from operating activities	(4,326,353)	(2,602,346)

21. Contingencies

In 2015, a subsidiary of the Group (Cynata Inc) was in the process of filing an appeal with the US Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service (“Department of Treasury”) in relation to penalties arising from the late lodgement of information returns for US fiscal years 2012 and 2013. An agreement was reached with the Department of Treasury in April 2016 and a total of US\$10,000 representing penalties for late lodgement of the 2012 and 2013 information returns was paid.

The directors are not aware of any other contingencies at balance date.

22. Commitments for expenditure

The Group has entered into a number of agreements related to research and development activities. As at 30 June 2016, under these agreements, the Company is committed to making payments over future periods, as follows:

	A\$
- During the period 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017	2,018,196
- During the period 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018	541,901
- During the period 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2020	437,909

Where commitments are denominated in foreign currencies, the amounts have been converted to Australian dollars based on exchange rates prevailing as at 30 June 2016.

23. Remuneration of auditors

Auditor of the Group

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Audit or review of the financial statements	31,074	37,574

The auditor of the Group is Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd.

24. Events after the reporting period

On 1 August 2016, the Company announced it had filed a Clinical Trial Authorisation application for CYP-001, its lead Cymerus mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) product, with the UK Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). The proposed Phase 1 study will be conducted in patients with a graft-versus-host disease (GvHD).

On 17 August 2016, the Company announced the expiry of 3,333,336 unlisted options. These options were issued to institutional investors pursuant to a private placement on 17 July 2015.

Other than the above, there has not been any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

25. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements. Refer to note 3 for a summary of significant accounting policies relating to the Group.

Financial position

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Assets		
Current assets	4,937,394	4,751,498
Non-current assets	4,890,653	4,890,653
Total assets	9,828,047	9,642,151
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	393,762	346,382
Provisions	53,615	29,011
Total liabilities	447,377	375,393
Net assets	9,380,670	9,266,758
Equity		
Issued capital	28,791,762	24,460,404
Reserves	3,717,440	3,276,148
Accumulated losses	(23,128,532)	(18,469,794)
Total equity	9,380,670	9,266,758

Financial performance

Loss for the year	(4,658,738)	(3,311,749)
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Commitments and contingencies

There were no material commitments or contingencies at the reporting date for the parent company except for those mentioned in note 21 and note 22 above.

26. Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			2016	2015
Cynata Incorporated	Holds licences with WARF for core IPs	USA	100%	100%
Cynata Australia Pty Ltd (i)	Non-operating subsidiary from date of reconstruction	Australia	100%	100%

(i) Cynata Australia Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cynata Incorporated.

27. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 August 2016.

Corporate Governance Statement

This Corporate Governance Statement (“Statement”) outlines the key aspects of Cynata Therapeutics Limited (‘Cynata’ or ‘the Company’) governance framework and main governance practices. The Company’s charters, policies, and procedures are regularly reviewed and updated to comply with law and best practice. These charters and policies can be viewed on Cynata’s website located at www.cynata.com.

This Statement is structured with reference to the Australian Securities Exchange Corporate Governance Council’s (“the Council’s”) “Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations 3rd Edition” (“the Recommendations”).

The Board of Directors has adopted the Recommendations to the extent that is deemed appropriate considering current the size and operations of the Company. Therefore, considering the size and financial position of the Company, where the Board considers that the cost of implementing a recommendation outweighs any potential benefits, those recommendations have not been adopted.

This Statement was approved by the Board of Directors and is current as at 31 July 2016.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Roles of the Board & Management

The Board is responsible for evaluating and setting the strategic direction for the Company, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals. The Managing Director is responsible to the Board for the day-to-day management of the Company.

The principal functions and responsibilities of the Board include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Appointment, evaluation and, if necessary, removal of the Managing Director, any other executive directors, the Company Secretary and the Chief Financial Officer (if applicable) and approval of their remuneration;
- Determining, in conjunction with management, corporate strategy, objectives, operations, plans and approving and appropriately monitoring plans, new investments, major capital and operating expenditures, capital management, acquisitions, divestitures and major funding activities;
- Establishing appropriate levels of delegation to the Managing Director to allow the business to be managed efficiently;
- Approval of remuneration methodologies and systems;
- Monitoring actual performance against planned performance expectations and reviewing operating information at a requisite level to understand at all times the financial and operating conditions of the Company;
- Monitoring the performance of senior management, including the implementation of strategy and ensuring appropriate resources are available;
- Identifying areas of significant business risk and ensure that the Company is appropriately positioned to manage those risks;
- Overseeing the management of safety, occupational health and environmental issues;
- Satisfying itself that the financial statements of the Company fairly and accurately set out the financial position and financial performance of the Company for the period under review;
- Satisfying itself that there are appropriate reporting systems and controls in place to assure the Board that proper operational, financial, compliance, risk management and internal control processes are in place and functioning appropriately;
- Ensuring that appropriate internal and external audit arrangements are in place and operating effectively;
- Authorising the issue of any shares, options, equity instruments or other securities within the constraints of the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules; and
- Ensuring that the Company acts legally and responsibly on all matters and assuring itself that the Company has adopted, and that its practice is consistent with, a number of guidelines including:
 - Code of Conduct;
 - Continuous Disclosure Policy;
 - Diversity Policy;
 - Performance Evaluation Policy;
 - Procedures for Selection and Appointment of Directors;
 - Remuneration Policy;
 - Risk Management and Internal Compliance and Control Policy;
 - Securities Trading Policy; and
 - Shareholder Communications Policy.

Subject to the specific authorities reserved to the Board under the Board Charter, the Board has delegated to the Managing Director responsibility for the management and operation of Cynata. The Managing Director is responsible for the day-to-day operations, financial performance and administration of Cynata within the powers authorised to him from time-to-time by the Board. The Managing Director may make further delegation within the delegations specified by the Board and is accountable to the Board for the exercise of those delegated powers.

Further details of Board responsibilities, objectives and structure are set out in the Board Charter on the Cynata Website.

Board Committees

The Board considers that the Company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of separate committees at this time including audit, risk, remuneration or nomination committees, preferring at this stage of the Company's development, to manage the Company through the full Board of Directors. The Board assumes the responsibilities normally delegated to the audit, risk, remuneration and nomination Committees.

If the Company's activities increase, in size, scope and nature, the appointment of separate committees will be reviewed by the Board and implemented if appropriate.

Board Appointments

The Company undertakes comprehensive reference checks prior to appointing a director, or putting that person forward as a candidate to ensure that person is competent, experienced, and would not be impaired in any way from undertaking the duties of director. The Company provides relevant information to shareholders for their consideration about the attributes of candidates together with whether the Board supports the appointment or re-election.

The terms of the appointment of a non-executive director, executive directors and senior executives are agreed upon and set out in writing at the time of appointment.

The Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board, including agendas, Board papers and minutes, advising the Board and its Committees (as applicable) on governance matters, monitoring that the Board and Committee policies and procedures are followed, communication with regulatory bodies and the ASX and statutory and other filings.

Diversity

The Company has adopted a formal Diversity Policy and is committed to workplace diversity, with a particular focus on supporting the representation of women at the senior level of the Company and on the Company Board.

The Company is currently in an early stage of its development and given that it currently has a limited number of employees, the application of measurable objectives in relation to gender diversity, at various levels of the Company's business, is not considered to be appropriate nor practical.

The Board will review this position on an annual basis and will implement measurable objectives as and when they deem the Company to require them.

There were no women employees during the reporting period and no women on the Board.

The Company's Diversity Policy is available on its website.

Board & Management Performance Review

On an annual basis, the Board conducts a review of its structure, composition and performance.

The annual review includes consideration of the following measures:

- comparing the performance of the Board against the requirements of its Charter;
- assessing the performance of the Board over the previous 12 months having regard to the corporate strategies, operating plans and the annual budget;
- reviewing the Board's interaction with management;
- reviewing the type and timing of information provided to the Board by management;
- reviewing management's performance in assisting the Board to meet its objectives; and
- identifying any necessary or desirable improvements to the Board Charter.

The method and scope of the performance evaluation will be set by the Board and may include a Board self-assessment checklist to be completed by each Director. The Board may also use an independent adviser to assist in the review.

The Executive Chairman has primary responsibility for conducting performance appraisals of Non-Executive Directors, in conjunction with them, having particular regard to:

- contribution to Board discussion and function;
- degree of independence including relevance of any conflicts of interest;
- availability for and attendance at Board meetings and other relevant events;
- contribution to Company strategy;
- membership of and contribution to any Board committees; and
- suitability to Board structure and composition.

The Board conducts an annual performance assessment of the Managing Director against agreed key performance indicators.

Board and management performance reviews were conducted during the financial year in accordance with the above processes.

Independent Advice

Directors have a right of access to all Company information and executives. Directors are entitled, in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities, to obtain independent professional advice on any matter connected with the discharge of their responsibilities, with prior notice to the Chairman, at Cynata's expense.

Principle 2: Structure the board to add value

Board Composition

During the financial year and to the date of this report the Board was comprised of the following members:

Dr Stewart Washer	Executive Chairman (appointed 1 August 2013);
Dr Ross Macdonald	Managing Director (appointed 1 August 2013);
Mr Peter Webse	Non-Executive Director (appointed 18 May 2012);
Dr John Chiplin	Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 18 November 2014);
Dr Paul Wotton	Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 9 June 2016).

The Board currently consists of two Executive Directors being the Chairman and Managing Director, and three Non-Executive Directors, one of whom is also the Company Secretary.

Cynata has adopted a definition of 'independence' for Directors that is consistent with the Recommendations.

The Company's Chairman, Dr Stewart Washer, is not an independent director. The Board believes it is important to have the Chairman engaged in an executive capacity at this critical stage of the Company's development. The Board values the insight and advice provided by Dr Washer and considers that the materiality of his relationship is such that it does not interfere with his capacity to bring an independent judgement on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of Cynata and its security holders generally.

The Board does not consist of a majority of independent directors, Dr John Chiplin and Dr Paul Wotton are the only current directors considered to be independent. Given the size of the Board and the nature and scale of the Company's current operations the Board believes the presence of two independent directors on the Board is sufficient.

Board Selection Process

The Board considers that a diverse range of skills, backgrounds, knowledge and experience is required in order to effectively govern Cynata. The Board believes that orderly succession and renewal contributes to strong corporate governance and is achieved by careful planning and continual review.

The Board is responsible for the nomination and selection of directors. The Board reviews the size and composition of the Board regularly and at least once a year as part of the Board evaluation process. The Board has a skills matrix covering the competencies and experience of each member. When the need for a new director is identified, the required experience and competencies of the new director are defined in the context of this matrix and any gaps that may exist.

Generally a list of potential candidates is identified based on these skills required and other issues such as geographic location and diversity criteria. Candidates are assessed against the required skills and on their qualifications, backgrounds and personal qualities. In addition, candidates are sought who have a proven track record in creating security holder value and the required time to commit to the position.

Induction of New Directors and Ongoing Development

New Directors are issued with a formal Letter of Appointment that sets out the key terms and conditions of their appointment, including Director's duties, rights and responsibilities, the time commitment envisaged, and the Board's expectations regarding involvement with any Committee work.

An induction program is in place and new Directors are encouraged to engage in professional development activities to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as Directors effectively.

Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly

The Company has implemented a Code of Conduct, which provides guidelines aimed at maintaining high ethical standards, corporate behaviour and accountability within the Company.

All employees and Directors are expected to:

- respect the law and act in accordance with it;
- maintain high levels of professional conduct;
- respect confidentiality and not misuse Company information, assets or facilities;
- avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest;
- act in the best interests of shareholders;
- by their actions contribute to the Company's reputation as a good corporate citizen which seeks the respect of the community and environment in which it operates;
- perform their duties in ways that minimise environmental impacts and maximise workplace safety;
- exercise fairness, courtesy, respect, consideration and sensitivity in all dealings within their workplace and with customers, suppliers and the public generally; and
- act with honesty, integrity, decency and responsibility at all times.

An employee that breaches the Code of Conduct may face disciplinary action including, in the cases of serious breaches, dismissal. If an employee suspects that a breach of the Code of Conduct has occurred or will occur, he or she must report that breach to the Company Secretary. No employee will be disadvantaged or prejudiced if he or she reports in good faith a suspected breach. All reports will be acted upon and kept confidential.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

The Board as a whole fulfils the functions normally delegated to the Audit Committee as detailed in the Audit Committee Charter.

The Board is responsible for the initial appointment of the external auditor and the appointment of a new external auditor when any vacancy arises. Candidates for the position of external auditor must demonstrate complete independence from the Company through the engagement period. The Board may otherwise select an external auditor based on criteria relevant to the Company's business and circumstances. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed on an annual basis by the Board.

The Board receives regular reports from management and from external auditors. It also meets with the external auditors as and when required.

The external auditors attend Cynata's AGM and are available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.

Prior approval of the Board must be gained for non-audit work to be performed by the external auditor. There are qualitative limits on this non-audit work to ensure that the independence of the auditor is maintained.

There is also a requirement that the audit partner responsible for the audit not perform in that role for more than five years.

CEO and CFO (Equivalent) Certifications

The Board has received certifications from the CEO and CFO (Equivalent) in connection with the financial statements for the Cynata for the Reporting Period. The certifications state that the declaration provided in accordance with Section 295A of the Corporations Act as to the integrity of the financial statements is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

The Company has a Continuous Disclosure Policy which outlines the disclosure obligations of the Company as required under the ASX Listing Rules and Corporations Act. The policy is designed to ensure that procedures are in place so that the market is properly informed of matters which may have a material impact on the price at which Company securities are traded.

The Board considers whether there are any matters requiring disclosure in respect of each and every item of business that it considers in its meetings. Individual Directors are required to make such a consideration when they become aware of any information in the course of their duties as a Director of the Company.

The Company is committed to ensuring all investors have equal and timely access to material information concerning the Company.

The Board has designated the Company Secretary as the person responsible for communicating with the ASX. The Executive Chairman, Managing Director and the Company Secretary are responsible for ensuring that:

- a) Company announcements are made in a timely manner, that announcements are factual and do not omit any material information required to be disclosed under the ASX Listing Rules and Corporations Act; and
- b) Company announcements are expressed in a clear and objective manner that allows investors to assess the impact of the information when making investment decisions.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders

The Company recognises the value of providing current and relevant information to its shareholders.

The Company respects the rights of its shareholders and to facilitate the effective exercise of those rights the Company is committed to:

- communicating effectively with shareholders through releases to the market via ASX, the company website, information mailed to shareholders and the general meetings of the Company;
- giving shareholders ready access to clear and understandable information about the Company; and
- making it easy for shareholders to participate in general meetings of the Company.

The Company also makes available a telephone number and email address for shareholders to make enquiries of the Company. These contact details are available on the "contact us" page of the Company's website.

Shareholders may elect to, and are encouraged to, receive communications from Cynata and Cynata's securities registry electronically.

The Company maintains information in relation to its Constitution, governance documents, Directors and senior executives, Board and committee charters, annual reports and ASX announcements on the Company's website.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

The Board is committed to the identification, assessment and management of risk throughout Cynata's business activities.

The Board is responsible for the oversight of the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control framework. The Company does not have an internal audit function. Responsibility for control and risk management is delegated to the appropriate level of management within the Company with the Managing Director having ultimate responsibility to the Board for the risk management and internal compliance and control framework. Cynata has established policies for the oversight and management of material business risks.

Cynata's Risk Management and Internal Compliance and Control Policy recognises that risk management is an essential element of good corporate governance and fundamental in achieving its strategic and operational objectives. Risk management improves decision making, defines opportunities and mitigates material events that may impact security holder value.

Cynata believes that explicit and effective risk management is a source of insight and competitive advantage. To this end, Cynata is committed to the ongoing development of a strategic and consistent enterprise wide risk management program, underpinned by a risk conscious culture.

Cynata accepts that risk is a part of doing business. Therefore, the Company's Risk Management and Internal Compliance and Control Policy is not designed to promote risk avoidance. Rather Cynata's approach is to create a risk conscious culture that encourages the systematic identification, management and control of risks whilst ensuring we do not enter into unnecessary risks or enter into risks unknowingly.

Cynata assesses its risks on a residual basis; that is it evaluates the level of risk remaining and considering all the mitigation practices and controls. Depending on the materiality of the risks, Cynata applies varying levels of management plans.

The Board has required management to design and implement a risk management and internal compliance and control system to manage Cynata's material business risks. It receives regular reports on specific business areas where there may exist significant business risk or exposure. The Company faces risks inherent to its business, including economic risks, which may materially impact the Company's ability to create or preserve value for security holders over the short, medium or long term. The Company has in place policies and procedures, including a risk management framework (as described in the Company's Risk Management and Internal Compliance and Control Policy), which is developed and updated to help manage these risks. The Board does not consider that the Company currently has any material exposure to environmental or social sustainability risks

The Company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control includes:

- identifying and measuring risks that might impact upon the achievement of the Company's goals and objectives, and monitoring the environment for emerging factors and trends that affect those risks;
- formulating risk management strategies to manage identified risks, and designing and implementing appropriate risk management policies and internal controls; and
- monitoring the performance of, and improving the effectiveness of, risk management systems and internal compliance and controls, including regular assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control.

The Board reviews the Company's risk management framework at least annually to ensure that it continues to effectively manage risk.

Management reports to the Board as to the effectiveness of Cynata's management of its material business risks on at each Board meeting.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

The Board as a whole fulfils the functions normally delegated to the Remuneration Committee as detailed in the Remuneration Committee Charter.

Cynata has implemented a Remuneration Policy which was designed to recognise the competitive environment within which Cynata operates and also emphasise the requirement to attract and retain high calibre talent in order to achieve sustained improvement in Cynata's performance. The overriding objective of the Remuneration Policy is to ensure that an individual's remuneration package accurately reflects their experience, level of responsibility, individual performance and the performance of Cynata.

The key principles are to:

- link executive reward with strategic goals and sustainable performance of Cynata;
- apply challenging corporate and individual key performance indicators that focus on both short-term and long-term outcomes;
- motivate and recognise superior performers with fair, consistent and competitive rewards;
- remunerate fairly and competitively in order to attract and retain top talent;
- recognise capabilities and promote opportunities for career and professional development; and
- through employee ownership of Cynata shares, foster a partnership between employees and other security holders.

The Board determines the Company's remuneration policies and practices and assesses the necessary and desirable competencies of Board members. The Board is responsible for evaluating Board performance, reviewing Board and management succession plans and determines remuneration packages for the CEO, Non-Executive Directors and senior management based on an annual review.

Cynata's executive remuneration policies and structures and details of remuneration paid to directors and senior managers are set out in the Remuneration Report.

Non-Executive Directors receive fees (including statutory superannuation where applicable) for their services, the reimbursement of reasonable expenses and, in certain circumstances options. They do not receive any termination or retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation.

The maximum aggregate remuneration approved by shareholders for Non-Executive Directors is \$300,000 per annum. The Directors set the individual Non-Executive Directors fees within the limit approved by shareholders.

The total fees paid to Non-Executive Directors during the reporting period were \$103,056.

Executive directors and other senior executives are remunerated using combinations of fixed and performance based remuneration. Fees and salaries are set at levels reflecting market rates and performance based remuneration is linked directly to specific performance targets that are aligned to both short and long term objectives.

In accordance with the Company's Securities Trading Policy, participants in an equity based incentive scheme are prohibited from entering into any transaction that would have the effect of hedging or otherwise transferring the risk of any fluctuation in the value of any unvested entitlement in the Company's securities to any other person.

Further details in relation to the company's remuneration policies are contained in the Remuneration Report, within the Directors' report.

ASX Additional Information as at 12 August 2016

Substantial Shareholders

The Company does not have any substantial shareholders.

Distribution of Ordinary Shares

Category	Number of Holders	Ordinary Shares	% of Issued Capital
1 – 1,000	349	178,217	0.25
1,001 – 5,000	520	1,482,823	2.04
5,001 – 10,000	281	2,294,015	3.15
10,001 – 100,000	614	21,247,884	29.21
100,001 and over	123	47,535,136	65.35
	1,887	72,738,075	100.00

Voting Rights

- (a) at meetings of members each member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy or attorney;
- (b) on a show of hands each person present who is a member has one vote, and on a poll each person present in person or by proxy or by attorney has one vote for each ordinary share held; and
- (c) no voting rights attach to unlisted options.

Number of Holders of Unlisted Options

3,333,336 unlisted \$0.80 Options expiring 17/08/2016 held by 2 holders ⁽¹⁾;
 500,000 unlisted \$0.40 Options expiring 09/09/2016 held by 1 holder ⁽²⁾;
 5,000,000 unlisted \$0.40 Options expiring 27/09/2018 held by 2 holders ⁽³⁾;
 750,000 unlisted \$0.49 Options expiring 16/12/2018 held by 1 holder ⁽⁴⁾;
 600,000 unlisted \$0.53 Options expiring 22/02/2019 held by 2 holders ⁽⁵⁾; and
 3,666,669 unlisted \$1.00 Options expiring 17/07/2020 held by 7 holders ⁽⁶⁾.

Unlisted Option Holders holding 20% or more:

⁽¹⁾ 2,222,224 Options held in the name of Merrill Lynch (Australia) Nominees Pty Ltd (66.67%) and 1,111,112 Options held in the name of Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited (33.33%).

⁽²⁾ 500,000 Options held in the name of Mr Howard Andrew Digby (100%).

⁽³⁾ 2,500,000 Options held in the name of Mrs Sharon Anne Macdonald (50%) and 2,500,000 Options held by Mal Washer Nominees Pty Ltd <Mal Washer Family A/C> (50%).

⁽⁴⁾ 750,000 Options held in the name of Dr Kilian Kelly (100%).

⁽⁵⁾ 300,000 Options held in the name of Pegari Pty Limited (50%) and 300,000 Options held in the name of Shaw and Partners Limited (50%).

⁽⁶⁾ 2,222,224 Options held in the name of Merrill Lynch (Australia) Nominees Pty Limited (60.60%) and 1,111,112 Options held in the name of Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited (30.30%).

Restricted Securities

There are no restricted securities or securities subject to voluntary escrow on issue.

On-Market Buy-Back

There is no current on-market buy back.

Unmarketable Parcels

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel is 410.

20 Largest Shareholders

Name	Number of Shares Held	% of Issued Capital
Pershing Australia Nominees Pty Ltd <Phillip Capital A/C>	3,619,677	4.98
Celtic Capital Pte Ltd <Investment 1 A/C>	2,390,500	3.29
Professor Igor Slukvin	2,383,317	3.28
John W King Nominees Pty Ltd	2,261,433	3.11
Tisia Nominees Pty Ltd <Henderson Family A/C>	1,365,059	1.88
Dr Maksym Vodyanyk	1,191,658	1.64
Dr Ian Edward Dixon	1,140,717	1.57
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	1,121,253	1.54
Helium Management Pty Ltd <Helium S/F A/C>	1,092,600	1.50
Dr Roger Aston	1,000,000	1.37
Mr Jon Nicolai Herringstad Bjarnason	930,000	1.28
ABN Amro Clearing Sydney Nominees Pty Ltd <Custodian A/C>	922,224	1.27
Webinvest Pty Ltd <OLSB Unit A/C>	890,000	1.22
Dr Allen Bollands	800,000	1.10
Strategic Vision Equities Pty Ltd <Strategic Vision Eq Unit Ac>	739,000	1.02
Perihall Pty Ltd <James Duncan C Randall A/C>	720,000	0.99
CM Cook Superannuation Pty Ltd <CM Cook Super Fund A/C>	700,000	0.96
Mr Peter James Nixon	683,000	0.94
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd <DRP>	643,839	0.89
John Dahlsen Superannuation Fund Pty Ltd	630,000	0.87
	25,224,277	34.70