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Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

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Corporate Information

This annual report covers Compumedics Limited as a consolidated entity comprising Compumedics Limited and its subsidiaries. The Group's functional and presentation currency is AUD (\$).

A description of the Group's operations and its principal activities is included in the review of operations and activities in the directors' report on pages 2 to 14. The directors' report is not part of the financial report.

Directors	Dr. David Burton Dr. Alan Anderson Mr. David Lawson
Secretary	Mr. David Lawson
Executive team	Executive Chairman, CEO David Burton Executive Director and CFO David Lawson Chief Technology Officer Warwick Freeman Legal Counsel & Patent Attorney Kerry Hubick General Managing Director DWL Compumedics Germany GmbH Christoph Witte Vice President, Chief Scientist, Neuroscan Curtis Ponton
Notice of annual general meeting	The annual general meeting of Compumedics Limited will be held at Compumedics Limited 30-40 Flockhart Street Abbotsford VIC 3067 time 10.30am date Thursday 26 October 2017
Principal registered office in Australia	30-40 Flockhart Street Abbotsford VIC 3067 Telephone: (03) 8420 7300
Share registers	Link Market Services Limited Level 1 333 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Phone: 1300 554 474
Auditor	Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd Level 12 31 Queen Street Melbourne VIC 3000
Stock exchange listings	Compumedics Limited shares are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. Compumedics' ASX code is CMP.
Website address	www.compumedics.com.au

Directors' Report

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the Group) consisting of Compumedics Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2017.

The following persons were directors of Compumedics Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

Dr. David Burton
Dr. Alan Anderson
Mr. David Lawson

Principal activities

During the year the principal continuing activities of the Group were the research, development, manufacture and distribution of medical equipment. There have been no significant changes in the operation of the Group during the year.

Dividends

The directors have not declared a dividend in the current financial year (2016: nil).

Review of operations

Information on the operations and financial position of the Group and its business strategies and prospects and a summary of consolidated revenue and results by operating segments are set out below:

	Total Revenue		Segment Results	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
USA	10,785	11,534	(401)	220
Australia and Asia Pacific	16,127	15,768	3,091	2,937
Europe	7,505	10,242	96	1,820
Total continuing operations	34,417	37,544	2,786	4,977
Depreciation and amortisation			(1,368)	(1,766)
Finance costs			(312)	(405)
Other income			-	-
Profit before income tax expense			1,106	2,806
Income tax revenue			199	467
Profit for the year			1,305	3,273

Comments on the operations and the results of those operations are set out below:

The Group achieved a number of milestones during the 2017 financial year including securing the first MEG sale from Barrow Institute of Neurology, in Phoenix, AZ, USA. The Company also secured 10 sites in the US for its new professional, cloud-based, sleep diagnostic platform (Nexus 360), with annual minimum revenues of \$330k (USD250k). Importantly the Company remained profitable during the financial year, despite a significant restructure of its US based sales and marketing team, and the subsequent short-fall in sales there for the financial year. Margins improved and profitability was maintained as a result of the shipment during the year of the new low cost Graef sleep and neurology product platform and the gains made in operations and manufacturing through productivity initiatives, which has now largely been implemented.

FINANCE

During September 2016, total capital raised was \$6.5m at a price of \$0.54 per share, of which \$4.5m was new capital raised and \$2.0m was a sell down of existing shares in the Company, by two of the Directors of the Company. The new capital raised resulted in the issue of 8,333,334 new fully paid ordinary shares in the Company. These shares rank equally with existing issued ordinary shares in the Company. The Company reduced bank debt from \$2.6m to \$0.7m during the financial year, whilst maintaining a cash balance of \$4.1m at 30 June 2017.

OPERATIONS

Compumedics maintained its research and development (R&D) investment at approximately 17% of sales, which is about twice the industry standard. Consequently, the Group has retained its technological leadership, with a strong pipeline of new and exciting upcoming product releases and upgrades.

In order to ensure the Group operates as efficiently as possible a number of projects have continued to be progressed during the financial year. These include the on-going selective out-sourcing of manufacturing processes where it is more economical and efficient to perform those activities with a third party. The Group has also sought to streamline its logistical operations in Melbourne and the US as part of these activities. In addition the Group has sold its revamped core Graef sleep and neuro diagnostic hardware platform during FY2017, having released the new platform of products late in FY2016.

While these structural transforms have demanded on-going investment in the short term, in terms of personnel, engineering and components, they have and will continue to result in substantial savings and elevated shareholder returns in the medium term through improved margins.

STRENGTHENED SALES AND MARKETING

The Group achieved the following geographical outcomes.

(a) USA

Total US revenues were \$10.8m for the year ended 30 June 2017 compared to \$11.5m for the prior year. The decreased sales revenue in the US reflects the Company's restructure of the general and sales and marketing management and team members there as well as a more difficult trading environment.

(b) Asia Pacific

Australian and Asia Pacific revenues for the year ended 30 June 2017 were \$16.1m compared to \$15.8m for the prior year. The Chinese and other Asian markets performed well for the year ended 30th June 2017, whilst Australia was down on the prior year. It is expected that China will continue to grow as a proportion of total Group sales.

(c) Europe

European revenues for the year ended 30 June 2017 were \$7.5m compared to the prior year of \$10.2m reflecting softer trading conditions in key markets there and a softer market for the Germany-based DWL business.

The Group continues to make gains in Neuro diagnostic markets around the world, particularly China, with new and existing distribution partners executing agreements to pursue sales in their respective territories. This is in addition to the on-going focus in our key global markets where we sell directly, such as, the US, Australia, Germany and France.

In the Group's core sleep diagnostic business, Compumedics has the most sophisticated and advanced range of sleep-monitoring systems of any of the companies competing in these markets. The Group continues to be recognised as a leading sleep diagnostic Company worldwide and as such global sleep diagnostic markets continue to offer opportunities for growth, particularly in Asia Pacific and specifically China.

The Group is continuing to develop its eHealth, Cloud or WEB enabled, sleep diagnostic solution for key markets around the world. The Company bought on board 10 new sites in the US for its Nexus 360 Professional sleep diagnostic cloud based service with minimum annual revenues of \$330k starting in FY2018.

The Group also sold its first MEG system to the Barrow Neurological Institute in Phoenix, Arizona, USA. This is scheduled for shipment and installation before the end of June 2018.

BREAKOUT MEDICAL INNOVATIONS

Compumedics Medical Innovation (CMI) division has continued to develop a number of breakout technology platforms. Each of these CMI platforms incorporates a folio of patents, compliments Compumedics' core

business, presents unique and significant product differentiation, and has been independently validated, as outlined in the subsequent sections.

SUMMARY

The Group is clearly focused on the following key goals being:

- 1 The geographical expansion of the core sleep diagnostic and neuro diagnostic monitoring businesses into global territories, where the Group has little or no market share.
- 2 Ship and deliver the first MEG sale to Barrow Neurological Institute in Phoenix, AZ, USA, whilst concurrently pursuing the next MEG opportunities.
- 3 Substantially grow the Nexus 360 cloud based sleep diagnostic business from the initial 10 sites in the US.
- 4 Continue the productivity enhancement programs to eliminate and reconfigure expensive and inefficient processes with all parts of the business.
- 5 Commercialisation of the Group's consumer sleep technology, Somfit.

This is a great Company and we remain confident the operational initiatives currently being undertaken will continue to improve profitability in the short-term, allowing our very positive prospects for the medium and long-term to be realised. The demand for innovative healthcare solutions continues to be underpinned by an ever-increasing ageing population, coupled with the growing incidence and awareness of neurology and sleep disorders.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

The focus for the Group will be on continuing the profitable growth achieved during the year ended 30 June 2017, to further capitalise on the larger and growing customer base of the Group.

The Group expects revenues to be within a range of \$40.0m to \$42.0m for the year ended 30 June 2018. On the basis revenues are within this range earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation should be between \$5.5m and \$6.5m, with net profits after tax between \$4.0m and \$5.0m.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

The Directors are not aware of any matters subsequent to the end of the financial year that would have a material impact on the financial performance of the Group.

Environmental Regulation

The Group is not subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its activities.

Information on directors

Dr. David Burton, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Age 59

Experience and expertise

Founder and major shareholder through related entity. He was awarded an Associate Diploma in Engineering (Electronics) by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. (Eng. Sc.) by Monash University, Melbourne (Australia). Dr. Burton's engineering background includes the design and project management of the Compumedics' first sleep laboratory and portable sleep systems. Dr. Burton has authored fifteen patents or patent applications that form part of Compumedics' key intellectual property. Extensive experience in the development, design, manufacture and sale of medical devices and the development of the business.

Other current directorships

D & DJ Burton Holdings Pty Ltd
Intellirad Pty Ltd
Electro Molecular Pty Ltd

Former directorships in last 3 years

None

Special responsibilities

Chairman of the Board
Member of Remuneration Committee
Member of Audit Committee

Interests in shares and options through related entities

98,044,319 ordinary shares in Compumedics Limited
Nil options over ordinary shares in Compumedics Limited

Mr David Lawson, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Age 52

Experience and expertise

Has a Bachelor of Commerce from Melbourne University and is a Member of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand. He has extensive experience in the development of the Compumedics business over the last 17 years and prior to that held a number of management positions with another listed public entity.

Other current directorships

Swinburne Ventures Pty Ltd

Former directorships in last 3 years

None

Special responsibilities

Member of the Remuneration Committee
Member of the Audit Committee

Interests in shares and options

3,470,724 ordinary shares in Compumedics Limited

Dr. Alan Anderson Non-Executive Director, Age 62

Experience and expertise

Extensive legal experience, particularly in intellectual property litigation, in both defence and offence.

Other current directorships

None

Former directorships in last 3 years

None

Special responsibilities

Chairman of the Remuneration Committee
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Interests in shares and options

89,665 ordinary shares in Compumedics Limited

Company secretary

The Company secretary is Mr. D. F. Lawson, Chartered Accountant. Mr. Lawson was appointed to the position of Company Secretary in 2000. Mr. Lawson has a Bachelor of Commerce from Melbourne University and is a Member of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand.

Meetings of directors

The numbers of meetings of the Company's Board of directors and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2017, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

Meetings of committees

	Full meetings of directors		Audit		Remuneration	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Dr. David Burton	8	8	2	2	1	1
Dr. Alan Anderson	8	8	2	2	1	1
Mr. David Lawson	8	8	2	2	1	1

A – Number of meetings attended

B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee during the year

Remuneration report (audited)

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- A Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- B Details of remuneration
- C Service agreements
- D Share-based compensation
- E Additional information

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

A Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the Group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and conforms to market practice for delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency
- capital management

The Group has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complimentary to the reward strategy of the organisation. The Board is satisfied remuneration recommendations are made free from undue influence by the members of the key management personnel.

Alignment to shareholders' interests:

- has economic profit as a core component of plan design
- focuses on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price
- delivering constant return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value

- attracts and retains high calibre executives

Alignment to program participants' interests:

- rewards capability and experience
- reflects competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- provides a clear structure for earning rewards
- provides recognition for contribution

The framework provides a mix of fixed and variable pay, and a blend of short and long-term incentives. As executives gain seniority with the group, the balance of this mix shifts to a higher proportion of "at risk" rewards.

The Board has established a remuneration committee, which provides advice on remuneration and incentive policies and practices and specific recommendations on remuneration packages and other terms of employment for executive directors, other senior executives and non-executive directors. The Corporate Governance Statement provides further information on the role of this committee.

Non-executive directors

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands, which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board. The Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to determination of his own remuneration.

Non-executive directors do not receive share options.

Directors' fees

The current base remuneration was last reviewed with effect from 1 July 2007. The Chairman's remuneration is inclusive of committee fees while other non-executive directors who chair a committee receive additional yearly fees.

Non-executive directors' fees are determined within an aggregate directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically recommended for approval by shareholders. The maximum currently stands at \$250,000 total pool per annum.

The following fees have been applied:

	From 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017	From 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016
	\$	\$
Base fees		
Chairman	50,000	50,000
Other non-executive directors	30,000	30,000
Additional Fees		
Audit committee – chairman	5,000	5,000
Audit committee – member	2,500	2,500
Remuneration committee – chairman	5,000	5,000
Remuneration committee – member	2,500	2,500

Executive pay

The executive pay and reward framework has 5 components:

- Base pay and benefits
- Short-term performance incentives
- Long-term incentives through participation in the Compumedics Limited Employee Option Plan
- Other remuneration such as superannuation, and
- Long-term equity linked incentive program specifically for the head of the Medical Innovations Division.

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Base pay

Structured as a total employment cost package, which may be delivered as a combination of cash and prescribed non-financial benefits at the executives' discretion.

Executives are offered a competitive base pay that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. Base pay for executives is reviewed annually to ensure the executive's pay is competitive with the market. An executive's pay is also reviewed on promotion.

Benefits

Executives may receive benefits including health insurance, car allowances, other expense reimbursements and tax advisory services.

Superannuation

Retirement benefits are currently limited to the statutory rate of superannuation, but are not capped based on salary. Executives may elect to make further salary sacrifice additions to superannuation funds of their choice, up to the allowable limits prescribed.

Short-term incentives

Should the Group achieve a pre-determined profit target set by the remuneration committee a pool of short-term incentive (STI) is available to executives during the annual review. Using a profit target ensures variable award is only available when value has been created for shareholders and when profit is consistent with the business plan. The incentive pool is leveraged for performance above the threshold to provide an incentive for executive out-performance.

Each executive has a target STI opportunity depending on the accountabilities of the role and impact on the organisation or business unit performance. The maximum target bonus opportunity can be up to 60% of base pay, as determined by the remuneration committee each year.

Each year, the remuneration committee considers the appropriate targets and key performance indicators (KPIs) to link the STI plan and the level of payout if targets are met. This includes setting any maximum payout under the STI plan, and minimum levels of performance to trigger payment of STI.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, the KPIs linked to short-term incentive plans were based on Group, individual business and personal objectives. KPIs are set according to the individual responsibilities of each member of the executive team.

Each year the remuneration committee considers the appropriate targets and key performance indicators (KPI's) to link the Short Term Incentive (STI) plan and the level of payout if targets are met. This includes setting any maximum payout under the STI plan and minimum levels of performance to trigger payment of STI.

The short-term bonus payments may be adjusted up or down in line with under or over achievement against the target performance levels. This is at the discretion of the remuneration committee.

The STI target payment is assessed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) following the end of each financial year and any payments due are recommended to the remuneration committee for authorisation. The CEO and CFO recommend STI targets for the following year for key executives, which are put to the remuneration committee for review and authorisation annually.

Long-term incentives

The Group has instigated a long-term incentive program for one executive. At 30 June 2017 no other long-term incentive plans were in place for any other Director or key management personnel. Any instigation of a long-term incentive program for any other executive of the Group will be determined by and authorised by the remuneration committee and the remuneration committee will assess subsequent performance.

Medical Innovation Long Term Performance Plan (MI-LTPP)

The Group has formalised and gained approval at the 2009 and 2014 annual general meetings for the MI-LTPP for the head of the Medical Innovations Division ("Division Head"), who is currently the Executive Chairman. The rationale of the MI-LTPP is to reward the Division Head where future commercial projects are met on the following criteria:

1. The future commercial project is based on innovative, novel and patentable technology;
2. The patented technology is supplementary to, but consistent with, the ongoing businesses of Compumedics Limited; and
3. There is significant risk attached to the development of the intellectual property or technology and the commercialisation thereof.

On the basis that these 3 criteria exist, and, determined by the Remuneration Committee, a commercial project will be eligible for inclusion under the MI-LTPP. At 30 June 2017 the Remuneration Committee has approved several projects that are eligible under the MI-LTPP subject to the parameters discussed below.

The parameters of the MI-LTPP include that the Division Head will be entitled to an incremental 8% equity in any subsidiary entities of the Group that develop projects that meet all of criteria 1 to 3. The 8% equity will only deliver value to the Divisional Head where value is created for the whole Group, in which case the Group receives 92% of the incremental value created.

The entitlement will be calculated after repayment of any initial costs of establishment or development costs outlaid by Compumedics. The Directors have sought and gained expert advice that the entitlements under the plan form part of remuneration for the purposes of accounting standards and are fair and reasonable, having regard to relevant circumstances.

The Board recommended to shareholders and the shareholders approved, at the 2014 AGM, the 8% equity be issued to the Division Head. As a result 8% of the issued capital of Compumedics Medical Innovation Pty Ltd was issued to David Burton, late October 2014.

Compumedics Employee Option Plan

Information on the Compumedics Option Plan is set out in section D and note 28 to the Financial Statements. There are no share based payments for the year ended 30th June 2017.

B Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the directors and the key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) of Compumedics Group are set out in the following tables.

The key management personnel of the Group are the directors of Compumedics Limited (see pages 5 to 6 above) and those executives that report directly to the Chief Executive Officer being:

- Warwick Freeman, Chief Technology Officer
- Kerry Hubick, Chief Legal Officer
- Christoph Witte, Managing Director – Compumedics Germany GmbH

Remuneration of key management personnel and other executives of the Group

2017	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits		Long term benefits	Share based payments	
Name	Cash salary and fees \$	Cash bonus \$	Non monetary benefits \$	Super-annuation \$	Retirement benefits \$	Long service leave \$	Options \$	Total \$
<i>Non-executive directors</i>								
Alan Anderson	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Sub-total non-executive directors	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
<i>Executive Chairman</i>								
David Burton	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
<i>Executive Director & CEO</i>								
David Burton	178,274	39,840	-	21,686	-	-	-	239,800
<i>Executive Director</i>								
David Lawson	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
<i>Executive Director & CFO</i>								
David Lawson	229,086	20,000	-	21,172	-	4,277	-	274,535
<i>Other key management personnel</i>								
Warwick Freeman	262,609	-	-	21,096	-	4,278	-	287,983
Kerry Hubick	164,096	-	-	15,589	-	3,560	-	183,245
Christoph Witte	290,638	33,937	-	22,216	-	-	-	346,791
Total key management personnel compensation	1,249,703	93,777	-	101,759	-	12,115	-	1,457,354

2016	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits		Long term benefits	Share based payments	
Name	Cash salary and fees \$	Cash bonus \$	Non monetary benefits \$	Super-annuation \$	Retirement benefits \$	Long service leave \$	Options \$	Total \$
<i>Non-executive directors</i>								
Alan Anderson	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Sub-total non-executive directors	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
<i>Executive Chairman</i>								
David Burton	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
<i>Executive Director & CEO</i>								
David Burton	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
<i>Executive Director</i>								
David Lawson	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
<i>Executive Director & CFO</i>								
David Lawson	222,871	-	-	21,987	-	4,277	-	249,135
<i>Other key management personnel</i>								
Warwick Freeman	256,520	-	-	22,182	-	4,296	-	282,998
Kerry Hubick	203,060	-	-	18,008	-	5,667	-	226,735
Christoph Witte	289,978	33,174	-	22,803	-	-	-	345,955
Total key management personnel compensation	1,247,429	33,174	-	84,980	-	14,240	-	1,379,823

The relative proportions of remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as follows:

Name	Fixed Remuneration		At risk – STI		At risk - LTI	
	2017 %	2016 %	2017 %	2016 %	2017 %	2016 %
Directors of Compumedics Limited						
David Burton	83.4	100	16.6	-	-	-
Alan Anderson	100	100	-	-	-	-
David Lawson	93.0	100	7.0	-	-	-
Other key management personnel of Compumedics Limited						
Warwick Freeman	100	100	-	-	-	-
Kerry Hubick	100	100	-	-	-	-
Other key management personnel of the Group						

Christoph Witte	90	90	10	10	-	-
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The table below identifies for each cash bonus and grant of options included in the tables on pages 9 and 10, the percentage of the available bonus or grant that was paid, or that vested, in the financial year, and the percentage that was forfeited because the person did not meet the service and performance criteria set. No other cash bonus targets were set for any other executive of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2017. As such no other executive was eligible for a cash bonus and as a consequence did not forfeit a cash bonus.

Name	Cash bonus	
	Paid %	Forfeited %
David Burton	100	-
David Lawson	100	-
Christoph Witte	100	-

C Service agreements

On appointment to the Board, all non-executive directors enter into a service agreement with the Company in the form of a letter of appointment. The letter summarises the Board policies and terms, including compensation, relevant to the office of the director.

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the Chief Financial Officer and the other key management personnel are also formalised in service agreements. Each of these agreements provide for the provision of performance-related cash bonuses, other benefits including health insurance, car allowances and tax advisory services, and other benefits set out below.

All contracts with executives may be terminated early by either party, subject to termination payments, as detailed below.

David Burton, Chief Executive Officer/Chairman

- Fee for services provided for the year ended 30 June 2017 of AUD249,960, to be reviewed annually by the remuneration committee. David Burton is also entitled to participate in the Medical Innovation Long Term Performance Plan as approved at the 2009 and 2014 Annual General Meetings.
- D & DJ Burton Holdings Pty Ltd a Company associated with D. Burton receives licence fees, described in Note 29.
- Performance bonus: a \$39,840 performance bonus was paid during the financial year. (2016: Nil).
- Review of last salary and fees -1 July 2016
- David Burton has a formal Employment Contract, which covers the above terms, amongst other items, including a twelve month notice period.

David Lawson, Executive Director, Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary

- Base salary inclusive of superannuation, for the year ended 30 June 2017 of AUD 254,535 to be reviewed annually by the remuneration committee. Directors fees of \$35,000 were also paid (2016: \$35,000)
- Performance bonus: a \$20,000 performance bonus was granted or paid during the financial year. (2016: NIL)
- Review of last salary -1 July 2016
- The service agreement takes the form of a letter of offer, which incorporates Compumedics standard conditions of employment, which reflects termination notice of twelve months, amongst other statutory conditions.

Warwick Freeman, Chief Technology Officer

- Base salary inclusive of superannuation and car allowance, for the year ended 30 June 2017 of AUD287,983 to be reviewed annually by the remuneration committee
- Review of last salary -1 July 2016
- The service agreement takes the form of a letter of offer, which incorporates Compumedics standard conditions of employment, which reflects termination notice of four weeks, amongst other basic statutory conditions.

Kerry Hubick, Legal Counsel and Patent Attorney

- Base salary inclusive of superannuation and car allowance, for the year ended 30 June 2017 of AUD183,245 to be reviewed annually by the remuneration committee.
- Review of last salary -1 July 2016

- The service agreement takes the form of a letter of offer, which incorporates Compumedics standard conditions of employment, which reflects termination notice of four weeks, amongst other basic statutory conditions.

Christoph Witte, Managing Director, DWL

- Base salary inclusive of superannuation, for the year ended 30 June 2017 of EUR188,820, to be reviewed annually by the remuneration committee.
- Car Allowance of EUR7,419
- Performance bonus – a performance bonus, granted in October 2016, of EUR21,914 was paid during the financial year. (2016: EUR21,822)
- Review of last salary -1 July 2016
- Christoph Witte's service agreement commenced 1 September 2004 with a 2 year fixed notice period from 1 September 2005, after which the notice period reduced proportionately to six months at 1 September 2007.

D Share-based compensation

The establishment of the Compumedics Limited Employee Option Plan was approved by shareholders immediately prior to the listing of the Company in December 2000. All staff are eligible to participate in the plan. Options are typically granted under the plan for no consideration except when options are issued in lieu of a cash bonus as noted below. Options are granted for a five year period and each new tranche vests is exercisable on the following basis:

- (i) 20% of each new tranche vests and is exercisable at the 1st anniversary date of the grant
- (ii) 30% of each new tranche vests and is exercisable at the 2nd anniversary date of the grant
- (iii) 50% of each new tranche vests and is exercisable at the 3rd anniversary date into one ordinary share of the Company.

The exercise price of the options is based on the closing price at which the Company's shares are traded on the Australian Securities Exchange on the day prior to the grant.

Where options have been taken in lieu of a cash bonus the vesting period does not apply and the exercise price is 1 cent per share. The number of options issued is calculated by dividing the cash bonus available by the average share price for the 5 trading days prior to the granting of the options taken in lieu of the cash bonus.

The Group did not have any share-based payments in the full year ended 30 June 2017. Unissued ordinary shares in Compumedics Limited under option at the date of this report held by directors are Nil.

E Additional information

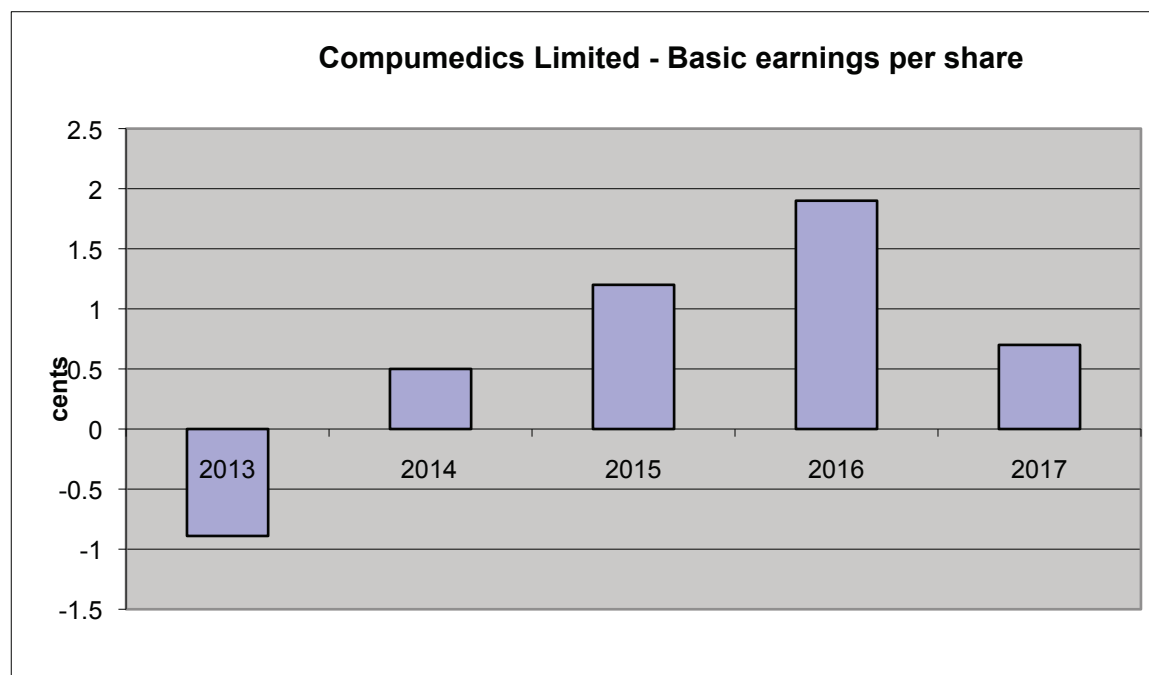
Loans to directors and executives

There are no current loans to directors and executives.

Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of Compumedics Limited under option at the date of this report. No options expired during the financial year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: NIL).

There were no new options issued during the year.

Group performance

The earnings per share performance of the Compumedics Group reflects the decline in the financial performance of the group, predominantly as a result of the shortfall in US during the year ended 30 June 2017. The directors remain focused on driving earnings per share higher.

Insurance of officers

During the financial year, Compumedics Limited paid premiums of \$21,981 to insure the Directors and Secretary of the Company and its Australian-based controlled entities, and the Executives and other senior managers of each of the divisions of the Group.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for them or someone else or to cause detriment to the Group. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Non-audit services

The Group may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Group are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd, for non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

The Board of directors has considered the position and, in accordance with advice received from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Non-audit services		
<i>Taxation services</i>		
Tax compliance services	34,000	30,500
Total remuneration for taxation services	34,000	30,500

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 15.

Rounding of amounts

Compumedics Limited is a type of Company referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and therefore the amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

Auditor

Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.



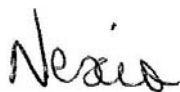
David Burton
Director

Melbourne
15 September 2017

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Compumedics Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Melbourne



Geoff S. Parker
Director

Dated this 15th day of September 2017

Financial Statements – 30 June 2017

This financial report covers consolidated financial statements for the consolidated entity consisting of Compumedics Limited and its subsidiaries. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) unless otherwise stated.

Compumedics Limited is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Compumedics Limited
30-40 Flockhart Street
Abbotsford VIC 3067
Australia

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the review of operations and activities on pages 2 - 3 in the directors' report, which is not part of this financial report.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 15 September 2017. The Company has the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

Through the use of the Internet, we have ensured that our corporate reporting is timely, complete, and available globally at minimum cost to the Company. All press releases, financial reports and other information are available to our investors on our website: www.compumedics.com.au.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Consolidated 2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Revenue			
Sale of goods	5	34,417	37,544
		34,417	37,544
Other income	6	782	729
Expenses			
Cost of sales		(15,366)	(17,615)
Administration		(5,641)	(5,262)
Sales and marketing		(6,893)	(6,438)
Research and development	7	(5,881)	(5,747)
Finance costs	7	(312)	(405)
Profit before income tax		1,106	2,806
Income tax revenue	8	199	467
Net profit		1,305	3,273
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss when specific conditions are met.</i>			
Foreign currency translation		(84)	(96)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(84)	(96)
Tax impact of other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,221	3,177
Profit is attributable to:			
Equity holders of Compumedics Limited		1,221	3,177
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Equity holders of Compumedics Limited		1,221	3,177
Earnings / (loss) per share for profit (loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings / (loss) per share	34	0.7	1.9
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share	34	0.7	1.9

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017

		Consolidated	
	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	4,102	3,066
Trade and other receivables	10	13,771	12,790
Inventories	11	7,418	6,510
Total current assets		25,291	22,366
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset		773	515
Property, plant and equipment	12	718	832
Intangible assets	13	2,446	2,410
Total non-current assets		3,937	3,757
Total assets		29,228	26,123
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	4,165	4,122
Borrowings	15	707	2,566
Provisions	16	2,697	2,762
Deferred revenue	17	1,368	1,669
Income tax payable	8	7	49
Total current liabilities		8,944	11,168
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	18	8	11
Provisions	19	16	8
Deferred revenue	20	209	340
Total non-current liabilities		233	359
Total liabilities		9,177	11,527
Net assets		20,051	14,596
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	21	35,654	31,420
Reserves	22(a)	(739)	(655)
Accumulated losses	22(b)	(14,864)	(16,169)
Total equity		20,051	14,596

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated losses \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2015	31,269	(559)	(19,442)	11,268
Profit for the year	-	-	3,273	3,273
Other comprehensive income	-	(96)	-	(96)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(96)	3,273	3,177
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
New shares issued	151	-	-	151
At 30 June 2016	31,420	(655)	(16,169)	14,596
At 1 July 2016	31,420	(655)	(16,169)	14,596
Profit for the year	-	-	1,305	1,305
Other comprehensive income	-	(84)	-	(84)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(84)	1,305	1,221
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
New shares issued	4,234	-	-	4,234
At 30 June 2017	35,654	(739)	(14,864)	20,051

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 2017

	Notes	Consolidated	
		2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		33,706	36,479
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(33,316)	(34,526)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(312)	(405)
Income tax paid		(47)	(47)
Receipts from other income		833	731
Net cash inflow from operating activities	33	864	2,232
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(148)	(304)
Payment for intangible assets		(1,143)	(1,235)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(1,291)	(1,539)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	2,050
Repayment of borrowings		(2,273)	(2,399)
Proceed from issue of shares		4,233	150
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		1,960	(199)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,533	494
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,919	1,350
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(54)	75
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9	3,398	1,919

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 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report includes financial statements for the consolidated entity consisting of Compumedics Limited and its subsidiaries. Compumedics Limited is the ultimate parent.

(a) Basis of preparation

This general-purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial report has been prepared for 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.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Going Concern and funding facilities

During the year ended 30th June 2017 the Group reported a profit after tax of \$1.3m and net positive cash flow from operations of \$0.9m.

During September 2016, total capital raised was \$6.5m at a price of \$0.54 per share, of which \$4.5m was new capital raised and \$2.0m was a sell down of existing shares in the Company, by two of the Directors of the Company. The new capital raised resulted in the issue of 8,333,334 new fully paid ordinary shares in the Company. These shares rank equally with existing issued ordinary shares in the Company. The Company reduced bank debt from \$2.6m to \$0.7m during the financial year, whilst maintaining a cash balance of \$4.1m at 30 June 2017.

As such the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going-concern basis.

(b) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Compumedics Limited ("Group") as at 30 June 2017 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Compumedics Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries.

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

(c) Operating segments

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. This includes start up operations, which are yet to earn revenues. Management will also consider other factors in determining operating segments such as the existence of a line manager and the level of segment information presented to the Board of directors.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision maker being the executive management team.

The group aggregates two or more operating segments when they have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar in each of the following respects:

- Nature of the products and services,
- Nature of the production processes,
- Type or class of customer for the products and services,
- Methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and if applicable
- Nature of the regulatory environment.

Operating segments that meet the quantitative criteria as prescribed by AASB 8 are reported separately. However, an operating segment that does not meet the quantitative criteria is still reported separately where information about the segment would be useful to users of the financial statements.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Compumedics Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to foreign currency translation reserve. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entities and translated at the closing rate.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Sale of goods

This is typically for the sale of diagnostic systems, including hardware and software. Revenue is recognised on the sale of goods when ownership of the asset sold has been transferred so that risks and reward have passed to the buyer.

(ii) Services

This is typically for technical support contracts post the sale and installation of the diagnostic systems. Revenue is recognised on the sale of services on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract for which the Group has an obligation to perform services pursuant to the contract.

(f) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

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
- ▶ 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

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, except:

- ▶ 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
- ▶ 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 utilized

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer 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 reporting 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 the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities 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 legislation

Compumedics Limited and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities have not implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

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

- ▶ 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. 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 is classified as part of operating cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(g) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases (note 12). Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases (note 27). Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts, which are known to be uncollectible, are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within 'sales and marketing expenses'. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(k) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Investments and other financial assets

Investments and financial assets in the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are categorised as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Designation is re-evaluated at each financial year end, but there are restrictions on reclassifying to other categories.

(m) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or re-valued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The expected useful lives for all categories of property, plant and equipment are between 3 and 6 years.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(h)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

(n) Intangible assets

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of obtaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense when it is incurred.

Expenditure on development activities, being the application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or services before the start of commercial production or use, is capitalised if the product or service is technically and commercially feasible and adequate resources are available to complete development.

The expenditure capitalised comprises all directly attributable costs, including costs of materials, services, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is dependent on the specific activity capitalised. Historically, this has been 7 years.

(o) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and due to their short-term nature they are not discounted. 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 usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(p) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities, which are not an incremental cost relating to the actual draw-down of the facility, are recognised as prepayments and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the facility.

Borrowings are removed from the Statement of Financial Position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or other expenses.

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 the reporting date.

(q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

Borrowing costs include:

- Interest on bank overdrafts, other short-term funding facilities and short-term and long-term borrowings,
- Finance lease charges, and
- Bank charges on borrowing facilities.

(r) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(s) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(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 using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits, if applicable, are provided to employees via the Compumedics Employee Option Plan. Information relating to these schemes is set out in note 28.

The fair value of options granted under the Compumedics Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant

date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The fair value of the options granted is adjusted to reflect market-vesting conditions, but excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date, the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate. The impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after reporting date are discounted to present value.

(t) 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, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(u) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at reporting date.

(v) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(w) Rounding of amounts

Compumedics Limited is a type of Company referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and therefore the amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

(x) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the financial statements to ensure that prior year comparisons conform to the current year presentations.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(y) New accounting standards and interpretations

The following standards and interpretations have been issued by the AASB but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Reference	Nature of change	Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)	Likely impact on initial application
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	<p>AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and incorporates amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities and hedge accounting rules to remove the quantitative hedge effectiveness tests and have been replaced with a business model test.</p> <p>AASB 9 improves and simplifies the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. <p>AASB 2012-6 also modifies the relief from restating prior periods by amending AASB 7 to require additional disclosures on transition to AASB 9 in some circumstances. Consequential amendments were made to other standards as a result of AASB 9 by AASB 2014-7 and AASB 2014-8. The mandatory application date of AASB 9 has been deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 by AASB 2014-1.</p>	1 January 2018	When this Standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019, there will be no impact on the financial statements.
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and four Interpretations issued by the AASB and amends the principles for recognising revenue from contracts with customers. It applies to all contracts with customers except leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. The Standard requires an entity to recognise revenue on a basis that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods	1 January 2018	The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB 15 may cause changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements as well as additional disclosures. The impact of AASB 15 has not yet been quantified

Reference	Nature of change	Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)	Likely impact on initial application
	<p>or services. To achieve that principle, an entity shall apply all of the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify the contract with a customer; b) identify the separate performance obligations in the contract; c) determine the transaction price; d) allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract; and e) recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. <p>Consequential amendments to other Standards are made by AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15.</p>		
AASB 16 Leases	<p>AASB 16 replaces AASB 117 Leases and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases.</p> <p>AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligations to make lease payments.</p> <p>A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows applying AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows.</p> <p>AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117 <i>Leases</i>. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases.</p> <p>Early application is permitted provided the entity also applies AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> at or before the same date.</p>	1 January 2019	The entity has not yet assessed the full impact of AASB 16 as this standard does not apply mandatorily before 1 January 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2. Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance and financial position of the Group.

Risk management is carried out by the senior managers of the Group.

(a) Market risk**(i) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign exchange risk arises when recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily arising from currency exposures to the US dollar and the Euro.

The Group does not generally use derivative financial instruments as the Group seeks to offset its revenues and receivables denominated in US dollars and Euros with expenses and payables in the same currency where it is appropriate to do so. The Group will look to cover specific foreign currency exposures where it is appropriate to do so.

The Group's and parent entity's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	30 June 2017		30 June 2016	
	USD	Euro	USD	Euro
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,003	194	1,684	373
Trade receivables	7,884	2,374	4,182	2,198
Financial liabilities				
Bank Loans	(147)	(274)	(974)	(234)
Trade payables	(590)	(598)	(994)	(714)
Net exposure	8,150	1,696	3,898	1,623

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the financial instruments held at 30 June 2017, had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by five percent against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would have been \$0.558m higher / \$0.505m lower (2016: \$0.276m higher / \$0.250m lower), as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar denominated financial instruments as detailed in the above table. Based on the financial instruments held at 30 June 2017, had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by five percent against the EURO with all other variables held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would have been \$0.132m higher / \$0.120m lower (2016: \$0.029m higher / \$0.026m lower), as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of EURO dollar denominated financial instruments as detailed in the above table. The Group and parent entity's exposure to other foreign exchange movements is not material. The Group considers a five percent movement in either the US dollar or the Euro appropriate for the purposes of this sensitivity analysis as historically the Australian dollar has moved in a plus or minus five percent band against the US dollar and the Euro in any given recent financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2. Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Market risk (continued)**

The parent entity has a current intercompany account receivable with the US business, all of which is considered a net investment in the US legal entity. As such, any exchange gain or loss resulting from the translation into Australian Dollars of the net investment of the intercompany account is taken to a foreign currency translation reserve. There is no profit or loss impact from movements in exchange rates relating to this net investment.

The parent entity likewise considers its intercompany account with the German business as part of its net investment and again there is no profit or loss impact from movements in exchange rates related to this net investment.

(ii) Interest rate risk

As at the reporting date, the Group had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

	30 June 2017		30 June 2016	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$'000	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$'000
Consolidated				
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	4,102	0.00%	3,066
Bank overdrafts and loans and invoice financing facility	19.07%	715	15.78%	2,577

Sensitivity analysis

The Group's overall sensitivity to interest rate movements is, in part, dependent on the underlying profitability of the Group. If the Group delivers profits at the level achieved in the year ended 30 June 2017 then based on 30 June 2017 year end borrowing of \$0.7m a plus or minus 2% movement in interest rates (+/- \$14,140) would not cause a material change in underlying profitability of the Group.

The Group has adopted a policy of predominantly borrowing in Australian dollars with Australian banks and/or other financial institutions as it builds its offshore businesses. The Group does have an overdraft in its 100% subsidiary Compumedics Germany GmbH. The facility limit is EUR350k. The Group also has a USD500k invoice finance facility in its Compumedics USA subsidiary. As appropriate, the Group will continue to evolve its borrowing profile such that borrowings are spread across territories in relation to the business undertaken in those territories.

(b) Credit risk

The Group currently sells goods and services primarily to four major geographic regions being:

- Australia and New Zealand (A & NZ)
- United States of America (USA)
- Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA)
- Asia

The sale of goods and services into Australia and New Zealand, the USA, France and Germany are made directly to the end user customer.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The sale of goods and services to Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia are typically made via distributors based in specific countries in Europe (excluding France and Germany), the Middle East, Africa and Asia. The distributor then on sells the goods to the end user customer in the specific country in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

The collectability of receivables within agreed terms is typically better where the goods and services are sold to a direct customer rather than to a distributor.

The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure. The Company has an invoice financing facility for Australia provided by the Bank of Melbourne together with an overdraft facility in its 100% owned Germany based subsidiary, Compumedics Germany GmbH. Details of which can be found at Note 15. These financing activities do not affect this analysis of credit risk summarised here.

The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties.

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 in accordance with parameters set by the Board. These risk limits are regularly monitored.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's experience of bad debts has not been significant, despite receivable balances remaining payable beyond terms. The following tables identify accounts receivable at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 identified by debt owed into major region and currency. The aging analysis is presented based on due date of invoice.

Region	Not Due \$'000	1 to 29 Days \$'000	30 Days \$'000	60 Days \$'000	90+ Days \$'000	Total \$'000
2017						
Australia and Asia Pacific (AUD)	637	599	84	(2)	55	1,373
Australia and Asia Pacific (USD)	3,866	1,161	2	114	377	5,520
Australia and Asia Pacific (EUR)	189	235	19	-	143	586
USA Entities (USD)	2,188	387	184	165	226	3,150
European Entities (EUR)	1,812	168	65	3	540	2,588
	8,692	2,550	354	280	1,341	13,217
Provision	-	-	-	-	(360)	(360)
2016						
Australia and Asia Pacific (AUD)	2,251	965	137	8	233	3,594
Australia and Asia Pacific (USD)	1,232	334	658	59	782	3,065
Australia and Asia Pacific (EUR)	124	28	-	-	301	453
USA Entities (USD)	1,456	532	72	64	228	2,352
European Entities (EUR)	2,103	133	105	44	364	2,749
	7,166	1,992	972	175	1,908	12,213
Provision	-	-	-	-	(546)	(546)

The table highlights that:

- The collection of cash from the sale of goods and services to direct end user customers as identified by USA (USD) and Australia and Asia Pacific (AUD) accounts receivable usually occurs at or not long after agreed payment terms. Debtors in the 90-day column are 7.2% (2016: 9.7%) and 4.0% (2016: 6.5%) of the total debtors owing in the respective territories. Variations in the 90 day column year-on-year are not significant in absolute dollar terms and do not reflect any deterioration in amounts owing but rather reflect timing issues related to installation and training and the subsequent collection of cash.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Credit risk (continued)**

- The collection of cash from the sale of goods and services to distributors in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia as represented by Australia and Asia Pacific (USD) accounts receivable usually occur well after agreed payment terms.
Debtors in the 90-day column are approximately 6.8% (2016: 25.5%) of the total debtors outstanding in the current year. The Company does not consider these accounts receivable to be at risk of non-payment.
- The collection of cash from the sale of goods and services in the Europe-based business, which is primarily via distributors into Europe and Asia typically occurs after agreed payment terms. Debtors in the 90-day column for European Entities represent only 20.9% (2016: 13.2%) of all debtors owed to this business.

Information on the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk and financial assets that are either past due or impaired can be found at Note 10.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the Group and the Group's subsequent ability to meet their obligations to repay their financial liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, finance leases and committed available credit lines.

The Group does not have a specific policy as to the ratio of long term to short term debt and has instead focused on minimising total Group debt.

The Group manages its liquidity risk by monitoring the total cash inflows and outflows expected on a monthly basis across its worldwide business units that reflect expectations of management of the expected settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

However, where the counterparty has a choice of when the amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which the Group can be required to pay. When the Group is committed to make amounts available in instalments, each instalment is allocated to the earliest period in which the Group is required to pay. For financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee can be called.

The risk implied from the values shown in the table below, reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows of non-derivative financial instruments. Leasing obligations, trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the financing of assets used in the Group's ongoing operations such as property, plant, equipment and investments in working capital (e.g. inventories and trade receivables).

Liquid non-derivative assets comprising cash and receivables are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk. The Group ensures that sufficient liquid assets are available to meet all the required short-term cash payments.

During September 2016, total capital raised was \$6.5m at a price of \$0.54 per share, of which \$4.5m was new capital raised and \$2.0m was a sell down of existing shares in the Company, by two of the Directors of the Company. The new capital raised resulted in the issue of 8,333,334 new fully paid ordinary shares in the Company. These shares rank equally with existing issued ordinary shares in the Company. The Company reduced bank debt from \$2.6m to \$0.7m during the financial year, whilst maintaining a cash balance of \$4.1m at 30 June 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2. Financial risk management (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk (continued)**

Details of the Group's financing arrangements can be found at Note 15.

Liquid Financial Assets and Liquid Financial Liabilities

Consolidated	6 months \$000	6-12 months \$000	1-5 years \$000	> 5 years \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2017					
Liquid financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,102	-	-	-	4,102
Trade and other receivables	13,771	-	-	-	13,771
	17,873	-	-	-	17,873
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	4,165	-	-	-	4,165
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	707	-	8	-	715
	4,872	-	8	-	4,880
Net inflow / (outflow)	13,001	-	(8)	-	12,993
Year ended 30 June 2016					
Liquid financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,066	-	-	-	3,066
Trade and other receivables	12,790	-	-	-	12,790
	15,856	-	-	-	15,856
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	4,122	-	-	-	4,122
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	2,566	-	11	-	2,577
	6,688	-	11	-	6,699
Net inflow / (outflow)	9,168	-	(11)	-	9,157

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) *Deferred revenues*

In calculating the Group's deferred revenues at any point in time the Group makes a judgement regarding the revenues to be deferred to future periods in respect of future installations and training obligations.

The Group reviews its current cost for installation and training as a percentage of current revenues in determining an appropriate future cost for installation and training obligations that are still to be performed. The Group also reviews its installation and training fees as a percentage of total revenue associated with the purchase of the goods to be installed. Based on current installation and training costs and installation and training fees, as an estimate for future installation and training costs and installation and training fees, 12% (deferral rate) of the total dollar value of all current sales where a future installation and training obligation exists, is deferred until such time as the future installation and training obligations have been extinguished.

(ii) *Inventory*

At any given point the Group has an obligation to carry its inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the Group's compliance with this requirement the Group reviews its slow moving inventory at December 31 and June 30 each year. As a consequence of this review the financial provision for slow moving inventory is adjusted with a resulting profit or loss impact.

In determining the appropriateness of the slow moving inventory provision the Group makes estimates about its future use of certain product lines and also the ultimate recoverability and usefulness of the inventory on hand.

Given the leading edge technology nature of the Group's activities, this may mean that inventory that was previously considered usable and therefore of value may quickly become redundant, obsolete or simply no longer usable.

(iii) *Trade receivables*

Similarly for trade receivables the Group must make an estimate at any given point in time as to the recoverability of the receivables it has on its ledger and a provision for impairment is created based on this estimate.

The estimate is based on many factors including:

- The Group's knowledge of its customers and the likelihood of there being any issue with payment
- The Group's prior good history in relation to collecting receivables
- The territory where the receivable is owed from; and
- The age of outstanding balances.

Using this information the Group makes an assessment of the recoverability of its trade receivables.

(iv) *Recoverability of capitalised development costs*

The Group did capitalise additional costs of \$1.1m (2016: \$1.2m) related predominantly to the development of the Somfit product and the new MEG product. Prior year capitalisations were related to the SPAP product (\$0.8m). The recoverability of these costs is dependent on the commercial success of both these products, which form the basis of the net present value calculations, so that it will generate future economic benefits in excess of the costs capitalised and therefore supports the carrying value of the assets. The Group continued amortisation of these costs in the 2017 financial year with a \$1.1m (2016: \$1.5m) charge to profit or loss in the current year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 30 June 2017****(v) Deferred tax asset**

The Group books a deferred tax asset related to the future benefit of carry forward tax losses and unused tax credits as well as a net deferred tax asset relating to timing differences, where it is reasonably certain it can recover those losses against future taxable profits. The Group believes, at this point in time, it is likely the deferred tax asset is recoverable, given the restoration of profits over recent financial years and as such it booked a deferred tax asset at the 30 June 2017 of \$773k. This will be reviewed in future periods for appropriateness.

4. Operating Segments**(a) Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions**

The accounting policies used by the Group in reporting segments internally are the same as those contained in note 1 to the accounts and in the prior periods except as detailed below:

Inter-entity sales

Inter-entity sales are recognised based on an internally set transfer price. The price is set annually and aims to reflect what the business operations could achieve if they sold their output and services to external parties at arm's length.

Corporate charges

Corporate charges comprise non-segmental expenses such as head office expenses and interest. Corporate charges are allocated to each operating segment on a proportionate basis linked to segment revenue so as to determine a segmental result.

It is the Group's policy that if term of revenue and expenses are not allocated to operating segments then any associated assets and liabilities are also not allocated to segments. This is to avoid asymmetrical allocations within segments which management believe would be inconsistent.

(b) Description of segments**Identification of reportable segments**

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the executive management team (chief operating decision maker) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The operating segments are identified by management based on the geographical location in which products are sold and services provided, either directly to end-user customers or via distributors. Discrete financial information about each of these operating businesses is reported to the executive management team on at least a monthly basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 30 June 2017****4. Operating Segments (continued)****Geographic locations***America's*

The Group's America's based business includes, the United States, Canada and Latin America. The Group sells all of its product offerings in this region including sleep diagnostic systems, clinical EEG systems, brain monitoring systems, ultra sonic blood-flow systems, supplies and technical service and support. The US business also includes that sleep diagnostic services business. Sales in the Americas are predominantly direct sales to end-user customers. The US office is based in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Australia and Asia Pacific

The Group's head office is based in Melbourne, Australia and the Australia and Asia Pacific territory includes all countries in the Asia Pacific region with major countries for the territory including Japan and China. The Group sells all of its product offerings in this region including sleep diagnostic systems, clinical EEG systems, brain monitoring systems, ultra sonic blood-flow systems, supplies and technical service and support. The group sells directly to end-user customers in Australia and via a network of distributors into the Asian region.

Europe and the Middle East

The Group's Europe-based business has its principal office in Singen, Germany with a second office in Hamburg Germany. The Europe based territory includes all countries in the European region, plus all Middle Eastern countries. The Group sells all of its product offerings in this region including sleep diagnostic systems, clinical EEG systems, brain monitoring systems, ultra sonic blood-flow systems, supplies and technical service and support. The Group sells its ultra-sonic blood-flow systems directly in Germany and all other products are sold via a network of distributors across the territory.

Major Customers

The Group does not have any individual customer that contributes 10% or more to Group revenues in the years ended 30 June 2017 or 30 June 2016.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

4. Operating Segments (continued)

Segment revenues are allocated based on the country in which the customer is located. Segment assets and capital expenditure are allocated based on where the assets are located.

2017	USA	Australia and Asia Pacific	Europe	Group
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	10,785	16,127	7,505	34,417
Intersegment sales	759	4,204	283	5,246
Other intersegment revenue	-	38	762	800
Total segment revenue	11,544	20,369	8,550	40,463
Intersegment elimination	(759)	(4,242)	(1,045)	(6,046)
Total revenue	10,785	16,127	7,505	34,417
Segment Result	(401)	3,091	96	2,786
Other income				-
Depreciation and amortisation				(1,368)
Net interest expense				(312)
Net Profit before income tax per the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income				1,106
Segment Assets	5,132	43,635	6,601	55,368
Intersegment elimination	(116)	(26,024)	-	(26,140)
Total assets per the Statement of Financial Position	5,016	17,611	6,601	29,228
Acquisition of property plant & equipment	63	26	48	137

Sales within Australia for 2017 were \$5.6m

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

4. Operating Segments (continued)

	USA	Australia and Asia Pacific	Europe	Group
2016	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	11,534	15,768	10,242	37,544
Intersegment sales	687	3,327	643	4,657
Other intersegment revenue	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	12,221	19,095	10,885	42,201
Intersegment elimination	(687)	(3,327)	(643)	(4,657)
Total revenue	11,534	15,768	10,242	37,544
Segment Result	220	2,937	1,820	4,977
Other income				-
Depreciation and amortisation				(1,766)
Net interest expense				(405)
Net Profit before income tax per the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income				2,806
Segment Assets	5,145	40,394	6,711	52,250
Intersegment elimination	(7)	(26,055)	(65)	(26,127)
Total assets per the Statement of Financial Position	5,138	14,339	6,646	26,123
Acquisition of property plant & equipment	138	27	91	256

Sales within Australia for 2016 were \$7.9m

5. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Sales revenue</i>		
Sale of goods	30,967	34,085
Services	3,450	3,459
	34,417	37,544

6. Other income

Other income	782	729
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Other income relates to sub-lease rental income in Melbourne and other items not directly related to the main operating activities of the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

7. Expenses

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Plant and equipment	227	136
Total depreciation	227	136
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Intangible asset	1,053	1,499
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	312	405
<i>Rental expense relating to operating leases</i>		
Minimum lease payments	798	718
<i>Foreign exchange (gains) and losses (a)</i>	280	(31)
<i>Employee benefits</i>		
Payroll expense including leave payments	13,967	13,613
Superannuation entitlements	673	637
	14,640	14,250
Research and development expenditure	5,881	5,747
Current receivables – movement in impairment provision	(186)	88
Inventory – write down / (recovery):	(381)	114

(a) Foreign exchange gains and losses

Net foreign exchange losses of \$0.280m (2016: \$(0.031)m) were primarily related to trading transactions.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

8. Income tax expense / (benefit)

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Income tax expense		
Current income tax charge	59	48
Deferred income tax	(258)	(515)
Income tax reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(199)	(467)
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit / (Loss) before income tax expense as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1,106	2,806
Profit/(Loss) before income tax subject to Australian income tax	1,106	2,806
Tax (benefit) at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2016 - 30%)	332	842
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-deductible expenses	4	3
Research and development	(369)	(383)
Deferred tax asset brought to account	(166)	(929)
Income tax expense (benefit) reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(199)	(467)
(c) Provision for income tax – current		
Estimated income tax payable in Compumedics Germany GmbH	7	49

At balance date the Group estimates there is a deferred tax liability of \$0.6m (2016 \$0.6m), related to the intangible assets, which has been fully offset by the deferred tax asset in relation to timing differences and R&D tax credits in Australia now recognised, with a value of \$1.4m (2016 \$1.1m). In addition, the Group estimates a deferred tax asset exists in relation to tax losses in the USA of \$4.9m (2016 \$4.8m), which is not recognised.

The benefit of tax losses will be obtained if:

- (i) the Group derives future assessable income of a nature and an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss to be realised,
- (ii) the Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation, and
- (iii) no change in tax legislation adversely affects the Group in realising the benefit from the deductions for the loss.

(d) Tax consolidation legislation

Compumedics Limited and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities have elected not to implement the tax consolidation legislation.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

9. Current assets – Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	4,102	3,066

Included in cash on hand is restricted cash amounting to \$0.2m. This relates to security for the rental bond on the offices the Company occupies in Melbourne and for security regarding the corporate credit cards used in the US.

Reconciliation to Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June

Cash at bank and in hand	4,102	3,066
Bank overdrafts / invoice financing facility (note 15)	(704)	(1,147)
Balances per Statement of Cash Flows	3,398	1,919

10. Current assets – Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	13,217	12,213
Allowance for impairment loss (a)	(360)	(546)
	12,857	11,667
Other receivables/prepayments	914	1,123
Related party receivables:		
Loans to key management personnel	-	-
	13,771	12,790

(a) Movements in the provision for impairment loss were as follows:

At 1 July	546	458
Provision for impairment recognised during the year	(3)	116
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(183)	(28)
	360	546

The creation and release of the provision for impaired receivables has been included in 'sales and marketing' expenses in profit or loss. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. Based on the credit history of these other classes, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 30 June 2017****10. Current assets – Trade and other receivables (continued)****Past due but not impaired**

As of 30 June 2017, trade receivables of \$4,165,043 (2016 - \$4.5m) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers and distributors for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Up to 3 months	3,185	3,067
3 to 6 months	109	390
Over 6 months	871	1,044
	4,165	4,501

Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these non-interest bearing receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to note 2 for more information on the risk management policy of the Group and the credit quality of the entity's trade receivables.

Due to the industry in which the Group operates, the Group trades with a number of Australian and overseas distributors who are historically slow payers. The ageing profile of trade receivables is closely monitored and significantly aged balances and doubtful accounts are provided against.

11. Current assets - Inventories

The provision for stock obsolescence was decreased during the year ended 30 June 2017 by \$0.381m as a result of the Group recognising provision against specific inventory items. These activities have led the Group to adjust the provision for stock obsolescence to reflect the recoverable value of the inventory on hand at 30 June 2017.

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Raw materials and stores (at cost)	4,668	4,756
Work in progress (at cost)	937	909
Finished goods (at net realisable value)	3,094	2,507
Provision for obsolescence	(1,281)	(1,662)
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	7,418	6,510

(a) Inventory expense

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year ended 30 June 2017 amounted to \$12,784,755 (2016: \$11,431,187).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

12. Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated	Plant and Equipment At Cost \$'000	Office Equipment At Cost \$'000	Motor Vehicle \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and Equipment Leased \$'000	Office Equipment Leased \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2016							
Opening net book amount	519	277	1	-	-	-	797
Additions	77	158	-	-	-	21	256
Exchange differences	15	7	-	-	-	-	22
Disposals	-	(107)	-	-	-	-	(107)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(73)	(58)	(1)	-	-	(4)	(136)
At 30 June 2016	538	277	-	-	-	17	832
At 30 June 2016							
Cost or fair value	1,727	4,478	228	585	430	592	8,040
Accumulated depreciation	(1,189)	(4,201)	(228)	(585)	(430)	(575)	(7,208)
Net carrying amount	538	277	-	-	-	17	832
Year ended 30 June 2017							
Opening net book amount	538	277	-	-	-	17	832
Additions	8	129	-	-	-	-	137
Exchange differences	(10)	(4)	-	-	-	-	(14)
Disposals	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(96)	(124)	-	-	-	(7)	(227)
At 30 June 2017	440	268	-	-	-	10	718
At 30 June 2017							
Cost or fair value	1,735	4,597	228	585	430	592	8,167
Accumulated depreciation	(1,295)	(4,329)	(228)	(585)	(430)	(582)	(7,449)
Net carrying amount	440	268	-	-	-	10	718
Useful life (years)	6	3	3	-	6	3	

(a) Property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities

Refer to note 15 for information on non-current assets pledged as security.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

13. Non-current assets - Intangible assets

Consolidated	Development costs \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2016		
At 1 July 2015	2,670	2,670
Additions	1,235	1,235
Impairment charge	-	-
Amortisation charge	(1,495)	(1,495)
At 30 June 2016	2,410	2,410
At 30 June 2016		
Cost*	8,602	8,602
Accumulated amortisation** and impairment	(6,192)	(6,192)
Net carrying amount	2,410	2,410
Year ended 30 June 2017		
At 1 July 2016	2,410	2,410
Additions	1,089	1,089
Impairment charge	-	-
Amortisation charge	(1,053)	(1,053)
At 30 June 2017	2,446	2,446
At 30 June 2017		
Cost*	9,691	9,691
Accumulated amortisation** and impairment	(7,245)	(7,245)
Net carrying amount	2,446	2,446

* Relates to capitalised development costs being an internally generated intangible asset

** Amortisation of \$1,052,514, (2016 - \$1,495,000) is included in depreciation and amortisation expense in profit or loss. The remaining balance of the intangible asset relates to MEG to be amortised over approximately 20 years, the Somfit product to be amortised over 7 years from first sale and the DWL MultidopX.

14. Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Trade payables	2,945	3,016
Other payables	1,220	1,106
	4,165	4,122

(a) Foreign currency risk

For an analysis of the sensitivity of trade and other payables to foreign currency risk refer to note 2.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

15. Current Liabilities - Borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Secured		
Invoice financing and EFIC loans	297	2,110
Lease liabilities (note 27)	3	7
Unsecured		
Other loans	407	449
Total Current Borrowings	707	2,566

Bank and Other Funding Facilities

The Company utilises an invoice finance facility provided by Bank of Melbourne (BOM) for Australian based customers. The invoice facility has a limit of \$1.0m and is dependent on the volume and type of invoices presented on an on-going basis in order to fully utilise the facility limit. The Company has transactional banking facilities and credit cards with Bank of Melbourne. The Group also has in place a USD500k invoice financing facility with BIBBY USA. The invoice facility has a limit of USD0.5m and is dependent on the volume and type of invoices presented on an on-going basis in order to fully utilise the facility limit. The Group also has a EUR350k unsecured overdraft facility with Sparkasse Bank in Germany.

(a) Risk exposures

Details of the Group's exposure to fair value interest rate risk arising from current borrowings is set out in note 2.

(b) Fair value disclosures

No borrowings are readily traded on organised markets.

The carrying amounts of all borrowings are not materially different to their fair values at reporting date.

(c) Assets pledged as security and not derecognised in the Statement of Financial Position

The total secured liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Invoice financing and EFIC loans	297	2,110
Lease liabilities – current	3	7
Lease liabilities – non-current	8	11
Total secured liabilities	308	2,128

The facilities provided by the Bank of Melbourne are secured by a Corporate Guarantee and Indemnity unlimited as to amount and a Mortgage Debenture over all the assets and undertaking of the Company and subsidiaries: Compumedics Telemed Pty Ltd, Compumedics Cardiology Pty Ltd, Compumedics Medical Innovation Pty Ltd, Compumedics USA Inc, Compumedics Germany GmbH and Compumedics Singapore Pte Ltd.

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statements revert to the lessor in the event of default.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

15. Current Liabilities – Borrowings (continued)

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current borrowings are:

		Consolidated	
	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Current			
<i>Floating charge</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	4,102	3,066
Receivables	10	13,771	12,790
Inventories	11	7,418	6,510
Total current assets pledged as security		25,291	22,366
Non-current			
<i>Floating charge</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	12	718	832
Total non-current assets pledged as security		718	832
Total assets pledged as security		26,009	23,198

(d) Forward exchange contracts

As at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 there were no outstanding forward exchange contracts.

(e) Financing arrangements

Access was available at reporting date to the following lines of credit:

	Consolidated	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Credit standby arrangements		
Total facility		
Invoice financing and post export shipment facilities	1,650	2,347
EWCG - EFIC	-	1,347
Overdraft – DWL	520	373
Fixed term borrowings	-	-
	2,170	4,067
Used at reporting date		
Invoice financing facility	297	798
EWCG - EFIC	-	1,312
Overdraft - DWL	407	349
Fixed term borrowings	-	-
	704	2,459
Unused at reporting date		
Invoice financing facility	1,353	1,549
EWCG _ EFIC	-	35
Overdraft - DWL	113	24
Fixed term borrowings	-	-
	1,466	1,608
Loan / funding facilities		
Total facilities	2,170	4,067
Used at reporting date	704	2,459
Unused at reporting date	1,466	1,608

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

15. Current Liabilities – Borrowings (continued)

The Group had funding facilities totalling \$2.2million at 30 June 2017. Access to the invoice financing facility is dependent on the volume and type of invoices presented such that the amount accessible is less than the facility limit.

(f) Derivative instruments

Compumedics Limited and certain of its controlled entities may be party to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. At reporting date there were no outstanding derivative financial instruments in place.

16. Current liabilities - Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits	2,305	2,378
Service warranties (note 16(a))	392	384
	2,697	2,762

(a) Service warranties

Provision is made for the estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at reporting date. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year but this may be extended into the following year if claims are made late in the warranty period and are subject to confirmation by suppliers that component parts are defective.

Management estimates the provision based on historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

(b) Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	Service warranties
	\$'000
Current	
Carrying amount at start of year	384
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	
- additional provisions recognised	8
- unused amounts reversed	-
Carrying amount at end of year	392

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

17. Current liabilities - Deferred income

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Deferred income	1,368	1,669

Deferred income relates to service contracts yet to be performed and post-sale installation and training obligations yet to be completed pursuant to the Group's accounting policies as detailed in Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies, (e)(ii) Revenue recognition and Note 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements, (i) Deferred Revenues.

18. Non-current liabilities - Borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Secured		
Lease liabilities (note 27)	8	11
	8	11

(a) Foreign currency and interest rate risk

Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk is provided in note 2 and note 15.

19. Non-current liabilities – Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits	16	8

20. Non-current liabilities - Deferred income

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred income	209	340

Deferred income relates to service contracts yet to be performed and post-sale installation and training obligations yet to be completed pursuant to the Group's accounting policies as detailed in Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies, (e)(ii) Revenue recognition and Note 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements, (i) Deferred Revenues.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

21. Contributed equity

	Consolidated		Consolidated	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Shares	Shares	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Share capital				
Ordinary shares				
Fully paid	177,162,948	168,829,614	35,654	31,420

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital:

Date	Details	Number of shares	Issue price	\$'000
30 June 2015	Balance	166,885,170		31,269
	New issues	1,944,444	7.7 cents	150
	Correction to share capital	-	-	1
30 June 2016	Balance	168,829,614		31,420
	New issues	8,333,334	54.0 cents	4,500
	Issue costs			(266)
30 June 2017	Balance	177,162,948		35,654

(c) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The ordinary shares have no par value.

(d) Other equity securities

There are no other equity securities issued at this time.

(e) Capital management

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity. Management will periodically adjust the capital structure of the Group to take advantage of favourable costs of capital or high returns on assets. As the market is constantly changing, management may pay a dividend to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Management currently has no plans to pay a dividend and has not done so in the prior year. This policy will be reviewed at least annually against known and anticipated operational outcomes.

During September 2016, total capital raised was \$6.5m at a price of \$0.54 per share, of which \$4.5m was new capital raised and \$2.0m was a sell down of existing shares in the Company, by two of the Directors of the Company. The new capital raised resulted in the issue of 8,333,334 new fully paid ordinary shares in the

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

21. Contributed equity (continued)**(e) Capital management (continued)**

Company. These shares rank equally with existing issued ordinary shares in the Company.

Also a total of 1,944,444 new ordinary shares were issued in the prior year ended 30th June 2016 to repay shareholder loans, pursuant to the shareholder loan terms and conditions. No shareholder loans remain payable that are convertible to equity in the Company.

Management may consider the issue of further shares on the market in the foreseeable future.

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Total borrowings	715	2,577
Less cash and cash equivalents	4,102	3,066
Net (cash) / debt	(3,387)	(489)
Total equity	20,051	14,596
Total funding	16,664	14,107
Gearing ratio	(16.1)%	(3.5)%

22. Reserves and accumulated losses

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Reserves		
Foreign currency translation reserve	(739)	(655)
	(739)	(655)
(b) Accumulated losses		

Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:

Balance 1 July	(16,169)	(19,442)
Net profit / (loss) for the year	1,305	3,273
Balance 30 June	(14,864)	(16,169)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

22. Reserves and accumulated losses (continued)**(c) Other Reserves**

	Consolidated
	Foreign currency translations \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2015	(559)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	(96)
At 30 June 2016	(655)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	(84)
At 30 June 2017	(739)

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves**Foreign currency translation reserve**

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entities are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve, as described in note 1(d). The reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

23. Dividends**Ordinary shares**

The directors have not declared a dividend in the current financial year (2016: Nil).

24. Key management personnel disclosures**(a) Directors**

The following persons were directors of Compumedics Limited during the financial year:

- (i) *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*
Dr David Burton
- (ii) *Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer*
Mr David Lawson
- (iii) *Non-executive director*
Dr Alan Anderson

(b) Other key management personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Name	Position	Employer
Warwick Freeman [^]	Chief Technology Officer	Compumedics Limited
Kerry Hubick [^]	Legal Counsel & Patent Attorney	Compumedics Limited
Christoph Witte [^]	Managing Director, DWL	Compumedics Germany GmbH

[^] The above persons were also key management persons during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

24. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,343,480	1,280,603
Post-employment benefits	101,759	84,980
Long-term benefits	12,115	14,240
Share-based payments	-	-
	1,457,354	1,379,823

(d) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

(i) Option holdings

There were no options provided as remuneration during the current or prior year. No options over ordinary shares were held by KMP's at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.

(ii) Share holdings

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of Compumedics Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting period as compensation.

Name	Balance at the start of the year	Received during the year on the exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
2017				
Directors of Compumedics Limited				
Ordinary shares				
David Burton and/or associated entities	100,822,097	-	(2,777,778)*	98,044,319
Alan Anderson	89,655	-	-	89,655
David Lawson	4,346,650	-	(875,926)*	3,470,724
Other key management personnel of the Group				
Ordinary shares				
Warwick Freeman	82,000	-	-	82,000
Kerry Hubick	1,180,065	-	(190,596)**	989,469
Christoph Witte	-	-	-	-
2016				
Directors of Compumedics Limited				
Ordinary shares				
David Burton and/or associated entities	100,822,097	-	-	100,822,097
Alan Anderson	89,655	-	-	89,655
David Lawson	4,346,650	-	-	4,346,650
Other key management personnel of the Group				
Ordinary shares				
Warwick Freeman	82,000	-	-	82,000
Kerry Hubick	1,180,065	-	-	1,180,065
Christoph Witte	-	-	-	-

* Shares sold down as part of the September 2016 equity raise, net of any subsequent purchases.

** Shares sold on market.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

24. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)**(e) Other transactions with key management personnel**

David Burton is a Director and shareholder of Intellirad Solutions Pty Ltd. Where expenses have been paid by Compumedics on behalf of Intellirad Solutions Pty Ltd, these have been reimbursed in full. No expenses relating to Intellirad were paid for by Compumedics during the year ended 30th June 2017.

David Burton is a director of D & DJ Burton Holding Pty Ltd.

A Director, Alan Anderson, is a partner in the American legal firm of Alan Anderson Law Firm LLC. This firm is based in the US and has provided legal services to Compumedics Limited and certain of its controlled entities during the year on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Aggregate amounts of each of the above types of other transactions with key management personnel of the Group:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Amounts recognised as expense		
Legal fees	77,279	34,097

25. Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

	Consolidated 2017 \$	2016 \$
(a) Audit services		
Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd, Audit and review of financial reports under the Corporations Act 2001	128,400	108,000
Total remuneration for audit services	128,400	108,000
(b) Non-audit services		
<i>Taxation services</i>		
Tax compliance services	34,000	30,500
Total remuneration for taxation services	34,000	30,500
	162,400	138,500

26. Contingencies**(a) Contingent liabilities**

The consolidated entity had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2017 (2016: None).

(b) Contingent assets

The consolidated entity had no contingent assets at 30 June 2017 (2016: None).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

27. Commitments*(i) Operating leases*

The Group leases its office facilities in Melbourne, Charlotte (US), Hamburg and Singen Germany. These leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	910	915
Later than one year but not later than five years	887	1,088
Commitments not recognised in the financial statements	1,797	2,003

Capital commitments

The Company has USD750k (2016: USD875k) payment due to KRISS on the sale of the first MEG system to complete the initial licence fee payable on the Licence Agreement signed with KRISS in April 2016.

Within one year	975	1,178
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(iii) Finance leases

Within one year	3	7
After one year but not more than five years	8	11
Total minimum lease payments	11	18

28. Share-based payments**Employee Option Plan**

The Group did not have any share-based payments in the full year ended 30 June 2017.

29. Related party transactions**(a) Parent entity**

The ultimate parent entity in the wholly owned group is Compumedics Limited.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 31.

(c) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 24.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 30 June 2017****29. Related party transactions (continued)****(d) Transactions with related parties**

Transactions between Compumedics Limited and related entities during the years ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 consisted of:

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Purchase of legal services from Alan Anderson Law Firm	77,279	34,097
Licence fee for a non-exclusive licence for certain intellectual property (the Licenced Rights) to D & DJ Burton Holdings Pty Ltd, an entity related to D Burton	254,388	252,821

A Director, Alan Anderson, is a partner in the American legal firm of Alan Anderson Law Firm LLC. This firm is based in the US and has provided legal services to Compumedics Limited and certain of its controlled entities during the year on normal commercial terms and conditions.

The Chairman and CEO fees are paid to D&DJ Burton Holdings Pty Ltd.

(e) Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans outstanding to or from related parties during the year ended 30 June 2017. In the year ended 30 June 2016 a \$50,000 loan from Alan Anderson to the Company was repaid.

There was one other loan with a shareholder but the shareholder is not a significant shareholder of the Company and the loan was repaid (\$100k) during the year ended 30 June 2017.

(f) Guarantees

No guarantees have been given or received from related parties.

(g) Terms and conditions

All transactions between related parties were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

30. Parent Entity Information

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Information relating to Compumedics Limited:		
Current assets	15,545	13,146
Total assets	43,483	40,242
Current liabilities	4,776	7,364
Total liabilities	4,837	7,383
Contributed Equity	35,653	31,420
Reserves	1,971	2,684
Retained earnings/(losses)	1,022	(1,245)
Total shareholders' equity	38,646	32,859
Profit or loss of the parent entity	2,267	3,067
Total comprehensive income (loss) of the parent entity	(713)	633

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Guarantees

The facilities provided by the Bank of Melbourne are secured by a Corporate Guarantee and Indemnity unlimited as to amount and a Mortgage Debenture secure the working capital facilities over all the assets and undertaking of the parent entity, Compumedics Limited and its subsidiaries. Further details are in Note 15.

Contingent Liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2017 (2016: None).

Contractual Commitments

The parent entity has a USD750k payment due to KRISS on the sale of the first MEG system to complete the initial licence fee payable on the Licence Agreement signed with KRISS in April 2016. This is equivalent to AUD\$0.975m. The timing of the payments are subject to the delivery, installation and sign off of the first MEG system. These activities are expected to occur from April 2018 through early calendar 2019.

31. Subsidiaries

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

	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Equity holding 2017 %	2016 %
Compumedics Telemed Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Compumedics Medical Innovation Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	92	92
Compumedics Cardiology Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Compumedics USA Inc.	USA	Ordinary	100	100
Compumedics Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	Ordinary	100	100
Compumedics USA Ltd (formerly Neuroscan Ltd)	USA	Ordinary	100	100
Compumedics Germany GmbH	Germany	Ordinary	100	100
Cardio Sleep Services Inc.	USA	Ordinary	100	100
Compumedics France SAS	France	Ordinary	100	100
DWL USA Inc.	USA	Ordinary	100	100
Compumedics Europe GmbH	Germany	Ordinary	100	-

32. Events occurring after the reporting date

The Directors are not aware of any matters subsequent to the end of the financial year that would have a material impact on the financial performance of the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

33. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	1,305	3,273
Depreciation and amortisation	1,368	1,766
Net exchange differences	826	485
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(981)	(2,531)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(908)	(791)
(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(258)	(515)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	43	(50)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	(432)	432
Increase (decrease) in tax provisions	(42)	(11)
Increase (decrease) in other provisions	(57)	174
Net cash inflow from operating activities	864	2,232

34. Profit / (Loss) per share

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	Cents	Cents
(a) Basic profit / (loss) per share –cents per share		
Profit/(Loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	0.74	1.94
(b) Diluted profit / (loss) per share		
Profit/(Loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	0.74	1.94
(c) Reconciliations of profit/(loss) used in calculating earnings per share		
	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Basic profit per share</i>		
Profit	1,305	3,273
<i>Diluted profit per share</i>		
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating diluted loss per share	1,305	3,273
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating diluted loss per share	1,305	3,273

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 30 June 2017****(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	Number	Number
<i>Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic profit/(loss) per share</i>	177,162,948	168,829,614
Adjustments for calculation of diluted profit/(loss) per share:		
Convertible loan	-	-
<i>Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted profit/(loss) per share</i>	177,162,948	168,829,614

(e) Information concerning the classification of securities**(i) Convertible loan**

During prior periods the Company sought and obtained funding from shareholders as part of meeting its working capital requirements. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) of shareholder loans were converted into ordinary shares of the Company, at the discretion of the shareholder, when the loans were due for repayment. As a result 1,944,444 ordinary shares were issued in the year ended 30th June 2016 at the election of the shareholder, repaying the loans in full.

There are no other outstanding options or other instruments convertible into ordinary shares of the Company at the date of this report.

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 16 to 61 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (iii) complying with the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



David Burton
Director

Melbourne
15 September 2017

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Compumedics Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Compumedics Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

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

- i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and *the Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the Directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recoverability of trade receivables Refer to notes 1(j), 2(b) and 10. At 30 June 2017, the Group had trade receivables of \$13,217 ('000).	Our procedures included, amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ We compared the ageing of trade receivables to those of prior periods and sought explanations for variances.▪ We tested a sample of trade receivables to subsequent receipts.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The Group operates in a large number of different geographical locations and the wide ranging characteristics of individual customers within those locations, some customers and locations have a higher days sales outstanding than the average days sales outstanding, consequently there is an inherent exposure to credit risk for these customers and/or locations.

The Group estimates the recoverability of its trade receivables based on many factors including:

- The Group's knowledge of its customers and the likelihood of there being any issue with payment
- The Group's prior good history in relation to collecting receivables
- The territory where the receivable is owed from; and
- The age of outstanding balances.

This is a key audit matter due to the inherent subjectivity that is involved in the Group making judgements in relation to credit risk exposures to determine the recoverability of trade receivables.

- Where there have been no debtor receipts subsequent to balance date, we obtained evidence of the occurrence of the sales transaction by examining supporting documentation (e.g. customer purchase order, proof of delivery, sales invoice etc.).
- We discussed with management and those charged with governance the assumptions used to determine the provision for doubtful debts and challenged the adequacy of the provision.

Deferred Revenue

Refer to notes 3(i), 17 and 20.

At 30 June 2017, the Group deferred revenue of \$1,577 ('000) some in respect of future installations and training obligations that have not been performed as at that date.

In calculating deferred revenue, the Group makes a judgement regarding the revenues to be deferred to future periods in respect of future installations and training obligations.

As disclosed in Note 3(i), the Group estimates the proportion of total installation and training fees received that relates to services that have not been performed at balance date.

Management's estimates and judgements inherent in these calculations results in deferred revenue being considered to be a key audit matter.

Our procedures included, amongst others:

- We reviewed the accounting policy to determine its appropriateness.
- We reviewed the assumptions used by management to calculate the deferred revenue and tested that the assumptions have been properly applied.
- We selected a sample of transactions and tested the mathematical accuracy of the deferred revenue by multiplying the sales invoice amount by management's estimate of the deferral rate.
- We reviewed management's support for the 12% deferral rate and challenged the assumptions used.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in Compumedics Limited's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at The Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 9 to 11 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Compumedics Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.



Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Melbourne



Geoff S. Parker
Director

Dated this 15th day of September 2017

Additional information required by Australian Stock Exchange Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Report; the information presented is at 12 September 2017.

A. Distribution of equity securities

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

		Class of equity security					
		Ordinary shares	Number held	Options	Number held	Redeemable Convertible notes	Number held
100,001	and over	75	156,955,689	-	-	-	-
10,001	to 100,000	497	16,044,093	-	-	-	-
5,001	to 10,000	296	2,447,066	-	-	-	-
1,001	to 5,000	539	1,612,748	-	-	-	-
1	to 1,000	160	103,352	-	-	-	-
		1,567	177,162,948	-	-	-	-

There were 56 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares and they hold 20,206 ordinary shares.

B. Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Name	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	Percentage of issued shares
D & DJ Burton Holdings Pty Ltd		54.19
HSBC Custody Nominees		5.42
Teijin Pharma Limited		4.68
Beijing Bestmed Tech Ltd		2.77
Medigas Italia S.R.L		2.45
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd		1.74
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited		1.55
Lawson Callinan Super A/C		1.36
Armco Barriers Pty Ltd		1.30
Electro Molecular Pty Ltd		1.15
JP Morgan Nominee Australia Limited		1.00
Knowler Property Pty Ltd		0.68
Mr David Francis Lawson		0.60
Mr Bernard Knowler & Mrs Robynnee Knowler (Knowler Family Account)		0.56
Canucki Pty Ltd		0.56
Go Go Marketing Pty Ltd		0.41
BFA Super Pty Ltd		0.39
Jarvsofaks Pty Ltd		0.35
Mr Philip Alexander Steel		0.32
Mr Jamie Van Netten		0.31
	144,889,737	81.78

Unquoted equity securities

There are no unquoted equity securities on issue

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C. Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the Company are set out below:

	Number held	Percentage
Ordinary shares		
D & DJ Burton Holdings Pty Ltd and Electro Molecular Pty Ltd*	98,044,319	55.34

* Electro Molecular Pty Ltd is owned by David Burton, who is also a shareholder of D & DJ Burton Holdings Pty Ltd

D. Voting rights

The voting rights attaching to each class of equity securities are set out below:

- (a) Ordinary shares
On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.
- (b) Convertible redeemable notes
No voting rights.
- (c) Options
No voting rights.



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