Antisense Therapeutics Limited
Appendix 4E
Preliminary Final Report
Year Ended 30 June 2016

Name of entity	Antisense Therapeutics Limited
ABN	41 095 060 745
Year Ended	30 June 2016
	(Previous corresponding year: 30 June 2015)

Results for Announcement to the Market

The results of Antisense Therapeutics Limited for the Year Ended 30 June 2016 are as follows:

Revenues	down	71.09%	to	1,132,102
Profit after tax attributable to members	down	455.69%	to	(2,514,443)
Net profit for the period attributable to members	down	455.69%	to	(2,514,443)

Explanation of Results

The Company reported a loss for the full-year ended 30 June 2016 of $2,514,443 (30 June 2015: $706,918). The loss is after fully expensing all research and development costs.

For further details relating to the current period's results, refer to the Operations Report contained within this document.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared by the Company since the beginning of the current reporting period. No dividends were paid for the previous reporting period.

Net Tangible Assets Per Share

	2016	2015
Net tangible assets ($)	4,577,156	7,091,598
Shares (No.)	176,512,483	176,512,483
Net tangible assets per share (cents)	2.59	4.02

	2016	2015
Basic earnings/ (loss) per share	(1.43)	0.45
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share	(1.43)	0.45

Status of Audit of Accounts

The Appendix 4E is based on accounts which have been audited. The audit report is included within the financial report which accompanies this Appendix 4E.

Antisense Therapeutics Limited

ABN 41 095 060 745

Annual financial report for the
Year Ended 30 June 2016

Contents to Annual Report

Operations Report

Overview of Company's Activities

Antisense Therapeutics Limited ("the Company" or "Antisense Therapeutics") continued its focus on advancing its antisense oligonucleotide products under development. The following report on operations details the research and development activities undertaken by the Company in the period.

Antisense Therapeutics' Mission

Antisense Therapeutics' mission is to develop and commercialise novel antisense therapeutics in-licensed from Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc (Isis), world leaders in antisense drug discovery and development. The Company's Research and Development activities are focused on developing its pipeline of 2nd generation antisense drugs for diseases where there is a significant and acknowledged unmet medical need and where the antisense technology has the potential to provide compounds with competitive advantages over existing therapies or drugs in development for those diseases.

Antisense Technology

Antisense technology prevents the production of proteins involved in disease processes, which results in a therapeutic benefit to patients.

Proteins are fundamental components of all living cells and include many types of molecules, such as enzymes, hormones and antibodies, necessary for carrying out the body's functions. The overproduction or abnormal production of proteins is implicated or associated with many diseases. Antisense prevents undesirable protein production in disease.

Antisense drugs are small (12-21 nucleotides) pieces of DNA or RNA that are chemically modified to create drugs. Conventional medicines typically bring about their desired therapeutic effect by binding to a target protein directly, to interfere with the action of the disease causing protein. Antisense drugs on the other hand, are rationally designed to bind to a specific messenger RNA sequence with extraordinary precision and thereby block or stop the production of the disease causing protein in the first instance.

Ionis Strategic Partnership

A fundamental element of the Antisense Therapeutics strategy is its access to leading antisense technology derived from its strategic partnership with Ionis, a relationship that has been operating for over 15 years. Using its proprietary antisense technology, Ionis has created a large pipeline of first-in-class or best-in-class drugs, with over a dozen drugs in mid- to late-stage development. Ionis has several partnerships with major pharmaceutical companies, including drug development collaborations with GSK, Roche, Bayer and Biogen. In 2013 Ionis gained US FDA approval of the world's first systemically administered antisense drug mipomersen (KYNAMROTM).

The collaboration with Ionis provides Antisense Therapeutics with access to Ionis' antisense intellectual property, and development expertise to support development and commercialisation of the Company's pipeline of antisense drugs.

ATL1103 for Acromegaly, Diabetic Retinopathy and Nephropathy and Cancer

ATL1103 is a second generation antisense drug designed to block growth hormone receptor (GHr) expression thereby reducing levels of the hormone insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) in the blood and is a potential treatment for diseases associated with excessive growth hormone action. By inhibiting GHr production, ATL1103 in turn reduces IGF-I levels in the blood (serum). There are a number of diseases that are associated with excess GH and IGF-I action. These diseases include acromegaly, an abnormal growth disorder of organs, face, hands and feet; diabetic retinopathy, a common disease of the eye and a major cause of blindness; diabetic nephropathy, a common disease of the kidney and major cause of kidney failure, and certain forms of cancer.

ATL1103 is in clinical development as a treatment for acromegaly. Normalizing serum IGF-I levels is the therapeutic goal in the treatment of acromegaly and reducing the effects of IGF-I has a potential role in the treatment of diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy and certain forms of cancer. The Company conducted a successful Phase II trial of ATL1103 with the trial having met its primary efficacy endpoint by showing a statistically significant average reduction in sIGF-1 levels. The Company is presently conducting a high dose study of ATL1103 in adult patients with acromegaly in Australia.

Operations Report (continued)

In May 2015 the Company entered into an exclusive license agreement with Strongbridge Biopharma plc (formerly Cortendo AB). The agreement provided Strongbridge with development and commercialization rights to ATL1103 for endocrinology applications.

Progress

On 9 September the Company announced that dosing had commenced in its ATL1103 higher dose study with two patients having received their initial dose of ATL1103 at one of the Australian clinical trial sites.

On 9th March 2016 the Company announced that Strongbridge had advised the Company of its intention to return ATL1103 to Antisense Therapeutics to enable Strongbridge to prioritise their resources and development work on other areas of their endocrine portfolio.

On 9th May the Company provided an update on the ATL1103 higher dose study advising that dosing of three patients had been completed. Antisense Therapeutics reported that the patients had received all 26 doses of ATL1103 and that two patients had completed their 8 week follow up period. There were no reports of any serious adverse events related to dosing with ATL1103.

The principal investigator of the study, Dr David Torpy, an endocrinologist at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, requested that the 3rd patient continue dosing with ATL1103 as they had responded well to treatment with ATL1103. A protocol amendment to the study was approved by the Adelaide Hospital Ethics Committee for ongoing dosing of this patient for an additional 12 weeks. ATL also advised that it anticipated submitting an amendment to the study protocol for approval to conduct an interim analysis on all 3 patients who had completed the initial 13 weeks of dosing. The interim analysis would assess the change (percentage reduction) from each of the 3 patient's baseline (start of the study) sIGF-I levels to their levels post dosing.

On 29th April the Company advised that it had reached an agreement with Strongbridge on the terms of the termination of the License Agreement for ATL1103. Under the Deed of Settlement, Termination and Transfer Strongbridge in return for the release of all obligations and potential liabilities under the License Agreement paid A$1million. Additionally all 15,025,075 shares owned by SB will be returned to the Company and in due course, cancelled in accordance with the Corporations Act procedures. As part of the termination agreement, Strongbridge also agreed to transfer to ANP: all of the nonGMP and GMP ATL1103 drug compound in Strongbridge's possession; all data, reports, records, materials and information resulting from Strongbridge's development activities; and all of its right, title and interest in and to all applications and approvals, including orphan drug designation, with respect to ATL1103.

On 12th May Antisense Therapeutics announced that the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had granted Orphan Drug designation to the Company's drug ATL1103 for treatment of Acromegaly. Orphan drug designation is granted by the FDA to drugs intended for the safe and effective treatment of rare diseases that affect fewer than 200,000 people in the U.S. The FDA provides incentives for companies to develop products for rare diseases which may include tax credits towards the cost of clinical trials, waiver of US prescription drug filing fees and orphan product exclusivity upon marketing authorisation, which means that the FDA may not approve any other applications to market the same drug for the same indication for seven years.

On 28th June the Company announced that the European Commission had granted orphan medicinal product designation for the Company's drug ATL1103 for the treatment of Acromegaly in the European Union (EU). The approval was based on the recommendation of a positive opinion from the European Medicines Agency (EMA) Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP). The COMP assessed the scientific documentation for ATL1103 against the criteria for orphan designation, with the COMP stating in their opinion that ATL1103 "….will be of significant benefit to those affected by that condition". Orphan designation in the EU enables sponsors to benefit from a number of incentives, including 10 years of market exclusivity once the medicine is on the market. During that exclusivity period, the EMA and the EU Member states shall not accept another application for a marketing authorization, for the same therapeutic indication, in respect of a similar medicinal product. Other benefits relate to assistance in developing clinical protocols, reduced fees, and access to the EU-funded research grants.

Events After Balance Date

On 27th July the Company announced that positive results were achieved from the Interim Analysis of ATL1103 Higher Dose Study in 3 acromegaly patients. Patients were dosed with ATL1103 at 300 mg twice weekly, capped at a weekly dose of 6 mg/kg.

Operations Report (continued)

sIGF-I levels were reduced in all 3 patients by an average of 18.6% (P = 0.06*) at week 14 (one week past the last dose which is the primary efficacy endpoint in the trial) and an average of 26.7% at week 13 being the last week of dosing (P = 0.04*). Normalisation of sIGF-I was achieved in one patient who received the highest dose per kg of bodyweight (6 mg/kg). This was consistent with the previous Phase II study of ATL1103 where patients who received more drug per kg of bodyweight had greater reductions in their sIGF-I. Reductions of sIGF-I to < 1.3 X ULN was achieved in the other two patients who had larger body weights (over 100kgs) and therefore received relatively lower doses of ATL1103 on a mg per kg basis (5.5 and 5.8 mg/kg/week) suggesting a therapeutic benefit in these 2 patients.

ATL1103 appeared to be well-tolerated at the higher mg doses tested in the trial. No patient withdrew from the study and there were no serious adverse events reported. Mild injection site reactions - ISRs (redness, bruising, swelling and itching) were the most common adverse event reported, though these ISRs were of lesser severity and incidence when compared to the previous Phase II trial following the use of ISR mitigation strategies (e.g. icing of the injection site pre and post dosing and use of nanoneedles) recommended by Ionis. An elevated creatine kinase level had also been reported as adverse without apparent clinical sequelae.

On 13th July the Company reported that advancements had been made in expanding the intellectual property (IP) portfolio protecting ATL1103. These advancements included both the grant of US patent 9,371,350 (14/137,852) entitled “Modulation of Growth Hormone Receptor Expression and insulin like growth factor expression” and NZ patent 629004 entitled “Combination Therapy comprising a growth hormone variant and an oligonucleotide targeted to the growth hormone receptor.”

What is Acromegaly?

Acromegaly is a serious chronic life threatening disease triggered by excess secretion of growth hormone (GH) by benign pituitary tumours. Oversupply of GH over stimulates liver, fat and kidney cells, through their GH receptors, to produce excess levels of Insulin-Like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) in the blood manifesting in abnormal growth of the face, hands and feet, and enlargement of body organs including liver, kidney and heart. The primary treatments for acromegaly are to surgically remove the pituitary gland and/or drug therapy to normalize GH and serum IGF-I levels. In North America and Europe there are approximately 85,000 diagnosed acromegaly patients with about half requiring drug therapy.

ATL1102 for Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

ATL1102 is a second generation antisense inhibitor of CD49d, the alpha subunit of VLA-4 (Very Late Antigen-4). In inflammation, white blood cells (leukocytes) move out of the bloodstream into the inflamed tissue, for example, the Central Nervous System (CNS) in MS, and the lung airways in asthma. In MS, the inhibition of VLA-4 prevents white blood cells from entering the CNS, thereby reducing the severity of the disease and slowing its progression. VLA-4 is a clinically validated target in the treatment of MS. Antisense inhibition of VLA-4 has demonstrated positive effects in a number of animal models of inflammatory disease including MS. ATL1102 was shown to be highly effective in reducing MS lesions in a Phase IIa clinical trial in MS patients. The Phase IIa clinical trial data on ATL1102 has been published in the medical Journal Neurology (Limmroth et al, Neurology, 2014 Nov 11: 83(20: 1780-8).

The Company previously reported that the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had responded affirmatively to the Company’s plan to submit a U.S. Investigational New Drug (IND) application for initiation of longer term Phase IIb human trials of ATL1102 for the treatment of MS and that supportive guidance had been obtained from the agency’s Pre-IND assessment of the development strategy for ATL1102, including potential design(s) for a Phase IIb study in MS patients.

The Company also previously reported that it had signed a global agreement with innovative expanded access provider myTomorrows (Amsterdam, The Netherlands) to implement an Early Access Program (EAP) for ATL1102 for the potential treatment of MS patients who have no other treatment options in Europe.

Progress

In July 2015 the Company advised that it was exploring a number of value adding opportunities for ATL1102, including partnering for further clinical development in MS. The Company stated that in consultation with Destum Partners who are assisting Antisense Therapeutics in managing the partnering process for ATL1102, the Company is continuing to seek to partner ATL1102 but with increasing focus on ATL1102’s potential application in treating secondary progressive SP-MS where there is a high unmet medical need with few treatment options available and therefore may provide both increased and broader commercial appeal for ATL1102.

Operations Report (continued)

On 12th October the Company provided an update on the EAP advising that it had executed an agreement for the manufacture of an initial quantity of new ATL1102 drug compound with the new ATL1102 compound to be formulated into injectable product for potential use in the EAP.

On 8th December the Company advised that the data from the testing of ATL1102 in an animal cancer research study would be presented at The American Society of Hematology (ASH) 57th Annual Meeting in Orlando Florida. The data from this pilot animal study, conducted at the Children's Hospital Los Angeles (CHLA), showed that ATL1102, led to the rapid mobilization of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells to the peripheral blood in mice that had been engrafted with human AML cells. A new provisional patent application incorporating this data and covering ATL1102's potential application in AML and other leukemias was filed by the Company.

On 17th June the Company advised of its intention to submit an Investigational New Drug (IND) application for a Phase IIb trial in SP-MS patients with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) by end 3'Q'2016 and that in parallel, the Company was actively pursuing potential non-dilutive funding sources and other development opportunities for Antisense Therapeutics to conduct the Phase IIb trial in the event the Company determines this to be the best path forward. In order to potentially help ATL access such grant funding, the Company advised it had executed an agreement with consulting firm FreeMind which specialises in assisting life science organisations secure non-dilutive funding from US Federal Agencies and Private Foundations. The Company also reported on the drug manufacture of ATL1102 for potential use in the EAP and that the compound had been manufactured and formulation of this material into injectable product was complete and undergoing testing to confirm it is ready for human clinical use.

Antisense Therapeutics also advised that as a first step towards activating the EAP the Company was proposing to undertake a small investigative study of ATL1102 in relapsing SP-MS patients in Germany with Professor Volker Limmroth (Cologne City Hospital, Department of Neurology, Germany) and that with FreeMind's assistance, the Company would also pursue potential grant funding for this study.

What is Multiple Sclerosis?

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a life-long, chronic disease that progressively destroys the central nervous system (CNS). It affects approximately 400,000 people in North America and more than 1 million worldwide and the current market for MS drugs is estimated at more than USD$12 billion. It is a disease that affects more women than men, with onset typically occurring between 20 and 40 years of age. Symptoms of MS may include vision problems, loss of balance, numbness, difficulty walking and paralysis. In Australia MS affects over 15,000 people and worldwide MS may affect more than one million people.

ATL1102 for Asthma

The Company has previously reported encouraging results achieved in an animal model of asthma with the inhaled form of an antisense compound targeting the VLA-4 molecule. Experimental studies showed that the delivery of an antisense drug against VLA-4 via inhalation to the lung significantly suppressed the key asthma indicators in allergen sensitized mice at very low inhaled doses, pointing to the potential application of ATL1102 as an inhaled treatment for asthma. The Company has conducted successful animal studies using inhaled ATL1102. Further development for the inhaled asthma application of ATL1102 would be undertaken with a partner.

ATL1101 for Prostate Cancer

ATL1101 is an antisense inhibitor of insulin like growth factor 1 receptor (IGF-Ir). IGF-Ir is one of the best known of a family of cell signalling molecules that are referred to as "anti-apoptotic". These molecules prolong cell survival by inhibiting programmed cell death (apoptosis). Inhibition of cell survival molecules like IGF-Ir can render tumour cells more susceptible to cell death with cytotoxic (cell death inducing) drugs. Similar "chemosensitiser" therapeutic approaches targeting the IGF-Ir are under investigation in several large pharmaceutical companies, lending support to Antisense Theapeutic's antisense-based strategy against the same target. In animal studies ATL1101 demonstrated its effectiveness in suppressing human prostate cancer tumour growth in mouse models of human prostate cancer and this data has been published (Furukawa J et al Prostate 2010 1:70(2): 2006-18). The Company has previously undertaken certain toxicology studies on ATL1101 that would potentially position the drug to move into a clinical study in patients with prostate cancer. Further clinical development of ATL1101 would be undertaken with a partner.

R&D Tax Incentive

During the year the Company received from the ATO a payment of $706,327 in relation to R&D expenditure incurred in the 30 June 2016 financial year.

Operations Report (continued)

Financial Position
At 30 June 2016, the Company had cash reserves of $4,800,718 (2015: $6,829,605).

Events After The Balance Sheet Date
No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the reporting period, not otherwise disclosed in this report, which significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial periods.

Intellectual Property Report

Antisense Therapeutics currently has 9 patent families with 75 patents registered and 19 patent applications pending covering its three antisense drugs ATL1101, ATL1102, and ATL1103 and their applications. Antisense Therapeutics has also licensed from Isis Pharmaceuticals, 19 Isis proprietary patents and applications directed to the antisense drug platform together with rights to 11 other Isis manufacturing patent families.

Since reporting on the status of the Company's intellectual property portfolio in the 2015 Annual Report the Company has expanded its patent portfolio as follows:

- A key US patent and a key European patent have been issued and registered;
    - US patent 9,371,530 covering ATL1103 and other antisense to human GHr reduction of GH Binding Protein, the soluble form of the GHr has been granted;
    - European 11194098.8 covering ATL1103 and other antisense to GHr reduction of sIGF-I has been granted and registered in 10 European countries; and
    - NZ patent 629004 covering ATL1103 used in combination with GHr antagonist Somavert has been granted to 2033.
- The International application PCT/Au2014/000613 has been filed to cover the use of ATL1103 used in combinations with somatostatin agonists to 2034; and
- Australian patent application 2011301712 has been accepted and US continuation application 15/046352 has been filed covering the use of ATL1102 reduction of circulating immune cells for the treatment of immunological disease to 2031.

The progress outlined above has added significant value to an already extensive intellectual property portfolio. Key patents have been granted for all of the compounds in Antisense Therapeutics' product pipeline that underpin Antisense Therapeutics commercialisation plans for its antisense drugs.

Country	Patent application or Patent No.	Current Status	Expiry
ATL1103 Patent Portfolio **			
USA	7,803,781	Patent Registered	2025*
USA	8,299,039	Patent Registered	2024*
USA	8,637,484	Patent Registered	2024*
International	PCT/US2004/005896	National Phase applications	
Australia	2,004,217,508	Patent Registered	2024*
Canada	2,517,101	Patent Registered	2,024
Europe***	04715642.7	Under Examination	2024*
Europe***	11194098.7 Divisional of 04715642.7	Regional Phase - granted	
Denmark		Patent Registered	2024*
Finland		Patent Registered	2024*
France		Patent Registered	2024*
Germany		Patent Registered	2024*
Italy		Patent Registered	2024*
Spain		Patent Registered	2024*
Sweden		Patent Registered	2024*
Switzerland		Patent Registered	2024*
The Netherlands		Patent Registered	2024*
United Kingdom		Patent Registered	2024*
Japan	2006-508878	Patent Registered	2024*
Japan	Divisional of 2006-508878	Under Examination	2024*
New Zealand	542,595	Patent Registered	2024*
USA	7,846,906	Patent Registered	2024*
USA	8,623,836	Patent Registered	2024*
USA	9,371,530	Patent Registered	2024*
USA	Continuation filed	Filed	2024*
International	PCT/AU2013/000095	National Phase Applications	
Australian	2,013,214,698	Under Examination	2,033
Canada	2,863,499	Under Examination	2,033

Intellectual Property Report (continued)

Europe	13743020.3	Under Examination	2,033
Japan	2014-555044	Under Examination	2,033
New Zealand	629,004	Patent Registered	2,033
USA	14/376390	Under Examination	2,033
USA	15/007,0011 Divisional filed	Filed	2,033
International	PCT/AU2014/000613	International Phase	
Australian	2,014,280,847	Filed	2,034
Canada	2,918,787	Filed	2,034
Europe	14810926.7	Filed	2,034
Japan	2016-518801	Filed	2,034
New Zealand	715,825	Filed	2,034
USA	14/897896	Filed	2,034
ATL1102 Patent Portfolio **			
USA	US 5968 826	Patent Registered	2018 **
USA	US 6258 790	Patent Registered	2018*/**
International	PCT/US99/18796	National Phase applications	
Australia	AU 759938	Patent Registered	2019 *
Canada	2,345,209	Patent Registered	2,019
Japan	2000-574727	Patent Registered	2019 *
Japan	2006-000258	Patent Registered	2019 *
Europe	EP1123414	Regional Phase - granted	2019 *
Denmark	DK/EP1123414	Patent Registered	2019 *
Finland	EP(FI)1123414	Patent Registered	2019 *
France	EP(FR)1123414	Patent Registered	2019 *
Germany	DE69934998.2-08	Patent Registered	2019 *
Italy	IT40051BE2007	Patent Registered	2019 *
Spain	ES2279632	Patent Registered	2019 *
Sweden	SE99942290.0	Patent Registered	2019 *
United Kingdom	EP(UK)1123414	Patent Registered	2019 *
ATL1102 MS Patent Portfolio **			
International	PCT/US2009/003760	National Phase applications	
Australia	AU 2009271678	Patent Registered	2029*
Canada	2,728,562	Under Examination	2,029
Europe***	09798248.2	Regional Phase - granted	
Denmark		Patent Registered	2029*
Finland		Patent Registered	2029*
France		Patent Registered	2029*
Germany		Patent Registered	2029*
Italy		Patent Registered	2029*
Spain		Patent Registered	2029*
Sweden		Patent Registered	2029*
Switzerland		Patent Registered	2029*
The Netherlands		Patent Registered	2029*
United Kingdom		Patent Registered	2029*
Europe***	Divisional of 09798248.2	Under Examination	2029*
Japan	2011-516297	Under Examination	2029*
Japan	2014-208153 (Divisional of 2011-5516297)	Under Examination	2029*
USA	8,415,314	Patent Registered	2029*
USA	8,759,314	Patent Registered	2029*
ATL1102 Methods of reducing circulating leukocytes / Methods of mobilizing AML cells****			
Australia	2,011,301,712	Accepted	2031*

Intellectual Property Report (continued)

Canada	2,811,228	Re-instated	2031*
USA	15/046352 (Continuation of 13/823101)	Filed	2031*
Proviional****	2,015,904,547	Filed	2036*
**ATL1102 Inhaled Asthma Patent Portfolio ** **			
International	PCT AU 2005/001634	National Phase applications	
Australia	AU 2005327506	Patent Registered	2025*
Canada	CA 2,584,614	Under Examination	2,025
Europe	EP1809302	Regional Phase - granted	
Denmark	DK/EP1809302T3	Patent Registered	2025*
Finland	EP(FI)1809302	Patent Registered	2025*
France	EP(FR)1809302	Patent Registered	2025*
Germany	DE 60 2005 035 821.8	Patent Registered	2025*
Italy	IT73129 BE/2012	Patent Registered	2025*
Spain	ES2392449	Patent Registered	2025*
Sweden	SE1809302T3	Patent Registered	2025*
United Kingdom	EP(UK)1809302	Patent Registered	2025*
Japan	JP 2007-535071	Abandoned	Relying on data exclusivity
New Zealand	NZ 554277	Patent Registered	2,025
USA	US 8,765,700	Patent Registered	2028*
**ATL1101 Patent Portfolio ** **			
International	PCT/AU2004/00160	National Phase applications	
Australia	2,004,210,882	Patent Registered	2024 *
Canada	2,515,484	Patent Registered	2,024
Europe	EP1597366		
Denmark	DK/EP1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
Finland	EP(FI)1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
France	EP(FR)1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
Germany	DE1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
Italy	IT1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
Spain	ES1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
Sweden	SE1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
United Kingdom	EP(UK)1597366	Patent Registered	2024*
Japan	4,753,863	Patent Registered	2024*
New Zealand	541,637	Patent Registered	2,024
USA	US7468356	Patent Registered	2025*
USA	US8217017	Patent Registered	2025*
USA	9,084,770	Patent Registered	2,029
USA	US14/731203 (continuation of US12/578,471)	Under Examination	2,029

* Potential for up to 5 year extensions to the patent term once the product is a registered drug.

** ATL1101, ATL1102, ATL1103 are also protected internationally by other Isis proprietary antisense technology patents and applications to which Antisense Therapeutics has world-wide license including US7015315 to 2023. Antisense technology patents are potentially extendible for up to 5 years to 2028 in the US.

*** Designates all member states of European patent countries including all extension states.

Directors' report

Directors

The Board of Directors of Antisense Therapeutics Limited present their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as 'the Company') consisting of Antisense Therapeutics Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the Year Ended 30 June 2016. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Board of Directors report as follows:

Mr Robert W Moses BA, MBA, FAICD, FAIM, Independent Non-Executive Chairman	
Appointed to the Board	23 October 2001
Last elected by shareholders	1 November 2013
Experience	Robert (Bob) Moses was formerly Corporate Vice President of CSL Limited. Mr. Moses draws on more than 40 years' experience in the pharmaceutical/biotechnology industry. During the period 1993-2001, Mr. Moses played a central role in CSL's development internationally. Prior to joining CSL, Mr. Moses was Managing Director of commercial law firm Freehills, Chairman and CEO of a NASDAQ listed medical service company, and Corporate Manager of New Business Development at ICI (now Orica). Mr. Moses is also the former Non-Executive Chairman of TGR Biosciences Pty Ltd. Mr. Moses also spent 17 years in various management roles at the multinational pharmaceutical company Eli Lilly.
Interest in shares and options	3,354,434 ordinary shares and 708,001 options over ordinary shares.
Committees	Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and member of the Audit Committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities	Nil

Mr Mark Diamond BSc, MBA, MAICD, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	
Appointed to the Board	31 October 2001
Experience	Mark Diamond has over 26 years' experience in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry. Before joining Antisense Therapeutics Limited as MD and CEO in 2001, Mr. Diamond was employed in the US as Director, Project Planning/Business Development at Faulding Pharmaceuticals. Prior to this he held the positions of Senior Manager, Business Development and In-licensing within Faulding's European operation based in the UK and International Business Development Manager with Faulding in Australia.
Interest in shares and options	1,457,914 ordinary shares and 351,189 options over ordinary shares.
Committees	Nil
Directorships held in other listed entities	Nil

Directors' report (continued)

Dr Graham Mitchell AO, RDA, BVSc, FACVSc, PhD, FTSE, FAA, Independent Non-Executive Director	
Appointed to the Board	24 October 2001
Last elected by shareholders	6 November 2014
Experience	Graham Mitchell through Foursight Associates Pty Ltd ("Foursight"), acts as joint Chief Scientist for the Victorian Government Department of Environment and Primary Industries. Dr. Mitchell is a Non-Executive Director of Avipep Pty Ltd and is a Principal of Foursight. Dr. Mitchell has held the position of Director of Research in the R&D Division of CSL Limited and for many years was a research scientist at The Walter & Eliza Hall Institute (WEHI). He is currently a Board Member of WEHI.
Interest in shares and options	240,180 ordinary shares and 60,582 options over ordinary shares.
Committees	Member of the Remuneration Committee and Chairman of the Audit Committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities	Nil

Dr Gary Pace BSc, PhD, Independent Non-Executive Director	
Appointed to the Board	9 November 2015
Experience	Dr Pace has more than 40 years of experience in the development and commercialization of advanced technologies in biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and the food industries. He has long-term board level experience with both multi-billion and small cap companies. In 2003 Dr Pace was awarded a Centenary Medal by the Australian Government “for service to Australian society in research and development”, and in 2011 was awarded Director of the Year (corporate governance) by the San Diego Directors Forum. In addition he has held visiting academic positions at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Queensland. Dr Pace is an elected Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering.
Interest in shares and options	Nil
Committees	Nil
Directorships held in other listed entities	Dr Pace is currently a director of ResMed, Pacira Pharmaceuticals Inc., Transition Therapeutics Inc. and Simavita Limited.

Directors' report (continued)

Mr William Goolsbee BA, Independent Non-Executive Director	
Appointed to the Board	15 October 2015
Experience	Mr. Goolsbee was founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Horizon Medical Inc. from 1987 until its acquisition by a unit of UBS Private Equity in 2002. Mr. Goolsbee was a founding Director of ImmunoTherapy Corporation in 1993, and became Chairman in 1995, a position he held until overseeing the successful acquisition of ImmunoTherapy by AVI Biopharma, Inc. (now Sarepta Therapeutics) in 1998. Mr. Goolsbee served as Chairman of privately held BMG Pharma LLC, a pharmaceutical company, from 2006 through 2011 and of Metrodora Therapeutics until 2015.
Interest in shares and options	Nil
Committees	Nil
Directorships held in other listed entities	Mr Goolsbee is currently a Director of Sarepta Therapeutics Inc.

Dr Chris Belyea BSc(Hons), PhD, FIPAA, Independent Non-Executive Director	
Appointed to the Board	13 November 2000
Resigned from the Board	12 November 2015
Experience	Chris Belyea has a PhD in physics from the University of Melbourne and is a registered patent attorney. He became the founding CEO of Antisense Therapeutics Limited in November 2000 and remained in this role until January 2002 (shortly after Antisense Therapeutics Limited was listed on the Australian Stock Exchange). He worked for the Australian patent firm Griffith Hack & Co for 5 years before joining Circadian Technologies Limited as its Licensing and Projects Manager in 1996. In 1998 Dr. Belyea became founding CEO and member of the board of biotechnology company, Metabolic Pharmaceuticals Ltd. He served with Metabolic as an executive until mid-2008, and now runs his own patent attorney practice.
Interest in shares and options	285,579 ordinary shares and 61,222 options over ordinary shares.
Committees	Chairman of the Audit Committee and member of the Remuneration Committee (up to 12 November 2015)
Directorships held in other listed entities	Nil

Mr Phillip Hains, Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer	
Appointed to the Board	9 November 2006
Experience	Phillip Hains is a Chartered Accountant operating a specialist public practice, 'The CFO Solution'. The CFO Solution focuses on providing back office support, financial reporting and compliance systems for listed public companies. A specialist in the public company environment, Mr Hains has served the needs of a number of company boards and their related committees. He has over 20 years' experience in providing businesses with accounting, administration, compliance and general management services.

Directors' report (continued)

Principal Activities

The principal activity of Antisense Therapeutics Limited during the financial year was the research and development of novel antisense pharmaceuticals.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year, nor do the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Significant Events After the Balance Date

There have been no significant events occurring after the balance date which may affect either the Group's operations or results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

The likely developments in the Company's operations, to the extent that such matters can be commented upon, are covered in the 'Operations Report'.

Operating and Financial Review

The net loss after tax of the Group for Year Ended 30 June 2016 was $2,514,443 (2015 profit : $706,918)

This result has been achieved after fully expensing all research and development costs.

The Company had a cash reserve of $4,800,718 at 30 June 2016.

The 'Operations Report' provides further details regarding the progress made by the Company since the prior financial period, which have contributed to its results for the year.

Risk Management

The Board is responsible for overseeing the establishment and implementation of the risk management system, and to review and assess the effectiveness of the Company's implementation of that system on a regular basis.

The Board and senior management will continue to identify the general areas of risk and their impact on the activities of the Company. The potential risk areas for the Company include:

- efficacy, safety and regulatory risk of pre-clinical and clinical pharmaceutical development;
- financial position of the Company and the financial outlook;
- economic outlook and share market activity;
- changing government policy (Australian and overseas);
- competitors' products/research and development programs;
- market demand and market prices for therapeutics;
- environmental regulations;
- ethical issues relating to pharmaceutical research and development;
- the status of partnership and contractor relationships;
- other government regulations including those specifically relating to the biotechnology and health industries; and
- occupational health and safety and equal opportunity law.

Management will continue to perform a regular review of the following:

Directors' report (continued)

Risk Management (continued)

- the major risks that occur within the business;
- the degree of risk involved;
- the current approach to managing the risk; and
- where appropriate, determine:
    - any inadequacies of the current approach; and
    - possible new approaches that more efficiently and effectively address the risk.

Biotechnology Companies – Inherent Risks

Pharmaceutical Research and Development (R&D)

Pharmaceutical R&D involves scientific uncertainty and long lead times. Risks inherent in these activities include uncertainty of the outcome of the Company's research results; difficulties or delays in development of any of the Company's drug candidates; and general uncertainty related to the scientific development of a new medical therapy.

The Company's drug compounds require significant pre-clinical and human clinical development prior to commercialisation, which is uncertain, expensive and time consuming. There may be adverse side effects or inadequate therapeutic efficacy of the Company's drug candidates which would prevent further commercialisation. There may be difficulties or delays in testing any of the Company's drug candidates. There may also be adverse outcomes with the broader clinical application of the antisense technology platform which could have a negative impact on the Company's specific drug development and commercialisation plans.

No assurance can be given that the Company's product development efforts will be successful, that any potential product will be safe and efficacious, that required regulatory approvals will be obtained, that the Company's products will be capable of being produced in commercial quantities at an acceptable cost or at all, that the Company will have access to sufficient capital to successfully advance the products through development or to find suitable development or commercial partners for the development and or commercialisation of the products and that any products, if introduced, will achieve market acceptance.

Partnering and Licensing

Due to the significant costs in drug discovery and development it is common for biotechnology companies to partner with larger biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies to help progress drug development. While the Company has previously entered into such licensing agreements with pharmaceutical partners, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to maintain such partnerships or license its products in the future. There is also no guarantee that the Company will receive back all the data generated by or related intellectual property from its licensing partners. In the event that the Company does license or partner the drugs in its pipeline, there is no assurance as to the attractiveness of the commercial terms nor any guarantee that the agreements will generate a material commercial return for the Company.

Regulatory Approvals

Complex government health regulations, which are subject to change, add uncertainty to obtaining approval to undertake clinical development and obtain marketing approval for pharmaceutical products.

Delays may be experienced in obtaining such approvals, or the regulatory authorities may require repeat of different or expanded animal safety studies or human clinical trials, and these may add to the development cost and delay products from moving into the next phase of drug development and up to the point of entering the market place. This may adversely affect the competitive position of products and the financial value of the drug candidates to the Company.

There can be no assurance that regulatory clearance will be obtained for a product or that the data obtained from clinical trials will not be subject to varying interpretations. There can be no assurance that the regulatory authorities will agree with the Company's assessment of future clinical trial results.

Directors' report (continued)

Risk Management (continued)

Biotechnology Companies – Inherent Risks (continued)

Competition

The Company will always remain subject to the material risk arising from the intense competition that exists in the pharmaceutical industry. A material risk therefore exists that one or more competitive products may be in human clinical development now or may enter into human clinical development in the future. Competitive products focusing on or directed at the same diseases or protein targets as those that the Company is working on may be developed by pharmaceutical companies or other antisense drug companies including Ionis or any of its other collaboration partners or licensees. Such products could prove more efficacious, safer, more cost effective or more acceptable to patients than the Company product. It is possible that a competitor may be in that market place sooner than the Company and establish itself as the preferred product.

Technology and Intellectual Property Rights

Securing rights to technology and patents is an integral part of securing potential product value in the outcomes of pharmaceutical R&D. The Company's success depends, in part, on its ability to obtain patents, maintain trade secret protection and operate without infringing the proprietary rights of third parties. There can be no assurance that any patents which the Company may own, access or control will afford the Company commercially significant protection of its technology or its products or have commercial application, or that access to these patents will mean that the Company will be free to commercialise its drug candidates. The granting of a patent does not guarantee that the rights of others are not infringed or that competitors will not develop technology or products to avoid the Company's patented technology or try to invalidate the Company’s patents, or that it will be commercially viable for the Company to defend against such potential actions of competitors.

Environmental Regulation and Performance

The Company is involved in pharmaceutical research and development, much of which is contracted out to third parties, and it is the Director’s understanding that these activities do not create any significant/material environmental impact. To the best of the Company's knowledge, the scientific research activities undertaken by, or on behalf of, the Company are in full compliance with all prescribed environmental regulations.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of Directors (including meetings of committees of Directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director were as follows:

	Board meetings		Meetings of committees			
			Audit		Remuneration	
	No. eligible to attend	No. attended	No. eligible to attend	No. attended	No. eligible to attend	No. attended
Mr Robert W Moses	6	6	2	2	2	2
Mr Mark Diamond	6	6	2	2	2	2
Dr Graham Mitchell	6	6	2	2	2	2
Dr Gary Pace	4	3	1	1	-	-
Mr William Goolsbee	5	4	1	1	1	1
Dr Chris Belyea	2	2	1	1	2	2

Committee Membership

As at the date of this report the Company had an Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee, with membership of the committees as follows:

	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee
Chairman	Dr Chris Belyea (to 12 November 2015); and Dr Graham Mitchell (from 23 February 2016)	Mr Robert W Moses
Members	Mr Robert W Moses	Dr Chris Belyea (to 12 November 2015); and Dr Graham Mitchell

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

Under the Company's constitution:

(a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in section 199A and 199B of the Corporations Act 2001, the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an officer of the Company against any liability (other than for legal costs) incurred by that person as an officer of the Company where the Company requested the officer to accept appointment as Director.

(b) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the restrictions in sections 199A and 199B of the Corporations Act 2001, the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an officer of the Company against reasonable legal costs incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred by that person as an officer of the Company.

The Company has insured its Directors, the Company Secretaries and executive officers for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. Under the Company's Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance Policy, the Company cannot release to any third party or otherwise publish details of the nature of the liabilities insured by the policy or the amount of the premium. Accordingly, the Company relies on section 300(9) of the Corporations Act 2001 to exempt it from the requirement to disclose the nature of the liability insured against and the premium amount of the relevant policy.

The Company also has in place a Deed of Indemnity, Access and Insurance with each of the Directors. This Deed:

(1) indemnifies the Director to the extent permitted by law and the Constitution against certain liabilities and legal costs incurred by the Director as an officer of any Group Company;

(2) requires the Company to maintain, and pay the premium for, a D&O Policy in respect of the Director; and

(3) provides the Director with access to particular papers and documents requested by the Director for a Permitted Purpose,

Directors' report (continued)

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers (continued)

both during the time that the Director holds office and for a seven year period after the Director ceases to be an officer of any Group Company, on the terms and conditions contained in the Deed.

Indemnification of Auditors - Ernst and Young

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst and Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst and Young during or since the financial year.

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.

Share Options on Issue as at the Date of the Report

Unissued Shares

The unissued ordinary shares of Antisense Therapeutics Limited under option as at the date of this report were:

Class	Date of expiry	Exercise price	No. under option
ANPO	31 January 2017	$0.27	46,950,984
ANPAU	30 July 2018	$0.00	72,000

Auditor Independence and Non-Audit Services

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Auditors Independence Declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found in the 'Auditor's Independence Declaration' section of this Annual Report.

Non-Audit Services

The following non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor, Ernst and Young. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Ernst and Young received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

	2016 $	2015 $
Tax compliance services	19,250	17,000
	19,250	**17,000**

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited)

1. Remuneration Report Overview

This Remuneration Report outlines the Director and Executive remuneration arrangements of the Company as required by the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration of each Director of Antisense Therapeutics Limited and all other Key Management Personnel.

For the purposes of this report, Key Management Personnel (KMP) are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of the Company.

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each Director of Antisense Therapeutics Limited, and for the other Key Management Personnel.

Name	**Position**
Directors:	
Mr Robert W Moses	Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Mark Diamond	Managing Director
Dr Graham Mitchell	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr William Goolsbee	Independent Non-Executive Director (Appointed 15 October 2015)
Dr Gary Pace	Independent Non-Executive Director (Appointed 9 November 2015)
Dr Chris Belyea	Independent Non-Executive Director (Resigned 12 November 2015)
Other key management personnel:	
Dr George Tachas	Director, Drug Discovery & Patents
Mr Phillip Hains	Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

2. Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration

A. Remuneration Policy

The Remuneration Policy ensures that Directors and Senior Management are appropriately remunerated having regard to their relevant experience, their performance, the performance of the Company, industry norms/standards and the general pay environment as appropriate. The Remuneration Policy has been established to enable the Company to attract, motivate and retain suitably qualified Directors and Senior Management who will create value for shareholders.

B. Remuneration Policy versus Company Performance

The Company's Remuneration Policy is not directly based on the Company's earnings. Prior to the year ended 30 June 2016, the Company's earnings had remained negative since inception due to the nature of the Company. Shareholder wealth reflects this speculative and volatile market sector. No dividends have ever been declared by the Company.

The Company continues to focus on the research and development of its intellectual property portfolio with the objective of achieving key development and commercial milestones in order to add further Shareholder value.

The Company’s performance over the previous five financial years is as follows:

- Net loss financial year 2016 $2,514,443
- Net profit financial year 2015 $706,918
- Net loss financial year 2014 $3,013,272
- Net loss financial year 2013 $2,454,842
- Net loss financial year 2012 $1,801,278

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

2. Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration (continued)

The Company's share price over the previous five financial years is as follows:

- 30 June 2016 $0.031
- 30 June 2015 $0.12
- 30 June 2014 $0.14
- 30 June 2013 $0.10
- 30 June 2012 $0.18

C. The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of Antisense Therapeutics Limited is responsible for overseeing the Remuneration Policy of the Company and for recommending or making such changes to the policy as it deems appropriate.

D. Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Objective

The Remuneration Policy ensures that Non-Executive Directors are appropriately remunerated having regard to their relevant experience, individual performance, the performance of the Company, industry norms/standards and the general pay environment as appropriate.

Structure

The Company's Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be determined from time to time by a General Meeting. An amount (not exceeding the amount approved at the General Meeting) is determined by the Board and then divided between the Non-Executive Directors as agreed. The latest determination was at the General Meeting held on 13 November 2001 when shareholders approved the aggregate maximum sum to be paid or provided as remuneration to the Directors as a whole (other than the Managing Director and Executive Directors) for their services as $300,000 per annum.

In the year ended 30 June 2016, the Non-Executive Directors were remunerated in aggregate $130,293 per annum, excluding superannuation.

The manner in which the aggregate remuneration is apportioned amongst Non-Executive Directors is reviewed periodically.

The Board is responsible for reviewing its own performance. Board, and Board committee performance, is monitored on an informal basis throughout the year with a formal review conducted during the financial year.

No retirement benefits are payable other than statutory superannuation, if applicable.

E. Executive Director and Executive Officer Remuneration

Objective

The Remuneration Policy ensures that Executive Directors are appropriately remunerated having regard to their relevant experience, individual performance, the performance of the Company, industry norms/standards and the general pay environment as appropriate.

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

2. Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration (continued)

Structure

The Non-Executive Directors are responsible for evaluating the performance of the Managing Director, who in turn evaluates the performance of the other Senior Executives. The evaluation process is intended to assess the Company's business performance, whether long-term strategic objectives are being achieved and the achievement of individual performance objectives.

The performance of the Managing Director and Senior Executives are monitored on an informal basis throughout the year and a formal evaluation is performed annually.

Fixed Remuneration

Executives' fixed remuneration comprises salary and superannuation and is reviewed annually by the Managing Director, and in turn, the Remuneration Committee. This review takes into account the Executives' experience, performance in achieving agreed objectives and market factors as appropriate.

Variable Remuneration - Short Term Incentive Scheme

All Executives are entitled to participate in the Employee Short Term Incentive Scheme which provides for annual cash bonuses for outstanding performance in the achievement of key corporate and individual objectives. The Remuneration Committee approves the issue of cash bonuses following the recommendations of the Managing Director in his review of the performance of the Executives and the Company as a whole.

The Short Term Incentive Scheme operates as follows:
The Board determines whether Executives are eligible for bonuses on an annual basis. The cash bonuses, based on the recommendations of the Managing Director for outstanding performance, are not linked to any specific Key Result Areas (KRA’s). The maximum achievable bonus for an Executive is 35% of the Executive's base salary. There were no bonuses paid under the Short Term Incentive Scheme during the year.

Variable Remuneration - Long Term Incentive Scheme

Executives may also be provided with longer-term incentives through the Company's Employee Option Plan, to allow the Executives to participate in and benefit from the growth of the Company as a result of their efforts and to assist in motivating and retaining those key employees over the long term. Continued service is the condition attached to the vesting of the options. The Board at its discretion determines the total number of options granted to each Executive. There were no options granted under the Long Term Incentive Scheme during the year.

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

3. Details of Remuneration

A. Details of Remuneration

The remuneration for each Director and each of the other Key Management Personnel of the Company during the Year Ended 30 June 2016 was as follows:

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment Benefits	Long-term Benefits	
30 June 2016	**Cash salary and fees $**	**Pension and Super Contribution $**	**Long Service Leave $**	**Total** $
Directors				
Mr Robert W Moses	56,293	5,348	-	61,641
Mr Mark Diamond	366,000	27,450	6,966	400,416
Dr Chris Belyea (1)	18,750	1,781	-	20,531
Dr Graham Mitchell	36,500	3,468	-	39,968
Mr William Goolsbee	48,336	-	-	48,336
Dr Gary Pace	43,631	-	-	43,631
	569,510	38,047	6,966	614,523
Other key management personnel				
Dr George Tachas	220,185	21,180	4,191	245,556
Mr Phillip Hains (2)	99,000	-	-	99,000
	319,185	21,180	4,191	344,556
	888,695	59,227	11,157	959,079

(1) Dr Chris Belyea resigned from the Board of Directors on 12 November 2015.

(2) Remunerated through The CFO Solution (see Section 5 below and the Company Secretary details above for further detail)

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

3. Details of Remuneration (continued)

The remuneration for each Director and each of the other Key Management Personnel of the Company during the Year Ended 30 June 2015 was as follows:

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment Benefits	Long-term Benefits	
30 June 2015	**Cash salary and fees $**	**Pension and Super Contribution $**	**Long Service Leave $**	**Total $**
Directors				
Mr Robert W Moses	56,293	5,348	-	61,641
Mr Mark Diamond	366,000	27,450	7,146	400,596
Dr Chris Belyea	37,500	3,563	-	41,063
Dr Graham Mitchell	36,500	3,468	-	39,968
	496,293	39,829	7,146	543,268
Other key management personnel				
Dr George Tachas	220,185	20,918	4,300	245,403
Mr Phillip Hains (1)	99,000	-	-	99,000
	319,185	**20,918**	**4,300**	**344,403**
	815,478	**60,747**	**11,446**	**887,671**

(1) Remunerated through The CFO Solution (see Section 5 below and the Company Secretary details above for further detail)

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

4. Share-Based Compensation

Shareholdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other Key Management Personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below.

No shares were granted to Directors and Key Management Personal during the period as compensation.

30 June 2016	Balance at start of the year	Granted as compensation	Options exercised	Net change other	Total	Balance held nominally at the end of the reporting period
Directors						
Mr Robert W Moses	3,024,434	-	-	330,000	3,354,434	-
Mr Mark Diamond	1,357,914	-	-	100,000	1,457,914	-
Dr Chris Belyea	285,579	-	-	-	285,579	-
Dr Graham Mitchell	240,180	-	-	-	240,180	-
Mr William Goolsbee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Gary Pace	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,908,107	-	-	430,000	5,338,107	-
Other key management personnel						
Dr George Tachas	659,236	-	-	-	659,236	-
Mr Phillip Hains (1)	233,052	-	-	4,020,877	4,253,929	-
	892,288	-	-	4,020,877	4,913,165	-
	5,800,395	**-**	**-**	**4,450,877**	**10,251,272**	**-**

(1) Remunerated through The CFO Solution (see Section 5 below and the Company Secretary details above for further detail)

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

4. Share-Based Compensation (continued)

Options and Rights

The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director of Antisense Therapeutics Limited and other Key Management Personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below:

30 June 2016	Balance at start of the year	Granted as compensation	Options exercised	Net change other	Total vested at end of the year	Total vested and unexercisable at the end of the year	Balance held nominally at the end of the reporting period
Directors							
Mr Robert W Moses	708,001	-	-	-	708,001	708,001	-
Mr Mark Diamond	351,189	-	-	-	351,189	351,189	-
Dr Chris Belyea	61,222	-	-	-	61,222	61,222	-
Dr Graham Mitchell	60,582	-	-	-	60,582	60,582	-
Mr William Goolsbee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Gary Pace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,180,994	-	-	-	1,180,994	1,180,994	-
Other key management personnel							
Dr George Tachas	159,276	-	-	-	159,276	159,276	-
Mr Phillip Hains (1)	77,684	-	-	-	77,684	77,684	-
	236,960	-	-	-	236,960	236,960	-
	1,417,954	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,417,954**	**1,417,954**	**-**

(1) Remunerated through The CFO Solution (see Section 5 below and the Company Secretary details above for further detail)

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)

5. Employment Contracts of Key Management Personnel

At the date of this report, the employment conditions of the Managing Director, Mr Mark Diamond and other Key Management Personnel were formalised in contracts of employment. Mr Mark Diamond is employed under a contract, which commenced on 31 October 2001. Subsequent to this contract a notice period for Mr Diamond of between two and four months was negotiated depending upon the party ending the agreement.

Antisense Therapeutics Limited has a contract with The CFO Solution, a specialist public practice, focusing on providing back office support, financial reporting and compliance systems for listed public companies. Through this contract the services of Mr Phillip Hains were provided. The contract commenced on 9 November 2006 and can be terminated with three months' notice of either party.

6. Additional Information

(a) Equity issued as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2016

During the financial year ended 30 June 2016, no options were granted, exercised or lapsed by any of the Key Management Personnel.

(b) Loans to Directors and Other Key Management Personnel

There were no loans made to Directors or other Key Management Personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties.

(c) Other transactions with Other Key Management Personnel

Transactions between Key Management Personnel are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favorable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated. Transactions with related parties are as follows:

Purchases from Belyea IP	**Year ended 30 June 2016 $**	**Year ended 30 June 2015 $**
Belyea IP is a patent attorney business operated by Dr Chris Belyea		
Service fees paid to Belyea IP during the year:	4,900	5,200
Patent renewals cost reimbursed to Belyea IP during the year:	70,440	36,422
Total paid by the Company to Belyea IP during the year:	75,340	41,622
At the end of the financial year, the Company owed Belyea IP:		-

Dr Chris Belyea resigned from the Board of Directors on 12 November 2015 and therefore any balances with Belyea IP are not related party balances at 30 June 2016.

Directors' report (continued)

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Mr Robert W Moses
Independent Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Mark Diamond
Managing Directer and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: This day 25th day of August 2016

Ernst & Young
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Auditor's independence declaration to the Directors of Antisense Therapeutics Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Antisense Therapeutics Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2016, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Antisense Therapeutics Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Joanne Lonergan
Partner
25 August 2016

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors of Antisense Therapeutics Limited ("the Company") is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company and guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of its shareholders.

The format of the Corporate Governance Statement is based on the Australian Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Council's ("the Council") "Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations". In accordance with the Council's recommendations, the Corporate Governance Statement must contain certain specific information and must disclose the extent to which the Company has followed the guidelines during the period. Where a recommendation has not been followed, that fact must be disclosed, together will the reasons for the departure. The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is structured with reference to the Council's principles and recommendations, which are as follows:

Principle 1.Lay solid foundations for management and oversight
Principle 2.Structure the board to add value
Principle 3.Act ethically and responsibly
Principle 4.Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting
Principle 5.Make timely and balanced disclosure
Principle 6.Respect the rights of shareholders
Principle 7.Recognise and manage risk
Principle 8.Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Commensurate with the spirit of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, the Company has followed each recommendation where the Board has considered the recommendation to be an appropriate benchmark for corporate governance practices, taking into account factors such as the size of the Company and the Board, resources available and activities of the Company. Where the Company's corporate governance practices depart from the Principles and Recommendations, the Board has offered full disclosure of the nature of, and reason for, the adoption of its own practice.

The Company's corporate governance practices were in place throughout the year ended 30 June 2016. For further information on the corporate governance policies adopted by the Company, please refer to its website: www.antisense.com.au.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Role of the Board

It is the role of the Board of Directors to represent and protect the interests of the Company's shareholders. The Board is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company and guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company.

In furtherance of its responsibilities, the Board of Directors will:

- review, evaluate, provide input into and approve, on a regular basis, the Company's corporate governance strategy;
- monitor senior management's performance and implementation of strategy, and ensure appropriate resources are available;
- review, evaluate and approve the Company's budget and forecasts;
- review, evaluate, approve and monitor major resource allocations and capital investments, and any acquisitions and divestitures;
- review and monitor the financial and operating results of the Company;
- review and evaluate the overall corporate organisational structure, the assignment of senior management responsibilities and plans for senior management development and succession;
- review, evaluate and approve compensation strategy as it relates to senior management of the Company;

Corporate Governance (continued)

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight (continued)

Role of the Board (continued)

- review and ratify systems of risk management and internal compliance and control, codes of conduct, and legal compliance;
- appoint and remove the Managing Director (Chief Executive Officer);
- ratify the appointment and, where appropriate, the removal of the Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary;
- monitor its own performance and recommend and implement appropriate changes in composition and size.

Role of Management

Through the Chief Executive Officer / Managing Director, management is responsible to the Board for the:

(1) Development and implementation of agreed corporate strategy and performance objectives;
(2) Undertaking the day to day activities of the Company;
(3) Identifying all matters to be included in a risk profile of the Company and ensuring that effective risk management systems are implemented and adhered to;
(4) Observing the code of conduct;
(5) Ensuring that the Board is fully informed of all matters which may have a material impact on the ability of the Company to meet its obligations.

Board Appointments

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

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

The Company Secretary

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

Corporate Governance (continued)

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight (continued)

Diversity

The Company values the differences between its personnel and the valuable contribution that these differences can make to the Company. The Company is an equal opportunity employer and aims to recruit executives and employees from as diverse a pool of qualified candidates as reasonably possible based on their skills, qualifications and experience.

The Company is committed to increasing diversity amongst its employees, and not just in the area of gender diversity. Our workforce is employed based on the right person for the job regardless of their gender, age, nationality, race, religious beliefs, cultural background, sexuality or physical ability or appearance.

Executive and Board positions are filled by the best candidates available without discrimination. The Company is committed to increasing gender diversity within these positions when appropriate appointments become available. The Company is also committed to identifying suitable persons within the organisation, and where appropriate opportunities exist, advance diversity to support the promotion of talented employees into management positions.

The Company has not set any gender specific diversity objectives as it believes that multicultural diversity and other diversity factors are equally important within its organisation.

The following table demonstrates the Company's gender diversity as at 30 June 2016:

	Number of Males	Number of Females
Directors	5	-
Key Management Personnel	2	-
Other Company Employers	-	2

The Company employed 9 employees at the end of 2016 (2015: 8 employees).

Board Performance Review

The Board considers the ongoing development and improvement of its own performance, the performance of individual directors and Board Committees as critical to effective governance.

The Board has adopted an informal self-evaluation process to measure its own performance. The performance of the Board and individual directors is reviewed at least every year by the Board as a whole. This process includes a review in relation to the composition and skills mix of the Directors of the Company. Performance reviews involve analysis based on key performance indicators aligned with the financial and non-financial objectives of the Company. A performance review in accordance with the processes disclosed occurred during the 2016 financial year.

Performance Review of KMP

On at least an annual basis, the Board conducts a formal performance review of the Chief Executive Officer and any other key management personnel (KMP). The Board assesses the performance of KMP against qualitative and quantitative key performance indicators relevant to each KMP. A performance review of KMP occurred during the 2016 financial year in accordance with this process.

Independent Advice

The Board has procedures to allow Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Principle 2: Structure the Board to add value

Board composition

The length of service, skills, experience and expertise of each Director in office at the date of this report and throughout the 2016 financial year are included in the Directors' Report under the section headed 'Directors'. The Company's Board Charter stipulates that at least 50% of the Directors on the board should be independent Directors. Directors of Antisense Therapeutics Limited are considered to be independent when they are independent of management and free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement.

In the context of Director independence, to be considered independent, a Non-Executive Director may not have a direct or indirect material relationship with the Company. The board considers that a material relationship is one which impairs or inhibits, or has the potential to impair or inhibit, a Director's exercise of judgment on behalf of the Company and its shareholders.

From a quantitative perspective, an item is considered to be quantitatively immaterial if it is equal to or less than 5% of the relevant base amount. It is considered to be material (unless there is qualitative evidence to the contrary) if it is equal to or greater than 10% of the relevant base amount.

In accordance with the definition of independence above, and the materiality thresholds described, the majority of Directors are independent as set out below:

Name	Position
Mr Robert W Moses	Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Dr Graham Mitchell	Independent Non-Executive Director
Dr Chris Belyea	Independent Non-Executive Director (Resigned 12 November 2015)
Dr Gary Pace	Independent Non-Executive Director (Appointed 9 November 2015)
Mr William Goolsbee	Independent Non-Executive Director (Appointed 15 October 2015)

In accordance with the definition of independence above, and the materiality thresholds described, the majority of Directors are independent as set out below:

Name	Term in Office
Mr Robert W Moses	15 years
Mr Mark Diamond	15 years
Dr Chris Belyea	16 years (Resigned 12 November 2015)
Dr Graham Mitchell	15 years
Mr William Goolsbee	Since 15 October 2015
Dr Gary Pace	Since 9 November 2015

To ensure the Board is appropriately equipped to discharge its responsibilities, it has developed guidelines for the nomination and selection of Directors and for the operation of the Board. As the Antisense Therapeutics Limited's Board is not a large board, a formal nomination committee has not been established, as it is perceived that no real efficiencies would be gained from the existence of such a committee. The charter of the nomination committee has been incorporated into the Board Charter and by this action the Board of Directors considers all matters that would be relevant for a nomination committee. For additional details please refer to the Company's Board Charter on its website.

Induction of New Directors and Ongoing Development

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

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

Corporate Governance (continued)

Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly

Code of Conduct
As part of its commitment to recognising the legitimate interests of stakeholders, the Company has established a Code of Conduct to guide compliance with legal and other obligations to legitimate stakeholders.

The Board acknowledges the legitimate interest of various stakeholders such as employees, clients, customers, government authorities, creditors and the community as a whole. As a good corporate citizen, it encourages compliance and commitment to appropriate corporate practices that are fair and ethical via its 'Code of Conduct'.

Trading in Company Securities
The Company has a 'Code of Practice - Buying & Selling of Shares' that regulates the dealings by Directors and employees, in shares, options and other securities issued by the Company. The policy has been formulated to ensure that Directors and employees are aware of the legal restrictions on trading in Company securities while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

Audit Committee
The Audit Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board. It is the Board's responsibility to ensure that an effective control framework exists within the entity. This includes ensuring that there are internal controls to deal with both the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes. This includes the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information as well as non-financial considerations. The Board has delegated the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control and ethical standards for the management of the Company to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee also provides the Board with additional assurance regarding the reliability of financial information for inclusion in the financial statements. All members of the Audit Committee are Non-Executive Directors. The Audit Committee is also responsible for the nomination of the external auditor and for reviewing the adequacy of the scope and quality of the annual statutory audit and half year statutory review. The Audit Committee Charter can be found on the Company's website.

The Audit Committee consists of two independent Non-Executive Directors. Given the current size of the Company, the Board believes that an Audit Committee consisting of two members is sufficient to enable the committee to discharge its mandate effectively. The members of the Audit Committee during the year were Dr Chris Belyea (Chairperson) and Mr Robert W Moses.
For details on the number of meetings for the Audit Committee held during the year and the attendances at those meetings, refer to the Directors' Report under the section headed 'Meetings of Directors'.

CEO and CFO Declarations
The CEO and CFO have provided the Board with a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting (continued)

External Auditor

The Company's external auditor attends each annual general meeting and is available to answer any questions with regard to the conduct of the audit and their report.

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

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

Principle 5: Making timely and balanced disclosure

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

The Board has designated the Company Secretary as the person responsible for overseeing and co-ordinating disclosure of information to the ASX as well as communicating with the ASX. In accordance with ASX Listing Rules the Company immediately notifies the ASX of information concerning the Company:

(a) that a reasonable person would or may expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities; and
(b) that would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the Company's securities.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders

The Company is committed to providing current and relevant information to its shareholders.

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

(a) communicating effectively with shareholders through ongoing releases to the market via ASX information and general meetings of the Company;
(b) giving shareholders ready access to balanced and understandable information about the Company and corporate proposals;
(c) making it easy for shareholders to participate in general meetings of the Company; and

Any shareholder wishing to make inquiries of the Company is advised to contact the registered office. All public announcements made by the Company can be obtained from the ASX's website www.asx.com.au.

Shareholders may elect to, and are encouraged to, receive communications from the Company and its securities registry electronically.

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

Corporate Governance (continued)

Principle 7: Recognise and managing risk

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

The Board has established a policy for risk oversight and management within the Company. This is periodically reviewed and updated. Management reports risks identified to the Board through the monthly Operations Report, and via direct and timely communication to the Board where and when applicable. During the reporting period, management has reported to the Board as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks. The Company does not have an internal audit function.

The Company faces risks inherent to its business, including economic risks, which may materially impact the Company's ability to create or preserve value for security holders over the short, medium or long term. The Company has in place policies and procedures, including a risk management framework (as described in the Company's Risk Management Policy), which is developed and updated to help manage these risks. The Board does not consider that the Company currently has any material exposure to environmental or social sustainability risks.

The Company does not have separate risk committee. The Board as whole is responsible is responsible for overseeing the establishment and implementation of the risk management system. Due to the size of the Board and the Company, it is perceived that no real efficiencies would be gained from the existence of separate risk committee.

The Board review's the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound. A review of the Company's risk management framework was conducted during the 2016 financial year.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

It is the Company's objective to maintain a high quality Board and executive team by remunerating Directors at relevant market conditions. To assist in achieving this objective the Remuneration Committee remunerates Directors and executives having regard to their performance and the performance of the Company.

The expected outcomes of the remuneration policies and practices are to enable the Company to motivate, retain and attract Directors and executives who will create value for shareholders.

Details relating to the policy for performance evaluation and the amount of remuneration (monetary and non-monetary) paid to each Director and to each of the five highest-paid (non-director) executives during the year, are set out in the Directors' Report under the section headed 'Remuneration Report'.

The members of the Remuneration Committee at the date of this report were all independent Non-Executive Directors, being Mr Robert W Moses, Dr Chris Belyea and Dr Graham Mitchell. Details relating to performance evaluation are set out in the Directors' Report under the section headed 'Remuneration Report'. For details on the number of meetings of the Remuneration Committee held during the year and the attendees at those meetings, refer to the Directors' Report under the section headed 'Meetings of Directors'.

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

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue	3	1,132,102	3,916,337
Other income	3	395,597	705,335
		1,527,699	**4,621,672**
Depreciation expenses	4	(5,882)	(8,172)
Administrative expenses	4	(1,792,216)	(1,884,169)
Occupancy expenses	4	(115,299)	(115,397)
Patent expenses	4	(311,501)	(205,353)
Research and development expenses	4	(1,847,505)	(1,675,820)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	4	30,261	(25,843)
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(2,514,443)**	**706,918**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(2,514,443)**	**706,918**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		**(2,514,443)**	**706,918**
Earnings per share	8		
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)		($1.43)	$0.45
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents)		($1.43)	$0.45

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	2015 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	4,800,718	6,829,605
Trade and other receivables	10	420,297	758,088
Prepayments		102,941	93,529
		5,323,956	7,681,222
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	11	3,403	5,424
		3,403	5,424
Total assets		**5,327,359**	**7,686,646**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	458,154	305,489
Employee benefit liabilities	13	292,050	289,559
		750,204	595,048
Total liabilities		**750,204**	**595,048**
Net assets		**4,577,155**	**7,091,598**
Equity			
Contributed equity	14	56,714,725	56,714,725
Reserves	15	960,855	960,855
Accumulated losses		(53,098,425)	(50,583,982)
Total equity		**4,577,155**	**7,091,598**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Contributed equity (Note 14)	Reserves (Note 15)	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
As at 1 July 2014	**52,416,936**	**960,855**	**(51,290,900)**	**2,086,891**
Profit for the period	-	-	706,918	706,918
Total comprehensive income	-	-	706,918	706,918
Issue of share capital (Note 14)	4,516,700	-	-	4,516,700
Transactions costs on share issues	(218,911)	-	-	(218,911)
At 30 June 2015	**56,714,725**	**960,855**	**(50,583,982)**	**7,091,598**

	Contributed equity (Note 14)	Reserves (Note 15)	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
As at 1 July 2015	**56,714,725**	**960,855**	**(50,583,982)**	**7,091,598**
Loss for the period	-	-	(2,514,443)	(2,514,443)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(2,514,443)	(2,514,443)
At 30 June 2016	**56,714,725**	**960,855**	**(53,098,425)**	**4,577,155**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	2015 $
Operating activities			
Licensing fees received		1,000,000	3,863,988
Payments to suppliers and employers		(3,596,565)	(3,775,898)
Interest received		134,842	41,046
R&D tax concession refund		436,697	1,139,739
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	**18**	**(2,025,026)**	**1,268,875**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(3,861)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(3,861)**	**-**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of securities		-	4,445,128
Capital raising costs		-	(218,911)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**-**	**4,226,217**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,028,887)	5,495,092
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	9	6,829,605	1,334,513
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	9	**4,800,718**	**6,829,605**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies

1.a Corporate Information

The financial report of Antisense Therapeutics Limited and its subsidiaries (the 'Company') for the Year Ended 30 June 2016 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 25 August 2016. The financial report is for the Company consisting of Antisense Therapeutics Limited and its subsidiaries.

Antisense Therapeutics Limited is a listed public company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company also has a Level 1 ADR program traded on the US over-the-counter market.

The principal activity of the Company is the research and development of novel antisense pharmaceuticals.

1.b Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards, required for a for-profit entity.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs. The financial report is presented in Australian dollar ($), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

1.c Statement of Compliance

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

1.d New, Revised or Amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

There has been no requirement to adopt any new, revised or amended Accounting Standards for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.d New, Revised or Amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted (continued)

The following Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and therefore have not been adopted by the Company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2016:

Reference	Title	Summary	Application	Impact on financial report	Application date
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-changed approach to hedge accounting. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are: a Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on: (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (ii) 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 (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. c Introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for particular simple debt instruments. d 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. e Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: • the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) • the remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss. Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB 9: • classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and • derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilitiesAASB 9 requirements regarding hedge accounting represent a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting that enable entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements. Furthermore, AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses. This model makes use of more forward-looking information and applies to all financial instruments that are subject to impairment accounting.	1 January 2018	minimal	1 July 2018

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.d New, Revised or Amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted (continued)

AASB 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	AASB 15 − replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations− establishes a new revenue recognition model − changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time − provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (e.g. multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return, warranties and licensing) − expands and improves disclosures about revenue	1 January 2018	minimal	1 July 2018
AASB 16	Leases	AASB 16 − replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations− requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases− provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting− largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117− requires new and different disclosures about leases	1 January 2019	minimal	1 July 2019
AASB 2014-4	Amendments to	The amendments to AASB 116 prohibit the use of a revenuebased depreciation method for property, plant and equipment. Additionally, the amendments provide guidance in the application of the diminishing balance method for property, plant and equipment. The amendments to AASB 138 present a rebuttable presumption that a revenue-based amortisation method for intangible assets is inappropriate. This rebuttable presumption can be overcome (i.e. a revenue-based amortisation method might be appropriate) only in two (2) limited circumstances:	1 January 2016	minimal	1 July 2016
AASB 2014-9	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	The amendments introduce the equity method of accounting as one of the options to account for an entity's investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the entity's separate financial statements.	1 January 2016	minimal	1 July 2016

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.d New, Revised or Amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted (continued)

AASB 2015-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101	The Standard makes amendments to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements arising from the IASB's Disclosure Initiative project. The amendments:	1 January 2016	minimal	1 July 2016
AASB 2016-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	AASB 2016-1 amends AASB 112 Income Taxes to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, particularly where changes in the market interest rate decrease the fair value of a debt instrument below cost.	1 January 2017	minimal	1 July 2017
AASB 2016-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107	AASB 2016-2 amends AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.	1 January 2017	minimal	1 July 2017

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.e Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Antisense Therapeutics Ltd as at 30 June 2016 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are all those entities where the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from the Company's involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through the Company's power to direct the activities of the entity.The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, and unrealised profits/losses arising within the consolidated entity are eliminated in full. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of Antisense Therapeutics Limited.

1.f Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue Recognition

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

Interest - control of the right to receive the interest payment.

Licensing revenue - right to receive the licensing revenue has been confirmed, and no significant obligations remain.

b) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is expected to compensate.

c) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

d) Leases

The minimum lease payments of operating leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

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

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment, once they become over due by more than 60 days. A separate account records the impairment.

An allowance for a doubtful debt is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. The criteria used to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred include whether the Financial Asset is past due and whether there is any other information regarding increased credit risk associated with the Financial Asset. Bad debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified.

g) Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is based on the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The functional currency of the Company is Australian dollars.

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted to local currency at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction.

Amounts payable to and by the Company outstanding at reporting date and denominated in foreign currencies have been converted to local currency using rates prevailing at the end of the financial year.

All exchange differences are taken to profit or loss.

h) Income Taxes

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance 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 where the deferred income tax liability 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 loss nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets 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 assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting loss nor taxable profit or loss.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h) Income Taxes (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance 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.

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

Deferred Tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Antisense Therapeutics Limited have not assessed unusued tax losses carried forward at 30 June 2016, given the history of losses from prior periods. These losses do not expire and may be used to offset taxable income in the current year and in future periods. Given the history of losses, there is limited support for the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, Antisense Therapeutics Limited has determined it cannot recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward. Further, on this basis, deferred tax assets have not been recognised related to temporary differences.

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

i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows arising from operating activities are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis (i.e. including GST) and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of the receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

j) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Such assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives as follows:

	Life	Method
Plant and equipment	3-5 years	Straight line

k) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or infinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in an accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

l) Research and Development Costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred.

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

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Any expenditure so capitalised is amortised over the period of expected benefits from the related project.

The carrying value of an intangible asset arising from development expenditure is tested for impairment annually when the asset is not available for use, or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting period.

m) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying values of non-financial 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. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal 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 that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffer an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is then written down to its recoverable amount.

n) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Licensing fees are recognised as an expense when it is confirmed that they are payable by the Company.

o) Employee Benefits

Wages, Salaries and Annual Leave

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

Long Service Leave

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

p) Contributed Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction (net of tax) of the share proceeds received.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

q) Earnings Per Share

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

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net gain attributable to members, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends);
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses;
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

r) Parent Information

The financial information for the parent entity, Antisense Therapeutics Limited, disclosed in Note 2 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated statements with the exception of investments in subsidiaries which are carried at costs less any impairment.

2. Information Relating to the Antisense Therapeutics Limited (the Parent)

	2016	2015
	$	$
Assets		
Current assets	5,323,956	7,681,222
Non-current assets	3,403	5,424
Total assets	5,327,359	7,686,646
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	750,204	595,048
Total liabilities	750,204	595,048
Equity		
Contributed equity	56,714,725	56,714,725
Reserves	960,855	960,855
Retained earnings	(53,098,425)	(50,583,982)
Total equity	**4,577,155**	**7,091,598**
Net Profit/(loss) for the year	(2,514,443)	706,918
Total comprehensive income of the Parent entity	-	-

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

3. Revenue and Other Income

	2016	2015
	$	$
Revenue		
Licensing revenue	1,000,000	3,863,988
Interest from external parties	132,102	52,349
Total revenue	**1,132,102**	**3,916,337**
Other income		
Research and development tax concession	395,597	705,335
Total other income	**395,597**	**705,335**
Total revenue and other income	**1,527,699**	**4,621,672**

The licence fee received is from Strongbridge Biopharma (formerly Cortendo Caymen Limited). In the current year final payment of $1m has been received. This relates to a payment made to terminate the licensing partnership for ATL1103.

Government grants related to research and development tax incentives.

4. Expenses

	2016	2015
	$	$
Administrative expenses		
Compliance expenses	248,442	220,171
Office expenses	43,979	61,875
Corporate employee expenses	729,768	673,807
Business development expenses	770,027	928,316
Total administrative expenses	**1,792,216**	**1,884,169**
Occupancy expenses		
Rent	98,777	98,777
Other expenses	16,522	16,616
Suspense	-	4
Total occupancy expenses	**115,299**	**115,397**
Research and development expenses		
ATL 1102	1,806,896	267,051
ATL 1103	11,508	1,251,433
R&D Staff Costs	29,101	157,336
Total research and development expenses	**1,847,505**	**1,675,820**
Patent expenses	311,501	205,353
Depreciation expenses	5,882	8,172
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(30,261)	25,843
Total expenses	**4,042,142**	**3,914,754**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

5. Income Tax

	2016	2015
	$	$
Accounting (loss)/profit before income tax	**(2,514,443)**	**706,918**
At Australia's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2015: 30%)	(754,333)	212,075
Research and development tax concession	794,522	485,831
Non-assessable grant income	(118,679)	(211,601)
Section 40-880 deductions	(50,391)	(73,824)
Entertainment	960	587
Tax (benefit)/ losses not previously recognised	**(127,921)**	**413,068**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-
Income tax attributable to a discontinued operation	-	-
Income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to the Company	**-**	**-**

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Foreign exchange	-	772
Accruals	(33,986)	883
Provision for annual leave & long service leave	747	6,093
Other	(2,263)	10,566
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability) not recognised	**(35,502)**	**18,314**
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability)	**-**	**-**

Tax Losses
Antisense Therapeutics Limited has unconfirmed, unrecouped tax losses in Australia which have not been brought to account. The ability to be able to recognise a deferred tax asset in respect of these tax losses will be dependent upon the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised and the conditions for deductibility imposed by Australian tax authorities will be complied with.

6. Key Management Personnel Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other Key Management Personnel of the Company is set out below:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	888,695	815,478
Post-employment benefits	59,227	60,747
Long-term benefits	11,157	11,446
	959,079	**887,671**

For more information on Key Management Personnel Compensation, please refer to the Remuneration Report contained under Directors' Report.

7. Auditors' remuneration

The auditor of Antisense Therapeutics Limited is Ernst and Young.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

7. Auditors' remuneration (continued)

	2016	2015
	$	$
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst and Young for:		
An audit or review of the financial report of the entity	50,985	49,244
Other services in relation to the entity:		
Tax compliance services	19,250	17,000
	70,235	**66,244**

8. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Net profit/(earnings/(losses)) used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings/(losses) per share	(2,514,443)	706,918
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	175,198,815	157,859,146
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings/(losses) per share:		
Options over ordinary shares	-	72,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**175,198,815**	**157,931,146**

There have been no other conversions to, call of, or subscriptions for ordinary shares, or issues of potential ordinary shares since the reporting date and before the completion of this financial report.

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2016	2015
	$	$
Cash at bank and on hand	300,718	329,605
Short-term deposits	4,500,000	6,500,000
	4,800,718	**6,829,605**

The interest rate on cash at bank at 30 June 2016 was 0.10%p.a. (2015: 0.10% p.a.). And the interest rates on term deposits at 30 June 2016 were 2.55% p.a. (2015: 2.15% p.a.) for 30 days and 2.85% p.a. (2015: 2.65%) for 90 days. The term deposits have maturity periods of 30 days and 90 days.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

10. Trade and Other Receivables

	2016	2015
	$	$
Interest receivable	9,839	12,579
Australian Tax Office receivable	2,617	27,216
Research and development tax concession receivable	395,597	705,336
Other receivables	12,244	12,957
	420,297	**758,088**

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Property, plant and equipment
	$
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2014	172,209
At 30 June 2015	**172,209**

	Property, plant and equipment
	$
At 1 July 2015	172,209
Additions	3,861
At 30 June 2016	**176,070**

	Property, plant and equipment
	$
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2014	(158,613)
Depreciation charge for the year	(8,172)
At 30 June 2015	**(166,785)**

	Property, plant and equipment
	$
At 1 July 2015	(166,785)
Depreciation charge for the year	(5,882)
At 30 June 2016	**(172,667)**

	2016	2015
	$	$
Gross value	176,070	172,209
Accumulated depreciation	(172,667)	(166,785)
	3,403	**5,424**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

12. Trade and Other Payables

	2016	2015
	$	$
Trade payables	214,791	175,412
Accrued expenses	238,786	125,500
Other payables	4,577	4,577
	458,154	**305,489**

13. Employee Benefit Liabilities

	2016	2015
	$	$
Current employee provisions	292,050	289,559
	292,050	**289,559**

14. Contributed Equity

	Notes	2016	2015
		$	$
Ordinary fully paid shares	14.a	55,505,680	55,505,680
Options over ordinary shares	14.b	1,209,045	1,209,045
		56,714,725	56,714,725

a Ordinary shares

Reconciliation of share movement in the period:

	No.	2016	No.	2015
		$		$
At the beginning of the period	176,512,483	55,505,680	144,096,128	51,207,891
Shares issued during the year	-	-	32,416,355	4,516,700
Transaction costs relating to share issues	-	-	-	(218,911)
Cancellation of shares (1)	(15,025,075)	-	-	-
	161,487,408	55,505,680	176,512,483	55,505,680

(1) Subject to shareholder approval, 15,025,075 shares will be cancelled due to the termination of the partnership agreement with Strongbridge Biopharma (formerly Cortendo Caymen Limited).

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

14. Contributed Equity (continued)

a Ordinary shares (continued)

Details of movement in shares:

2016	Details	Numbers	Issue price	AUD
			$	$
30 June 2016	Shares to be cancelled	(15,025,075)	-	-

2015	Details	Numbers	Issue price	AUD
			$	$
1 October 2014	Placement	7,913,043	0.1150	910,000
12 November 2014	Share purchase plan	9,478,237	0.1150	1,090,000
15 May 2014	Issue of shares to Cortendo Cayman Limited	15,025,075	0.1675	2,516,700
	Transaction costs			(218,911)
		32,416,355		4,297,789

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held. At shareholder meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands. The ordinary shares have no par value.

b Options

Reconciliation of option movement in the period:

	No.	2016	No.	2015
		$		$
At the beginning of the period	46,950,984	1,209,045	46,950,984	1,209,045
Options issued during the period	-	-	-	-
	46,950,984	1,209,045	46,950,984	1,209,045

There was no activity during the year ended 30 June 2016 or 30 June 2015.

15. Reserves

Nature and Purpose of the Reserve
The option reserve recognises the proceeds from the issue of options over ordinary shares and the expense recognised in respect of share based payments.

	2016		2015	
	No.	$	No.	$
Unlisted options over fully paid shares	72,000	960,855	72,000	960,855

There was no activity during the year ended 30 June 2016 or 30 June 2015.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

15. Reserves (continued)

Options Outstanding as at 30 June 2016:

	No. of Options	
	27 Oct 2008	**20 Nov 2013**
On issue at beginning of year	72,000	46,950,984
Issued during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Consolidation 10:1 Nov 2013	-	-
Outstanding at balance sheet date	**72,000**	**46,950,984**
Expired subsequent to balance date	-	-
Exercised subsequent to balance date	-	-
Outstanding at date of Directors' Report	**72,000**	**46,950,984**
Original number of recipients	4	849
Number of current holders	4	818
Exercise price	-	$0.27
Exercise period from	27 Oct 2008	20 Nov 2013
To (expiration day)	30 Jul 2018	31 Jan 2017
The following proportion of options vest from the dates shown:		
100%	27 Oct 2008	20 Nov 2013

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Lease Commitments

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are, as follows:

	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Within one year	24,693	24,693
	24,693	**24,693**

The lease expenditure commitments relate to the leasing of office premises. The lease is for a term of one year, expiring October 2016.

There are no contingencies in the current or preceding year.

17. Operating Segment

	ATL1102 Multiple Sclerosis	**ATL1103 Growth and sight disorders**	**Unallocated (Note a)**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
30 June 2016				
Segment revenue	-	1,000,000	132,102	1,132,102
Segment result	(1,594,423)	171,616	(2,223,737)	(3,646,544)
Net result	(1,594,423)	1,171,616	(2,091,635)	(2,514,442)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

17. Operating Segment (continued)

	ATL1102 Multiple Sclerosis $	ATL1103 Growth and Sight Disorders $	Unallocated (Note a) $	Total $
30 June 2015				
Segment revenue	-	3,863,988	52,349	3,916,337
Segment result	(99,520)	(718,548)	(2,391,351)	(3,209,419)
Net result	(99,520)	3,145,440	(2,339,002)	706,918

a Unallocated breakdown

	2016 $	2015 $
Unallocated revenue		
Interest from external parties	132,102	52,349
	132,102	52,349
Unallocated result		
R&D tax concession refund	970,437	4,919
Compliance expenses	(243,442)	(220,171)
Business development expenses	(775,027)	(928,316)
Employee expenses	(729,768)	(673,807)
Patent expenses	(311,501)	(205,353)
Other expenses	(1,134,436)	(368,623)
	(2,223,737)	(2,391,351)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

18. Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss after income tax

	2016	2015
	$	$
Cash flow reconciliation		
Reconciliation of net profit after tax to net cash flows from operations:		
Net (loss)/ profit before tax	(2,514,443)	706,918
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation expense	5,882	8,172
Share-based payments	-	71,572
Working capital adjustments:		
Movement in trade and other receivables	324,185	423,379
Movement in prepayments	(9,412)	46,524
Movement in trade and other payables	166,272	42,000
Movement in other current liabilities	-	(50,000)
Movement in provisions	2,490	20,310
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	**(2,025,026)**	**1,268,875**

19. Events After the Reporting Period

There have not been any matters or circumstances, other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto, that have arisen since the end of the financial year, which significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of Antisense Therapeutics Limited, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of Antisense Therapeutics Limited in future financial years.

20. Related Party Transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favorable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated. Transactions with related parties are as follows:

Purchases from Belyea IP	Year ended 30 June 2016 $	Year ended 30 June 2015 $
Belyea IP is a patent attorney business operated by Dr Chris Belyea		
Service fees paid to Belyea IP during the year:	4,900	5,200
Patent renewals cost reimbursed to Belyea IP during the year:	70,440	36,422
Total paid by the Company to Belyea IP during the year:	75,340	41,622
At the end of the financial year, the Company owed Belyea IP:		-

Dr Chris Belyea resigned from the Board of Directors on 12 November 2015 and therefore any balances with Belyea IP are not related party balances at 30 June 2016.

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

a Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	4,800,718	6,829,605
Trade and other receivables	420,297	758,088
Trade and other payables	(458,154)	(305,489)

The Company does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2016 (2015: Nil).

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

b Risk Management Policy

The Board is responsible for overseeing the establishment and implementation of the risk management system, and reviews and assesses the effectiveness of the Company's implementation of that system on a regular basis.

The Board and Senior Management identify the general areas of risk and their impact on the activities of the Company, with Management performing a regular review of:

- the major risks that occur within the business;
- the degree of risk involved;
- the current approach to managing the risk; and
- if appropriate, determine:
    - (i) any inadequacies of the current approach; and
    - (ii) possible new approaches that more efficiently and effectively address the risk.

Management report risks identified to the Board through the monthly Operations Report.

The Company seeks to ensure that its exposure to undue risk which is likely to impact its financial performance, continued growth and survival is minimised in a cost effective manner.

c Significant Accounting Policy

Details of significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis for measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables represents their fair values determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 1.

Interest revenue on cash and cash equivalents and foreign exchange movements on trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are disclosed in Notes 3 and 4.

d Capital Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or reduce its capital, subject to the provisions of the Company's constitution.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributed to equity holders of the Company, comprising contributed equity, reserves and accumulated losses disclosed in Notes 14 and 15. By monitoring undiscounted cash flow forecasts and actual cash flows provided to the Board by the Company's Management the Board monitors the need to raise additional equity from the equity markets.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

e Financial Risk Management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its operations are interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risks via the cash and cash equivalents that it holds. Interest rate risk is the risk that a financial instruments value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The objective of managing interest rate risk is to minimise the Company's exposure to fluctuations in interest rate that might impact its interest revenue and cash flow.

To manage interest rate risk, the Company locks a portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents into term deposits. The maturity of term deposits is determined based on the Company's cash flow forecast.

Interest rate risk is considered when placing funds on term deposits. The Company considers the reduced interest rate received by retaining cash and cash equivalents in the Company's operating account compared to placing funds into a term deposit. This consideration also takes into account the costs associated with breaking a term deposit should early access to cash and cash equivalents be required.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

e Financial Risk Management (continued)

Interest Rate Risk (continued)

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk and the weighted average interest rates on the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities is as follows:

30 June 2016	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Floating interest rate $	Fixed interest rate within year $	Fixed interest rate 1 to 5 years $	Fixed interest rate over 5 years $	Non-interest bearing $	Total $
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2.54	300,318	4,500,000	-	-	400	4,800,718
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	420,297	420,297
	2.54	300,318	4,500,000	-	-	420,697	5,221,015
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	458,154	458,154

30 June 2015	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate $	Fixed Interest Rate within Year $	Fixed Interest Rate 1 to 5 years $	Fixed Interest Rate over 5 Years $	Non-Interest Bearing $	Total $
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2.53	329,205	6,500,000	-	-	400	6,829,605
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	744,480	744,480
	2.53	329,205	6,500,000	-	-	744,880	7,574,085
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	291,881	291,881

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

e Financial Risk Management (continued)

Interest Rate Risk (continued)

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to interest rate risk or the manner in which it manages and measures its risk in the year ended 30 June 2016.

The Company has conducted a sensitivity analysis of the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. The percentage change is based on the expected volatility of interest rates using market data and analysts forecasts. The analysis shows that if the Company's interest rate was to fluctuate as disclosed below and all other variables had remained constant, then the interest rate sensitivity impact on the Company's profit after tax and equity would be as follows:

	(Higher)/ Lower 2016	(Higher)/ Lower 2015
	$	$
2016: +1% (2015: +1%)	48,007	68,296
2016: -1% (2015: -1%)	(48,007)	(68,296)

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk via the trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that it holds. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company aims to take a conservative position in relation to foreign currency risk hedging when budgeting for overseas expenditure however; the Company does not have a policy to hedge overseas payments or receivables as they are highly variable in amount and timing, due to the reliance on activities carried out by overseas entities and their billing cycle.

The following financial assets and liabilities are subject to foreign currency risk:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Trade and other payables (AUD/USD)	124,724	31,109
Trade and other payables (AUD/GBP)	1,333	13,899
Trade and other payables (AUD/EUR)	24,849	10,108

Foreign currency risk is measured by regular review of our cash forecasts, monitoring the dollar amount and currencies that payment are anticipated to be paid in. The Company also considers the market fluctuations in relevant currencies to determine the level of exposure. If the level of exposure is considered by Management to be too high, then Management has authority to take steps to reduce the risk.

Steps to reduce risk may include the acquisition of foreign currency ahead of the anticipated due date of an invoice or may include negotiations with suppliers to make payment in our functional currency. Management mitigated foreign currency risk by purchasing Great British Pounds currency during the current financial year. Should Management determine that the Company should consider taking out a hedge to reduce the foreign currency risk, they would need to seek Board approval.

The Company conducts some activities outside of Australia which exposes it to transactional currency movements, where the Company is required to pay in a currency other than its functional currency.

There has been no change in the manner the Company manages and measures its risk in the Year Ended 30 June 2016.

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in United States dollars, Euros, and Great British Pounds. Analysis is conducted on a currency by currency basis using sensitivity variables.

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

e Financial Risk Management (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk (continued)

The Company has conducted a sensitivity analysis of the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk. The sensitivity analysis variable is based on the expected overall volatility of the significant currencies, which is based on management's assessment of reasonable possible fluctuations taking into consideration movements over the last 6 months each year and the spot rates at each reporting date. The analysis shows that if the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was to fluctuate as disclosed below and all other variables had remained constant, then the foreign currency sensitivity impact on the Company's loss after tax and equity would be as follows:

	(Higher)/ Lower 2016	(Higher)/ Lower 2015
	$	$
AUD/USD: 2016: +3% (2015: +3%)	(3,742)	(933)
AUD/USD: 2016: -3% (2015: -3%)	3,742	933
AUD/GBP: 2016: +3% (2015: +3%)	40	417
AUD/GBP: 2016: -3% (2015: -3%)	(40)	(417)
AUD/EUR: 2016: +3% (2015: +3%)	745	303
AUD/EUR: 2016: -3% (2015: -3%)	(745)	(303)

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk via its cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. To reduce risk exposure for the Company's cash and cash equivalents, it places them with high credit quality financial institutions.

Historically the Company has had minimal trade and other receivables, with the majority of its funding being provided via shareholder investment. Traditionally the Company's trade and other receivables relate to GST refunds and Research and Development Tax Concession amounts due to the Company from the Australian Tax Office. At 30 June 2016 GST accounted for $5,342 (2015: $13,608) of the trade and other receivables, respectively. At 30 June 2016, accrued interest from the Commonwealth Bank amounted to $9,839 (2015: $12,579).

The trade and other receivables at 90+ days also include the rent bond on the office premises of $8,231. This is not considered impaired. The Board believes that the Company does not have significant credit risk at this time in respect of its trade and other receivables.

The Company has analysed its trade and other receivables below. All trade and other receivables disclosed below have not been impaired.

	0-30 days $	31-60 days $	61-90 days $	90+ days $
2016 Trade and other receivables	420,297	-	-	-
2015 Trade and other receivables	736,249	-	-	8,231

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

e Financial Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity Risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk via its trade and other payables. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet the commitments associated with its financial instruments. Responsibility for liquidity risk rests with the Board who manage liquidity risk by monitoring undiscounted cash flow forecasts and actual cash flows provided to them by the Company's Management at Board meetings to ensure that the Company continues to be able to meet its debts as and when they fall due. Contracts are not entered into unless the Board believes that there is sufficient cash flow to fund the associated commitments. The Board considers when reviewing its undiscounted cash flow forecasts whether the Company needs to raise additional funding from the equity markets.

The Company has analysed its trade and other payables below:

	0-30 days $	31-60 days $	61-90 days $	90+ days $
2016 Trade and other payables	458,154	-	-	-
2015 Trade and other payables	291,881	-	-	-

22. Group information

Information about subsidiaries

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

			% Equity interest
Name	**Principal Activities**	**Country of incorporation**	**2016**
Antisense Therapeutics (HK) Pty Ltd	Provision of licenses	Australia	100.0

On 10 July 2012 the parent entity incorporated Antisense Therapeutics (HK) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary. The purpose of this new incorporated entity is to facilitate the provision of the relevant licenses to ATL1102 intellectual property in a proposed Joint Venture with a Chinese Company.

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Antisense Therapeutics Limited, we state that:

1. In the opinion of the Directors:

   (a) the consolidated financial statements and notes of Antisense Therapeutics Limited for the financial Year Ended 30 June 2016 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

      (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the Year Ended on that date; and

      (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

   (b) the consolidated financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.c; and

   (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial Year Ended 30 June 2016.

On behalf of the board

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Mr Robert W Moses
Independent Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Mark Diamond
Managing Directer and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: This day 25th day of August 2016

Ernst & Young
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Independent auditor's report to the members of Antisense Therapeutics Limited

Report on the financial report

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

Building a better working world

Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Antisense Therapeutics Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 17 to 24 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Antisense Therapeutics Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Ernst & Young

Joanne Lonergan
Partner
Melbourne
25 August 2016

Corporate Information

ABN 41 095 060 745

Director

Mr Robert W Moses, Independent Non-Executive Chairman	(Appointed: 23 October 2001)
Mr Mark Diamond, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	(Appointed: 31 October 2001)
Dr Graham Mitchell, Independent Non-Executive Director	(Appointed: 24 October 2001)
Dr Gary Pace, Independent Non-Executive Director	(Appointed: 9 November 2015)
Mr William Goolsbee, Independent Non-Executive Director	(Appointed: 15 October 2015)
Dr Chris Belyea, Independent Non-Executive Director	(Appointed: 13 November 2000, Resigned: 12 November 2015)

Company Secretary
Mr Phillip Hains ,Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

Registered office
6-8 Wallace Avenue
Toorak Victoria 3142
Australia
Phone: +61 3 9827 8999

Principal place of business
6-8 Wallace Avenue
Toorak Victoria 3142
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Phone: +61 3 9827 8999
Fax: +61 3 9827 1166

Share register
Boardroom Pty Ltd
Level 12,
225 Georage Street,
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Australia
Phone: 1300 737 760

Antisense Therapeutics Limited shares are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX)

Solicitors
Minter Ellison
Rialto Towers, Level 23
525 Collins Street,
Melbourne Victoria 3000

Bankers
Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Melbourne Victoria

Auditors
Ernst and Young
8 Exhibition Street,
Melbourne Victoria 3000

Website
www.antisense.com.au