31st August 2016

OPTISCAN IMAGING LIMITED
ABN 81 077 771 987

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS AND PRELIMINARY FINAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

OPTISCAN IMAGING LIMITED
ABN 81 077 771 987

APPENDIX 4E

Preliminary Final Report

Year ended 30 June 2016

Previous corresponding period: Year ended 30 June 2015

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1. Unaudited results for announcement to the market

The unaudited financial results of Optiscan Imaging Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 are as follows:

Sales revenue rose from $46,092 to $309,697

Other income rose by 7.2% to $1,054,716

Total expenses rose by 7.7% to $2,610,345

Net loss decreased by 5.0% to $1,337,056

No dividends have been paid or declared by the entity since the beginning of the reporting period.

No dividends were paid or declared in the previous corresponding period.

2. Brief explanation of financial results

The net loss of $1,337,056 was of a similar magnitude to the result for 2015. Please refer to section 3 for a more detailed commentary on this result.

The $749,650 deficiency of net assets at 30 June 2016 should be viewed alongside the accrual for unissued share capital in the amount of $662,000. This reflects share capital subscription amounts received prior to year-end for the share placement, the shares of which were issued on 6 July 2016. At that time the amount moved from a liability to equity, improving net assets.

3. Commentary on results

Whilst the 2016 accounts show a loss for the financial year, this was not unexpected. However, it is relevant to note that the outlook for the Company changed significantly upon the appointment of:

- a new Chairman and board in May 2016
- a new CEO in May 2016
- a new CFO/Company Secretary in June 2016

The new board and management undertook a complete review of the strategic direction of the Company with a view to a significantly improving performance and creating a drive towards a new mission: "To create Shareholder wealth through the profitable delivery of microscopic imaging and related technologies into the global market".

Several significantly positive initiatives have emanated from the establishment of this new team including:

- a capital raising in July/August 2016 which injected significant cash into the Company;
- key staff appointments highlighted by the appointment of the General Manager – Preclinical Research Products;
- Announced on 3 August 2016, the above appointment coincides with a drive to the commercialisation of the CellLive 2 product which will generate revenue in 2017 financial year with a view towards a cash positive Optiscan in the 2018 financial year;
- Continuation of the Carl Zeiss Meditec (CZM) collaboration following the endorsement by CZM of the prototypes sold to them in May 2016.

On the issue of costs, whilst the Company acts with a broad philosophy that you cannot "cut your way to growth", cost control remains a significant focus. To highlight this, Optiscan runs lean, with a headcount of only twelve FTE's.

Directors look forward to a more significantly positive 2016/17 and will continue to drive towards a significant improvement in performance in the 2017 financial year.

4. Other information to be included in Appendix 4E

4.1 Net tangible assets per ordinary Security

At 30 June 2016 there is a deficiency of net tangible assets of $749,650.

4.2 Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

There were no changes in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the year.

4.3 Audit Report Emphasis of Matter regarding Going Concern

A new board for Optiscan Imaging Limited was appointed on 2 May 2016 bringing with it a significant level of expertise and a newfound confidence of the ability of the Company to trade its way into a positive profit and earning environment, with sufficient cash flows available to meet working capital requirements and the group's obligations and liabilities as they fall due.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, which includes the presumption that sufficient funds will be available to finance the operations of the consolidated entity. The directors plan to continue the Company and the consolidated entity's operations on the basis outlined above, and believe there will be sufficient funds for the Group to meet its obligations and liabilities for at least twelve months from the date of this report. There are also notes in the following accounts addressing this matter.

4.4 Completion of audit and release of audited financial information

Audited financial information, together with the Directors' Report, will be provided in September 2016, after the completion of the audit.

4.5 Annual General Meeting

The Annual General meeting will be held on the afternoon of Friday 25 November 2016. A notice of meeting will be distributed in due course.

5. Financial information

Unaudited financial information is set out on pages 5 to 48 of this report.

Alan Hoffman
Non-Executive Chairman
31 August 2016

Optiscan Imaging Limited

ABN 81 077 771 987

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2016

Contents

Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2016 $	2015 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	954,805	268,893
Trade and other receivables	10	780,792	693,004
Inventories	11	28,500	28,500
Prepayments		37,048	829
Total Current Assets		1,801,145	991,226
Non-current Assets			
Plant and equipment	12	19,691	26,985
Total Non-current Assets		19,691	26,985
TOTAL ASSETS		1,820,836	1,018,211
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1,211,810	420,553
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	14	1,124,358	510,533
Provisions	16	231,477	242,824
Total Current Liabilities		2,567,645	1,173,910
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	16	2,841	19,512
Total Non-current Liabilities		2,841	19,512
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,570,486	1,193,422
NET LIABILITIES		(749,650)	(175,211)
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	17	49,362,778	48,684,716
Accumulated losses	17	(51,687,388)	(50,350,332)
Reserves	17	1,574,960	1,490,405
TOTAL DEFICIENCY		(749,650)	(175,211)

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Notes	*CONSOLIDATED*	
		2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
Sale of goods		309,697	46,092
Other revenue	6(a)	3,702	12,030
Revenue		313,399	58,122
Cost of sales		(94,826)	(12,835)
Gross Profit		218,573	45,287
Other income	6(b)	1,054,716	983,717
Research & development expenses		(1,265,884)	(1,070,373)
Administrative expenses		(1,331,357)	(1,315,783)
Other expenses		(13,104)	(38,247)
Loss before income tax		(1,337,056)	(1,395,399)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Net loss for the year		(1,337,056)	(1,395,399)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently recycled through profit and loss:			
Foreign currency translation of net investment in foreign subsidiary		44	27
Other comprehensive income for the period net of tax		44	27
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR PERIOD		(1,337,012)	(1,395,372)
Earnings (loss) per share (cents per share)	8		
- basic earnings (loss) per share for the year		(0.61)	(0.72)
- diluted earnings (loss) per share for the year		(0.61)	(0.72)

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	CONSOLIDATED				
	Ordinary shares $	*Accumulated Losses* $	*Share Based Payments* $	*Foreign Currency Translation Reserve* $	*Total* $
At 1 July 2015	48,684,716	(50,350,332)	1,485,661	4,744	(175,211)
Loss for the year	-	(1,337,056)	-	-	(1,337,056)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	44	44
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(1,337,056)	-	44	(1,337,012)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Loan facility fees settled by issue of shares	111,000	-	-	-	111,000
Shares issued for cash	690,074	-	-	-	690,074
Underwriting fee settled by issue of options	(84,510)	-	84,510	-	-
Transaction costs of share issues	(38,500)	-	-	-	(38,500)
At 30 June 2016	49,362,778	(51,687,388)	1,570,171	4,788	(749,650)
At 1 July 2014	47,279,893	(48,954,933)	1,485,661	4,717	(184,662)
Loss for the year	-	(1,395,399)	-	-	(1,395,399)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	27	27
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(1,395,399)	-	27	(1,395,372)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Shares based payments	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Shares issued for cash	574,500				574,500
Shares issued on conversion of notes	849,199	-	-	-	849,199
Transaction costs of share issues	(33,876)				(33,876)
At 30 June 2015	48,684,716	(50,350,332)	1,485,661	4,744	(175,211)

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

Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Notes	*CONSOLIDATED*	
		2016	*2015*
		$	*$*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		604,375	306,654
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,801,308)	(2,490,057)
Royalties received		4,094	6,500
Interest received		3,918	5,569
Receipt of government grants		679,675	711,690
Net cash used in operating activities	9	(509,246)	(1,459,644)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	12	(2,757)	(14,507)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,757)	(14,507)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	17	690,074	574,500
Proceeds from issue of convertible notes, net of transaction costs	14	-	754,196
Proceeds from short term loan	14	1,100,000	500,000
Transaction costs relating to share issues	17	(38,500)	(33,876)
Repayment of short term loan and interest	14	(553,539)	-
Repayment of convertible notes	14	-	(126,466)
Net cash flows from financing activities		1,198,035	1,668,354
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		686,032	194,203
Net foreign exchange differences		(120)	(252)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		268,893	74,942
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	9	954,805	268,893

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Optiscan Imaging Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange. Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note 19.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Table of contents

a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001,* Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Optiscan Imaging Limited is, for the purposes of preparing these financial statements, a for-profit entity.

Compliance with IFRS

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Going Concern (Significant Uncertainty as at 30 June 2016)

In common with many entities in the medical device sector, the Company's operations are subject to an element of risk due to the nature of the development and commercialisation being undertaken. A part of this risk relates to funding of the Company's activities, and related issues including the conditions prevailing in local and international financial markets. In the context of this operating environment, the Company may need to raise additional capital in order to execute its near term and medium term plans for expansion of its product portfolio. Whilst there is an element of risk surrounding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern without additional capital, the directors believe the Company has the ability to raise additional capital should it be required and has a successful track record in doing so.

With the aim of improving the Company's performance, a new board was appointed on 2 May 2016 bringing with it a significant level of expertise and a newfound confidence of the ability of the Company to trade its way into a positive profit and earning environment, with sufficient cash flows available to meet working capital requirements and the group's obligations and liabilities as they fall due.

As at 30 June 2016, the financial position of the consolidated entity as disclosed in the financial statements reflects a net asset deficiency position of $749,650 (2015: net asset deficiency position of $175,211). This balance has been determined after a consolidated net loss for the year of $1,337,012 (2015: $1,395,399), and a net cash outflow from operations of $509,246 (2015: $1,459,644).

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, which includes the presumption that sufficient funds will be available to finance the operations of the consolidated entity. In adopting this position, the directors have had regard to:

- Cash on hand at 30 June 2016 is $954,805 (2015: $268,893);
- Additional fundraising in July and August 2016 as highlighted in Note 23;
- Additional cash flow is expected from new and existing sales channels;
- Revenue is expected to increase from the sale of systems to Carl Zeiss and the sale of CellLIVE systems;
- The directors believe the Company has the ability to raise additional capital from existing and new investors;
- The Company has a successful track record in raising capital to fund its operations;
- The Company may have the ability to raise additional income, or accelerate forecast cash flows if required.

The directors plan to continue the Company and the consolidated entity's operations on the basis outlined above, and believe there will be sufficient funds for the Group to meet its obligations and liabilities for at least twelve months from the date of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, Disclosures, Standards and Interpretations

The Group has adopted the following new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB Interpretations as of 1 July 2015.

• AASB 2012 – 3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
• AASB 2013 -4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting [AASB 139]
• AASB 1031 Materiality
• AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual

Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments
• AASB 2014-1 Part A -Annual Improvements 2010–2012 Cycle
• AASB 2014-1 Part A -Annual Improvements 2011–2013 Cycle
• AASB CF 2013-1 Amendments to the Australian Conceptual Framework

The above new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB Interpretation did not have any material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group.

The following new Australian Accounting Standards have been issued by the AASB but are not yet effective for the period ended 30 June 2016. They have not been adopted by the Group for the year ended 30 June 2016.
• AASB 9 Financial instruments: this replaces AASB 139. AASB 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
• AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers: this replaces the existing revenue recognition standards. AASB 15 is effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018.
• AASB 16 Leases: supersedes AASB 117. AASB 16 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.
• AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality

The potential effects of adoption of the above standards are currently being assessed. The Company has not decided whether to early adopt any or all of these standards at this point in time.

In addition, the following amendments to existing standards (issued but not yet effective) are not expected to result in significant changes to the Company's accounting policies in the future:

• AASB 2014-4 - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
• AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Cycle
• AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101
• AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
• AASB 2015-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Scope and Application Paragraphs [AASB 8, AASB 133 & AASB 1057]
• AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
• AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2016. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the noncontrolling 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 intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- De-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- De-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- De-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Sale of goods
Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

(ii) Rendering of services
Revenue from service and product support activities is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of a contract. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

(iii) Royalty revenue
Royalty revenue is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant licensing agreement.

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

e) Government grants

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where expenditure has been incurred that gives rise to an entitlement under a grant agreement, the grant income is accrued. Revenue is recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and conditions attached will be complied with.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Leases

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

(i) Group as lessor
Leases in which the Group retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the term of the lease.

(ii) Group as lessee
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and short term deposits are stated at nominal values.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

h) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables, both of which generally have 30 to 60 day terms, are non interest bearing and are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Impairment of receivables is assessed by reference to ageing of receivables and the Group’s knowledge of the profile and status of the debtors.

An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials – purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis; cost comprises the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to acquisition
- Finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group sometimes uses derivative financial instruments in the form of forward currency contracts to economically hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

As the Group economically hedges but does not meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss for the year. For information on the Group's financial risk management objectives and policies with respect to its economic hedging program, refer to Note 3.

k) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Optiscan Imaging Limited and its Australian subsidiary is Australian dollars ($). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at balance date.

All transactional exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss. Exchange variations arising on consolidation from the translation of the net investment in foreign subsidiaries, including loans forming part of the net investment, are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

l) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at balance date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Exceptions to this position arise:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date to determine whether it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reduced to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

If deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recorded in the accounts, they are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax consolidation
Optiscan Imaging Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiary have elected not to form a tax consolidated group.

m) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) Other taxes (continued)

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

n) Plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The depreciation rates applied to the main classes of plant and equipment are:

Class of plant and equipment	Depreciation rate
Office furniture & equipment	20% - 40%
Production equipment	20%
R&D equipment	30% - 40%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Disposal
An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

o) Investments and other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of investments in controlled entities, which are carried at cost less any impairment in the parent company's financial statements.

The carrying values of investments in controlled entities are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

p) Intangible assets

The only intangible assets recognised by the group are software assets. The amounts capitalised represent the acquisition cost of software used in the design, development and administrative activities of the group. These amounts are amortised over a period of no more than three years, and are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. At present intangible software assets are fully written down, with zero carrying value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p) Intangible assets (continued)

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an internal project is recognised only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the development and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, a review of activity will be conducted on a project by project basis, and the cost model will be applied, requiring the development asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Any expenditure so capitalised is to be amortised over the period of expected benefits from the related project. No such expenditure has yet been capitalised by the Group.

q) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are non interest bearing and are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are generally paid on 30 day terms.

r) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the carrying value of interest bearing loans and borrowings are approximate fair value. Any fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings. Costs of borrowing facilities are treated as prepayments and allocated over the term of the facility.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

The consideration received from the issue of convertible notes is allocated between equity and liabilities. The equity component is that part of the consideration that relates to the value of the option to convert to equity. The balance of the consideration received is the fair value of the convertible note liability.

s) Provisions and employee leave benefits

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 an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s) Provisions and employee benefits (continued)

Provisions (continued)
Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at balance date using a discounted cashflow methodology. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Employee leave benefits
(i) Wages, salaries, superannuation, and annual leave
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, superannuation and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting dates are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave
The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Warranty
A provision for warranty at the rate of 3% of sales has been provided and the incidence of warranty claims is monitored on an ongoing basis to assess adequacy of the provision.

t) Share-based payment transactions

(i) *Equity settled transactions with employees*

The Group provides benefits to employees (including key management personnel) in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

There is an Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) in place, which provides benefits to employees.
The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using a Black Scholes valuation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Optiscan Imaging Limited (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date).At each reporting date until vesting the cumulative charge to profit or loss is the product of (i) the grant date fair value of the award; (ii) the current best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest, taking into account such factors as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period, and the likelihood of non market performance conditions being met, and (iii) the expired portion of the vesting period. The charge to profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount as calculated above less the amounts already charged in previous periods. There is a corresponding entry to equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

Until an award has vested, any amounts recorded are contingent and will be adjusted if more or fewer awards vest than were originally anticipated to do so. Any award subject to a market condition is considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition is fulfilled, provided all other conditions are satisfied. If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

(ii) *Equity settled transactions with parties other than employees*

The Group may from time to time enter into arrangements with parties other than employees which involve consideration in the form of equity-settled transactions by way of allotment of shares and or options.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service is provided.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings / (loss) per share (see note 8).

u) Contributed equity

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

The consideration received from the issue of convertible notes is allocated between equity and liabilities. The equity component is that part of the consideration that relates to the value of the option to convert to equity.

v) Earnings (Loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated as net profit (loss) attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated as net profit (loss) attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers, being the board of directors.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, cash and short-term deposits, loans and, from time to time, convertible notes and derivatives.

In the context of the Group’s overall risk profile, financial instruments do not represent the most significant exposure. Commercial risk associated with our business partnerships, technology risk around future development and market risk relating to adoption of the technology will have considerably more impact on our risk profile than the risks relating to financial instruments.

The Group monitors its exposure to key financial risks, principally currency and liquidity risk, with the objective of achieving the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

The Group enters into derivative transactions from time to time, mainly forward currency contracts. The purpose is to manage the currency risks arising from the Group's operations. These derivatives provide economic hedges, but do not qualify for hedge accounting and are based on limits set by the Board. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Group’s policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest and foreign exchange rates. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts and regular internal reporting. There is a lesser degree of risk management in relation to interest rate risk and credit risk, as these are considered to have less capacity to materially impact the Group’s financial position at the present time.

The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below. Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board. It reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks, including the use of derivatives, hedging cover of foreign currency, credit allowances, and future cash flow forecast projections.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Risk Exposures and Responses

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's borrowings and cash and cash equivalents. The impact of movements in interest rates is not material in the context of the Group's operations or trading results.

At balance date, the Group had the following financial assets exposed to Australian variable interest rate risk that are not designated in cash flow hedges:

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
Financial Assets	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents *	951,963	255,435
Financial Liabilities	-	-
Net exposure	951,963	255,435

*These amounts differ from the balance sheet due to non- interest bearing cash on hand and foreign currency balances and loans with fixed interest rates.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at balance date:

At 30 June 2016, if interest rates had moved throughout the year, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements in interest rates:	Net Profit Higher (Lower)		Other Comprehensive Income Higher (Lower)	
	2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	2015 $
Consolidated				
+0.50% (50 basis points)	4,760	1,062	-	-
-0.25% (25 basis points)	(2,380)	(531)	-	-

Interest rates during 2015/16 continued a downward trend, with official rates remaining at historical lows at year end. At balance date, the economic outlook in Australia is steady, with sentiment on future interest rates remaining flat. A possible movement in rates from -0.25% to +0.50% has been adopted as a reasonably possible movement. The movements in net loss are due to higher and lower amounts of interest received from interest bearing cash balances. There is no movement in other comprehensive income as there are no derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency risk

As nearly all of the Group's sales revenue, as well as some expenses and inventory purchases, are denominated in United States Dollars and Euro, the Group's statement of financial position can be affected by significant movements in these exchange rates. At 30 June 2016, there were no economic hedges in place in respect of net foreign currency exposures, as there were no bank facilities in place.

At 30 June 2016, the Group had the following exposure to foreign currency (US$ and Euro) that is not designated in cash flow hedges:

Consolidated	2016 $	2015 $
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents US$	2,197	1,452
Cash and cash equivalents Euro	10	3,941
Trade and other receivables US$	4,077	3,390
Trade and other receivables Euro	-	-
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables US$	-	(2,171)
Net exposure US$	6,274	2,671
Net exposure Euro	10	3,941

The following sensitivity is based on the foreign currency risk exposures in existence at balance date:

At 30 June 2016, had the Australian Dollar moved by the same amount illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements in A$ exchange rates:	Net Loss (Higher) Lower		Equity Higher (Lower)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Consolidated	$	$	$	$
AUD/USD +10.0%, (2015, 10.0%)	(627)	(316)	-	-
AUD/USD -10.0%, (2015, 10.0%)	627	316	-	-
AUD/EURO + 0.6% (2015, 0.6%)	-	33	-	-
AUD/EURO – 0.6% (2015, 0.6%)	-	(33)	-	-
Parent Entity				
AUD/USD +1.5%	-	-	-	-
AUD/USD - 1.5%	-	-	-	-

Management believes the balance date risk exposures are representative of the risk exposure inherent in the financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and derivative instruments. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Exposure at balance date is addressed in each applicable note. The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure. The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their independent credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation. Risk limits are set for each individual customer, and are regularly monitored. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. There is no significant concentration of credit risk in the Group's current trading position. With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from the possibility of default of the counter party. This is considered unlikely as the Group places cash and cash equivalents only with recognised Australian trading banks.

Liquidity risk and capital management

The Group's objective is to maintain adequate funding of its activities. Prior to May 2009, all capital financing has been derived from issues of equity. Since May 2009, the Group has from time to time, issued convertible notes, introducing debt finance to the funding mix. Capital management is a process of monitoring cash reserves and forecast cash requirements, and there are no externally imposed capital requirements. The table below reflects all contractually fixed pay-offs and receivables for settlement from recognised financial assets and liabilities, as at 30 June 2016. Cash flows for financial assets and liabilities without fixed amount or timing are based on the conditions existing at 30 June 2016.

	Consolidated		
	<6 months	1-5 years	Total
Year ended 30 June 2016			
Liquid financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	954,805	-	954,805
Trade and other receivables	780,792	-	780,792
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(1,211,810)	-	(1,211,810)
Short term loans	(1,124,358)	-	(1,124,358)
Callable bank guarantee	(45,500)	-	(45,500)
Net maturity	(646,071)	-	(646,071)
Year ended 30 June 2015			
Liquid financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	268,893	-	268,893
Trade and other receivables	693,004	-	693,004
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(420,553)	-	(420,553)
Convertible notes	(510,533)	-	(510,533)
Callable bank guarantee	(45,500)	-	(45,500)
Net maturity	(14,689)	-	(14,689)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk and capital management (continued)

The contractual maturities of the Group's and parent entity's financial assets and liabilities set out in the table are equivalent to the maturity analysis of financial assets and liability based on management's expectation.

The risk implied from the values in the table reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from investments in working capital, principally inventories and trade receivables. These assets are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk, which is monitored through review of forecasts of liquidity reserves on the basis of expected cash flow.

The cash and cash equivalent balance classified as being capable of settlement within 90 days includes term deposits which are secured by the bank (refer note 15). These amounts could be released within six months upon cancellation of the underlying bank facilities, or upon a re-negotiation of the security arrangements, for example, by providing a charge over assets other than cash.

The Group’s activities are funded from its cash reserves, short term loans and capital raising activities. There are no unused credit facilities. Bank facilities are non credit lines, details of which are disclosed in note 15.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The methods for estimating fair value are outlined in the relevant notes to the financial statements, and unless specifically stated, carrying value approximates fair value for all financial instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation transaction. Management has assessed that the fair value of cash and short term deposits, trade receivables, and trade payables and short term borrowings approximate their carrying amount due to the short term nature of the instruments.

Fair value measurement of convertible notes (2015)
Convertible notes are carried at fair value. This valuation at balance date was based on an exit price that established by reference to significant observable inputs (level 2 under AASB 13), being the amount paid shortly after balance date to extinguish the liability (refer note 14).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management continually evaluates judgements, estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Group. All judgements, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions. The more significant judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below:

Net realisable value of inventory
Most of the inventory held by the Group is materials for second generation processors, scanners and probes. Inventory relating to the first generation confocal imaging platform, including FIVE 1 products and accessories, remains on hand but is carried at zero value. The rate of future sales, and the usage of parts for service and support are uncertain, and as a consequence the Group's ability to realise the carrying value of inventory is similarly uncertain.

Long service leave provision
The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of services provided by all employees up to balance date. In determining the present value of the liability, years of service, attrition rates, future pay increases and inflation have been taken into account. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as practicable, the estimated future cash outflows.

Recognition of grant receivable for R&D Tax Incentive
The Group has established a precedent for entitlement to grant income from the R&D Tax incentive in prior periods. This experience supports the assumption that eligibility for the grant will continue on the same basis, and accordingly, it is appropriate to recognise entitlement to the income in the current period.

Capitalisation of research and development expenditure
The group expenses all research and development expenditure (refer note 2(p)). The group's development activities are at a stage where there is not yet adequate probability that the tests for capitalisation can be met. The matter is kept under regular review.

Recognition of deferred tax assets
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is dependent upon a judgement as to whether it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. In the light of the continuing expenditure on R&D there is not yet adequate probability of taxable profit in the future that will enable the utilisation of these deductible temporary differences, which include tax losses (refer note 2 (l)).

Fair value of financial liabilities
When the fair values of financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility and other external inputs. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by management and the board (the chief decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. The operating segments are identified by management based on the activities undertaken. Financial information about each of these operating activities is reported to management on a monthly basis. The group has two separate business segments, being product realisation (trading), where activities comprise manufacturing and sales of confocal imaging products, and research and development, where activities include design and development of new products and technologies, including related income from customers. Unallocated amounts relate mainly to central costs and overheads, and include unallocated revenues and other income. The accounting policies used by the group in reporting segments internally are the same as those contained in note 2 to the accounts and in the prior period.

Major customers

The major customer in the Group's primary activities, sale of goods and research and development, is Carl Zeiss, where income is received under the terms of a collaboration agreement.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	Trading $	*R&D* $	*Unallocated* $	*Total* $
Year ended 30 June 2016				
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	309,697	-	-	309,697
Total segment revenue	309,697	-	-	309,697
Other revenues	-	-	3,702	3,702
Total consolidated revenue	309,697	-	3,702	313,399
Result				
Net profit (loss) for year by segment	9,565	(15,657)	-	(6,092)
Unallocated items	-	-	(1,330,964)	(1,330,964)
Consolidated net profit (loss)	9,565	(15,657)	(1,330,964)	(1,337,056)
Assets and liabilities				
Segment assets *	28,500	726,504	1,065,832	1,820,836
Segment liabilities	(13,638)	(149,930)	(2,406,918)	(2,570,486)
Segment net assets (liabilities)	14,862	576,574	(1,341,086)	(749,650)
Cash flow				
Segment net cash flow from operating activities	591,513	(91,884)	(1,008,874)	(509,246)
Investing cash flows	-	-	(2,757)	(2,757)
Financing cash flows	-	-	1,198,035	1,198,035
Net cash flow for year	591,513	(91,884)	186,404	686,032

Other Segment information

Non cash expenses				
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	10,052	10,052
Loan facility fees settled by issue of shares	-	-	111,000	111,000
Share based payment to Chief Executive Officer	-	-	7,571	7,571
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	44	44

Revenue by geographic segment (location of customer)

Asia	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	3,702	3,702
Europe	309,697	-	-	309,697
USA & Canada	-	-	-	-
Total	309,617	-	3,702	313,399

* Unallocated segment assets include cash balances unrelated to the operating segments

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

		Trading *$*	*R&D* *$*	*Unallocated* *$*	*Total* *$*
Year ended 30 June 2015					
Revenue					
	Sales to external customers	46,092	-	-	46,092
	Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-
	Total segment revenue	46,092	-	-	46,092
	Other revenues	-	-	12,030	12,030
	Total consolidated revenue	46,092	-	12,030	58,122
Result					
	Net profit (loss) for year by segment	9,565	(86,655)	-	(77,090)
	Unallocated items	-	-	(1,318,309)	(1,318,309)
	Consolidated net profit (loss)	9,565	(86,655)	(1,318,309)	(1,395,399)
Assets and liabilities					
	Segment assets *	34,179	663,800	320,232	1,018,211
	Segment liabilities	(41,716)	(149,889)	(1,001,817)	(1,193,422)
	Segment net assets (deficiency)	(7,537)	513,911	(681,585)	(175,211)
Cash flow					
	Segment net cash flow from operating activities	38,266	(98,128)	(1,399,782)	(1,459,644)
	Investing cash flows	-	-	(14,507)	(14,507)
	Financing cash flows	-	-	1,668,354	1,668,354
	Net cash flow for year	38,266	(98,128)	254,065	194,203

Other Segment information

		Trading $	R&D $	Unallocated $	Total $
Non cash expenses					
	Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	12,144	12,144
	Amortised cost adjustment of convertible notes	-	-	59,732	59,732
	Impairment of inventory	23,692	-	-	23,692
	Share based payments	-	-	15,000	15,000
	Foreign exchange differences	-	-	279	279
Revenue by geographic segment (location of customer)					
	Asia	-	-	6,500	6,500
	Australia	23,659	-	5,530	29,189
	Europe	5,561	-	-	5,561
	USA & Canada	16,872	-	-	16,872
	Total	46,092	-	12,030	58,122

* Unallocated segment assets include cash balances unrelated to the operating segments

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

6 REVENUE AND EXPENSES

		CONSOLIDATED	
		2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
(a)	**Other revenue**		
	Royalty revenue	-	6,500
	Finance revenue – bank interest received	3,702	5,530
	Total Other revenue	3,702	12,030
(b)	**Other income**		
	Design and development income	312,337	260,643
	Government grants – R&D Tax incentive	742,379	723,074
	Total Other income	1,054,716	983,717
(c)	**Depreciation and amortisation**		
	Depreciation included in administration expenses	10,052	12,144
		10,052	12,144
(d)	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Wages and salaries	1,088,922	1,028,515
	Workers Insurance expense	4,693	9,960
	Superannuation contribution expense	96,365	97,753
	Share-based payment expense	7,571	-
	Annual leave (credit)/expense	(9,999)	15,084
	Long service leave expense	10,063	17,328
		1,197,615	1,168,640
(e)	**Cost of inventories recognised as an expense**		
	Consumed in R&D	94,826	-
	Write down inventory to net realisable value	-	23,692
		94,826	23,692
(f)	**Finance costs**		
	Shares issued on deferred settlement of loan	84,510	-
	Fair value adjustment of loans and convertible notes	43,006	95,003
	Amortised cost adjustment on short term loan	24,358	10,533
	Other interest costs	2,420	5,481
		154,294	111,017
(g)	**Share based payment expense**		
	Share-based payments expense – non-employees – funding facility costs	38,500	15,000
		38,500	15,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7 INCOME TAX

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
The components of income tax expense are:		
Income Statement		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year:	-	-
Withholding tax deducted from royalty revenue	-	-
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax (expense) benefit reported in the income statement	-	-

Tax Losses
The Group has unconfirmed, unrecouped tax losses in Australia of $41,044,477 (2015: $40,693,930) which have not been brought to account. The ability to be able to recognise a deferred tax asset in respect of these tax losses will be dependent upon the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised and the conditions for deductibility imposed by Australian tax authorities will be complied with.

Tax Consolidation
Optiscan Imaging Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiary have elected not to form a tax consolidated group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7 INCOME TAX (continued)

	CONSOLIDATED 2016 $	2015 $
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting loss before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:		
Accounting loss before income tax	(1,337,056)	(1,395,399)
Prima facie income tax (benefit) at the Parent entity's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2015: 30%)	(401,117)	(418,620)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	39,516
Non assessable gains	(222,714)	(216,922)
Share based payments not deductible	5,625	5,625
R&D Tax Incentive deductions foregone for tax offset	484,336	451,449
Expenditure not allowable for income tax purposes	23,171	16,794
Other deductible expenditure	4,576	(21,240)
Deferred tax assets (recognised) / not recognised	106,123	143,398
Income tax expense	-	-

	Statement of financial position 2016 $	2015 $	*Statement of comprehensive income* 2016 $	2015 $
Deferred income tax - not brought to account Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following items and has not been brought to account (Refer note 2(l)):				
CONSOLIDATED				
Deferred tax assets				
Undeducted patent costs	223,979	214,658	9,320	465
Employee benefit & warranty provisions	70,295	78,701	(8,406)	9,723
Expenses not yet deductible	9,930	9,900	30	540
Inventory impairment provision	468,296	468,296	0	201
Deferred deductible equity issue costs	-	-	-	-
Tax Losses available	12,313,343	12,208,179	105,164	132,469
Foreign tax credits	-	-	-	-
Gross deferred income tax assets	13,085,843	12,979,734		
Less amounts not recognised in accounts	(13,085,843)	(12,979,734)		
Gross deferred income tax assets	-	-		
Deferred tax income/ (expense) incurred			106,110	143,398
Less deferred income tax (expense) not recognised in accounts			(106,110)	(143,398)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)			-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

8 EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted loss per share computations:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016	2015
	$	$
Net loss	(1,337,056)	(1,395,399)
	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	220,999,687	193,843,018
Effects of dilution:		
Share options	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	220,999,687	193,843,018
Weighted average number of converted, lapsed or cancelled potential ordinary shares included in diluted earnings per share	-	-

Options on issue have been determined to be not dilutive, as the exercise prices exceed current market price, making the prospect of exercise highly unlikely.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements, other than:

- A placement of share capital in July 2016
- The issuance of shares in respect of a loan facility fee in July 2016 and
- A rights issue completed in August 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and relative interest rates. At balance date the bank balance interest rate is between 0.0% and 1.25% (2015: 2.45%), and the balances are at call. The fair value of cash at bank approximates the carrying amount.

At balance date the term deposit interest rate is 2.25%, and the term to maturity is 36 days. The fair value of cash deposit approximates the carrying amount, in view of the short term to maturity. Term deposits amounting to $65,500 are subject to a charge which secures banking facilities made available to the group (refer note 16).

Reconciliation to Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
Cash at bank and in hand	889,305	203,393
Short-term deposits	65,500	65,500
	954,805	268,893

Reconciliation of net loss after tax to net cash flows from operations		
Net loss	(1,337,056)	(1,395,399)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	10,052	12,144
Fair value adjustment of loans and convertible notes	43,006	105,536
Impairment of assets	-	23,692
Net exchange differences	161	279
Shares based payments expensed	92,352	15,000
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(87,788)	(35,840)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	(8,492)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(36,219)	15,095
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	834,264	(224,071)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(28,018)	32,412
Net cash used in operating activities	(509,246)	(1,459,644)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	17,893	5,679
GST refund receivable	28,895	23,310
Interest receivable	-	215
R&D Tax incentive grant receivable	726,504	663,800
Other	7,500	-
Net carrying amount	780,792	693,004

Ageing Analysis of Receivables

	Total	0-30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90 Days PDNI*	90+ Days PDNI*
Consolidated – 2016	780,792	762,899	-	-	17,893
Consolidated – 2015	693,004	688,590	-	-	4,414

* Past due not impaired (“PDNI”)

(i) All receivables shown as past due are the subject of follow up action by the company.

(ii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 day terms. An allowance for doubtful debts will be made if there is objective evidence that a trade receivable is impaired. No such allowance has yet been made. Receivables other than cash on term deposit are also non-interest bearing.

(iii) The fair value of receivables approximates the carrying amount, in view of the short term nature of the trading terms.

(iv) The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of receivables. Collateral is not held as security, nor is it the Group’s policy to transfer or on sell receivables to special purpose vehicles.

(v) Details regarding foreign exchange risk exposure of current receivables are disclosed in note 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

11 INVENTORIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
Raw materials at net realisable value	28,500	28,500
Total inventories at net realisable value	28,500	28,500
Expense to write down to net realisable value	-	23,692

12 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016	*Office Furniture & Equipment 2016 $*	*Production Equipment 2016 $*	*R&D Equipment 2016 $*	*Total Plant & Equipment 2016 $*
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation	26,985	-	-	26,985
Additions	2,757	-	-	2,757
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(10,052)	-	-	(10,052)
At 30 June 2016, net of accumulated depreciation	19,691	-	-	19,691
At 30 June 2016				
Cost	701,592	258,483	364,905	1,324,980
Accumulated depreciation	(681,902)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,305,289)
Net carrying amount	19,691	-	-	19,691
At 1 July 2015				
Cost	698,835	258,483	364,905	1,322,223
Accumulated depreciation	(671,850)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,295,238)
Net carrying amount	26,985	-	-	26,985

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

12 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015	*Office Furniture & Equipment 2015 $*	*Production Equipment 2015 $*	*R&D Equipment 2015 $*	*Total Plant & Equipment 2015 $*
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation	24,622	-	-	24,622
Additions	14,507	-	-	14,507
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(12,144)	-	-	(12,144)
At 30 June 2015, net of accumulated depreciation	26,985	-	-	26,985
At 30 June 2015				
Cost	698,835	258,483	364,905	1,322,223
Accumulated depreciation	(671,850)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,295,238)
Net carrying amount	26,985	-	-	26,985
At 1 July 2014				
Cost	684,327	258,483	364,905	1,307,715
Accumulated depreciation	(659,705)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,283,093)
Net carrying amount	24,622	-	-	24,622

13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 $	*2015 $*
Current		
Trade payables (i)	252,405	213,165
Accrued expenses	129,818	201,617
Share subscriptions received in advance (ii)	662,000	-
Deferred income	166,786	-
Other creditors	801	5,771
	1,211,810	420,553

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. The fair value of trade payables approximates the carrying amount due to the short term nature of the trading terms.
(ii) Share subscriptions received in advance relates to cash received in respect of the share placement that was concluded on 6 July 2016 and the shares issued on that date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

14 INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
Current		
Short term loans	1,124,358	510,533
	1,124,358	510,533
Movement in interest bearing loans and borrowings was as follows:		
Short term loan		
Opening balance	510,533	-
Payments of loan principal & capitalised interest	(510,533)	-
Proceeds from short term loans	1,100,000	500,000
Amortised cost adjustment	24,358	10,533
Closing balance	1,124,358	510,533

Short term loans are summarised as follows:

		2016	2015
	Reference	$	$
External loan facility	(Loan 1)	-	510,533
External loan facility	(Loan 2)	495,456	-
Other short term loan	(Loan 3)	628,902	-
		1,124,358	510,533

(a) Fair value
Short term loans on issue are accounted for at fair value.

(b) Interest rate
Details regarding interest rate and liquidity risk are detailed in Note 3. The interest rate of loan 1 and loan 2 was 15% and loan 3 was 10%

(c) Assets pledged as security
For loan 2, the loan is secured by a charge over the assets of Optiscan Imaging Ltd and by a first charge over the R&D Tax Incentive government rebate.

(d) Terms and conditions of short term loan
Loan 1
The short term loan was drawn on 9 June 2015, and was repayable on 30 November 2015. A facility fee by way of the allotment of 1,000,000 shares was expensed in July 2015 for a value $50,000. In the event of late repayment of the loan, Optiscan was liable for a further facility fee of 1,000,000 shares per month until repayment was made. The outstanding loan was repaid in full in January 2016 and an additional 2,000,000 shares for a value of $86,000 was expensed.

Loan 2
The external loan is in the amount of $500,000 and was drawn on 29 April 2016. It is repayable on the earlier of the R&D Tax Incentive government rebate (the Rebate) and 30 December 2016. The interest rate on the loan is 15% pa, and the loan is secured by a registered charge over Optiscan Imaging Limited and by a first charge over the Rebate. A facility fee of 1,000,000 shares was settled in July 2016 by the allotment of these shares (refer to note 22) for a value of $25,000. In the event of late repayment of the loan, Optiscan will incur a further monthly facility fee of 1,000,000 shares until repayment is made.

Loan 3
The third short term loan is in the amount of $600,000 and is payable to parties associated with a director of the entity, Mr Ian Mann. Directors have announced their intent, subject to shareholder approval, to convert this loan to equity at the company's annual general meeting. Refer to note 19.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

15 FINANCING FACILITIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
Bank Facilities		
- credit cards	20,000	20,000
- bank guarantees and indemnities	45,500	45,500
	65,500	65,500
Facilities used at reporting date:		
- credit cards	801	2,766
- bank guarantees and indemnities	45,500	45,500
	46,301	48,266
Facilities unused at reporting date:		
- credit cards	19,199	17,234
- bank guarantees and indemnities	-	-
	19,199	17,234
Total bank facilities	65,500	65,500
Facilities used at reporting date	46,301	48,266
Facilities unused at reporting date	19,199	17,234
Assets pledged as security The bank facilities are secured by charges over specific term deposits	65,500	65,500

These facilities have no specific expiry date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

16 PROVISIONS

	Annual Leave $	*Long Service Leave* $	*Warranty* $	*Total* $
At 30 June 2015	92,090	142,162	28,084	262,336
Arising during the year	88,584	10,063	(28,084)	70,563
Utilised	(98,583)	-	-	(98,583)
At 30 June 2016	82,091	152,225	-	234,318
Current 2016	82,091	149,384	-	231,477
Non-current 2016	0	2,841	-	2,841
	82,091	152,225	-	234,318
Current 2015	92,090	122,650	28,084	242,824
Non-current 2015	-	19,512	-	19,512
	92,090	142,162	28,084	262,336

Annual Leave Provision
The annual leave provision is for the unused entitlements to annual leave for employees. Staff are encouraged to take leave when due or entitled, but workflow considerations sometimes prevent all entitlements being utilised.

Long Service Leave
Long service leave provision provides for the future entitlements of employees to long service leave or, where sanctioned by legislation, entitlement to pro rata payment upon termination. Some employees have reached entitlement to pro rata payment upon termination.

Warranty
A provision for warranty at the rate of 3% of sales has been provided and the incidence of warranty claims is monitored on an ongoing basis to assess adequacy of the provision. This provision has been released in the current year as all warranties have expired.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

17 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	No of Shares	*$*
Movement in ordinary shares on issue		
At 1 July 2014	167,225,501	47,279,893
Issued for cash in placement	19,991,938	574,500
Shares issued upon conversion of notes	18,554,950	849,199
Shares issued for facility costs and interest	1,250,000	37,500
Transaction costs of share issues	-	(56,376)
At 30 June 2015	207,022,389	48,684,716
Issued for cash in placement	13,801,493	690,074
Loan facility fees settled by issue of shares	3,000,000	111,000
Transaction costs of share issues	-	(123,011)
At 30 June 2016	223,823,882	49,362,778

Issuance of ordinary shares
1,000,000 shares, equating to $25,000, were issued on 6 July 2016 in respect of a loan facility fee.

Ordinary shares
Effective 1 July 1998, the Corporations legislation abolished the concepts of authorised capital and par value of shares. Accordingly, the Parent does not have authorised capital nor par value in respect of its issued shares. Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Share options
The company has a share based payment option plan under which options to subscribe for the company's shares have been granted to employees (refer note 20).

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016	*2015*
	$	*$*
Accumulated losses		
Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:		
Balance 1 July	(50,350,332)	(48,954,933)
Net (loss) for the year	(1,337,056)	(1,395,399)
Balance 30 June	(51,687,388)	(50,350,332)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

17 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES (continued)

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016	*2015*
	$	*$*
Reserves		
Movements in reserves were as follows:		
Share Based Payments Reserve		
Balance 1 July	1,485,661	1,485,661
Underwriting fee settled by issue of option	84,510	
Balance 30 June	1,570,171	1,485,661
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance 1 July	4,744	4,717
Foreign currency translation difference	44	27
Balance 30 June	4,788	4,744
Total reserves	1,574,959	1,490,405

Nature and purpose of reserves

Share based payments reserve
This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees and other parties in consideration for services rendered. Refer to note 20 for further details of the employee share option plan and other share based payments.

Foreign currency translation reserve
This reserve is used for foreign currency translation differences arising on the consolidation of the USA subsidiary, Optiscan Inc.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

18 PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
Information relating to Optiscan Imaging Ltd:		
Current assets	879,236	3,889
Total assets	1,044,558	383,822
Current liabilities	1,794,208	559,033
Total liabilities	1,794,208	559,033
Issued capital	49,362,778	48,684,716
Accumulated losses	(51,687,388)	(50,345,588)
Share based payments reserve	1,574,959	1,485,661
Total deficiency	(749,650)	(175,211)
Loss of the parent entity	(1,344,585)	(1,395,372)
Other comprehensive income of the parent entity		
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	(1,344,585)	(1,395,372)
Parent entity guarantees for debts of subsidiaries	-	-
Contingent liabilities of parent entity	-	-
Contractual commitments of parent entity	-	-

19 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Optiscan Imaging Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

		% Equity interest		Investment $	
Name	*Country of incorporation*	*2016*	*2015*	*2016*	*2015*
At cost:					
Optiscan Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	6,605,396	6,605,396
Optiscan Inc	United States	100	100	2,002	2,002
Accumulated impairment				(6,607,398)	(6,607,398)
				-	-

Optiscan Imaging Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity.

Transactions with Subsidiaries
Inter-company transactions between the parent entity, Optiscan Imaging Limited and subsidiary, Optiscan Pty Ltd amounted to $1,554,388 (2015: $1,544,388). Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The balances are classified current by the parent entity. An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the subsidiaries to determine whether there is objective evidence that a related party receivable is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognised.

Transactions with Directors
In December 2015, An entity associated with Non-executive Director, Mr. Ian Mann, provided a loan of $300,000 having a first charge over the company and interest charge of 15% which was subsequently restructured on 29 February 2016. Another entity, also associated with Mr Ian Mann, refinanced that loan at 10% on 29th February 2016, injected an additional $200,000 on that date with a further $100,000 advanced on 27 April 2016. The first charge over the company of the second facility was made subordinate to the 29 April 2016 R&D facility. No establishment, penalty or any other kind of fees were charged on either related party loan.

FAL Lawyers, a law firm of which Director Mr. Peter Francis is a principal, has received fees for the provision of legal services to the entity totaling $2,700 for the period between Mr. Francis' appointment as a Director and the end of the reporting period. The underlying services were provided at arms' length terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

19 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Details of Key Management Personnel

(i) Board of Directors

Alan Hoffman	Chairman, appointed 2 May 2016
Ian Mann	Appointed 9 December 2015
Peter Francis	Appointed 2 May 2016
Ian Griffiths	Appointed 2 May 2016
Angus Holt	Resigned 21 July 2015
Patrick O'Connor	Appointed 21 July 2015, resigned 12 April 2016
George Cameron-Dow	Appointed 21 July 2015, resigned 16 September 2015
Peter Delaney	Resigned 2 May 2016
Bruce Andrew	Resigned 9 December 2015

Chief Technology Officer Peter Delaney resigned as a Director on 2 May 2016 but remains as a member of the Company's Key Management Personnel. Bruce Andrew resigned as a Director on 9 December 2015 and remained part of Key Management Personnel, in the roles of Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary, up to 10 June 2016.

(ii) Other

Archie Fraser	Appointed Chief Executive Officer 13 May 2016
Michael Corry	Appointed Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, 13 June 2016

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Table 1: Compensation of Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2016

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016 *$*	*2015* *$*
Short term employee benefits	376,092	328,417
Post Employment benefits	27,894	30,083
Other short term benefits	4,545	-
Severance pay	32,418	-
Other long term benefits	305	4,243
	441,255	362,743

Apart from those matters referred to above, there were no transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

20 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Types of share based payments

Issue of shares in relation to Finance Facilities

The following costs associated with finance facilities were settled by way of share based payments:

	CONSOLIDATED 2016 $	*CONSOLIDATED* 2015 $
Finance facility fees	111,000	37,500
Interest	-	17,948
	111,000	55,448

The finance facility fees includes the costs associated with the 1,000,000 shares issued on 6 July 2016

The following table illustrates the movement in the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of share options issued to parties other than employees during the year:

Options issued to parties other than employees	No. Options 2016	WAEP 2016	No. Options 2015	WAEP 2015
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	1,900,000	$0.166
Granted during the year	3,000,000	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	(1,900,000)	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,000,000	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	3,000,000	-	-	-

On 13 July 2015, the company issued 3,000,000 options over fully paid ordinary shares at an exercise price of ten cents per option, and an expiry date of 12 June 2017 in part consideration of the underwriting of a rights issue.

(a) Employee Share-Based Payment Plans

The Company provides benefits to nominated employees and non-executive directors in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees and non-executive directors render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares.

On 13 May 2016, the company announced its commitment to issue 7,500,000 options over fully paid ordinary shares to incoming Chief Executive Officer, Mr Archie Fraser, at an exercise price to be determined and as explained in Note 20(b).

The expense recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015 were $7,571 and $nil, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

20 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(b) Share-Based Payments for The Year ended 30 June 2016

During the 2016 financial year, on 13 May 2016, an options package compromising 4 tranches of 875,000 options and 2 tranches of 2,000,000 share options (a total of 7,500,000 options), were granted to the CEO, Mr Archie Fraser, pursuant to the terms of his employment contract.

No other share option plans were issued to Directors or other Key Management Personnel during the period or in the year to 30 June 2015.

Vesting is subject to Mr Fraser's continued employment with the Company. The exercise price is calculated as $0.025 plus the 10 day volume weighted average price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Australian Securities Exchange from the period commencing on the first day of trading after the Company is removed from its Suspension from Official Quotation that commenced on 19 February, 2016.

The expense relating to the incentive scheme shares during the 2016 financial year was $7,571. The options will expire and not be capable of being exercised on the date three years from the vesting date.

2016	Balance at 1 July 2015	Granted as compensation	Options exercised	Net change (forfeited, lapsed, expired)	Balance at 30 June 2016	Total vested at end of the year	Total exercisable at end of the year	Total not exercisable at end of the year	Total vested during the year	Share based payment expense
Archie Fraser		7,500,000	-	-	7,500,000	-	-	7,500,000	-	$7,571

The fair value of options granted during the year, as included in the above table, was determined using a bi-nominal simulation based model. A bi-nominal simulation based model simulates the path of the share price according to a probability distribution assumption. After a large number of simulations, the arithmetic average of the outcomes, discounted to the valuation date, is calculated to represent the option value. This model can accommodate complex exercise conditions when the number of options exercised depends on some function of the whole path followed by the share price.

The following table list the inputs to the binominal model used for the above share option plan during the year ended 30 June 2016:

	30 June 2016
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	80%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2%
Expected life of share options (years)	3 years
Weighted average share price ($)	$0.025

The expected volatility used was based on market based factors and stage of development of the Group. The risk free rate was based on the yields available on High Quality Corporate Bonds with a similar life as the options.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

21 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee

The previous property lease over the premises occupied by the Group expired in September 2007. The Group currently occupies the premises on a monthly tenancy. There are no future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June 2016.

Capital commitments

At 30 June 2016 there were no material capital commitments outstanding (2015: Nil).

Contingent Liabilities

The group has contingent liabilities in relation to bank guarantees on issue at balance date amounting to $45,500 (2015: $45,500).

22 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The directors are not aware of any events after balance date that would have a material impact on the financial statements at 30 June 2016, other than:

- On 6 July, 2016, the company issued 29,980,000 new shares in respect of a capital placement, raising $749,500 from this placement
- On 6 July 2016, 1,000,000 additional new shares were issued for the costs of the loan facility drawn down on 29 April 2016.
- On 28 June 2016, the company announced its intention to raise approx $1.4 million through the issue of 56.6 million shares through a fully underwritten 2 for 9 rights issue. This issue is expected to be completed shortly after the date of this report.
- On 22 July 2016, the company announced its intention, subject to shareholder approval, to convert a $600,000 loan from parties associated with director Mr Ian Mann to equity through the issuance of 24 million shares at a price of $0.025 per share.

23 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditor of Optiscan Imaging Limited is Ernst & Young (Australia).

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2016	*2015*
	$	*$*
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
• An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group	63,051	53,385
• Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group		
- R&D tax services	12,500	12,875
	75,551	66,260