APPENDIX 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Syntonic Limited
ABN 68 123 867 765

1. Reporting period

Financial Year Ended	**Previous corresponding period**
30 June 2022	30 June 2021

2. Results for announcement to the market

	30 June 2022	**30 June 2021**	**% Change**
2.1 Revenue from ordinary activities	258,805	239,123	8%
2.2 Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	(180,380)	(550,636)	67%
2.3 Net loss for the period attributable to members	(180,380)	(550,636)	67%

2.4 No dividends were paid during the financial year ended 30 June 2021 (previous corresponding period: Nil). It is not proposed to pay dividends.

2.5 There is no record date for determining entitlements to dividends.

2.6 A brief explanation of any of the figures in 2.1 to 2.4 necessary to enable the figures to be understood.
During the period, Syntonic received its ongoing royalty income of $104,120 from Western Areas Limited. On 4 October 2021, the Company announced that it had executed a Deed of Termination and Release – Royalty Deed (Termination Deed) with Western Areas Limited for cash consideration of $200,000 (ex GST). The Company is continuing to review and consider projects and business acquisition opportunities, whilst reducing operational spend.

Other information required under listing rule 4.3A

Net tangible assets per security
2022: (0.003) cents per share 2021: (0.007) cents per share

SYNTONIC

Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the financial year ended 30 June 2022
Not applicable

Dividends
There are no individual or total dividends or distributions. There are no dividend or distribution reinvestment plans in operation.

Details of associates and joint venture entities.
Not applicable

Audit Status
Refer to attached Annual Report. The report is audited

SYNTONIC

Annual Report

For the
year ended
30 June 2022

ABN 68 123 867 765

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Corporate Directory

DIRECTORS:	Mr Giuseppe Graziano – Non-Executive Director Mr Tim Slate – Non-Executive Director Ms Marie Turner – Non-Executive Director
JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES:	Mr Tim Slate Ms Carla Healy
OFFICES:	Level 3, 101 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000, Australia Tel: +61 8 6558 0886
STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING:	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX Code: SYT) Level 40, 152-158 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000, Australia
SHARE REGISTER:	Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd Level 11, 172 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000, Australia Tel: +61 3 9415 4000
BANKERS:	Westpac Banking Corporation
SOLICITORS:	Blackwall Legal LLP
AUDITOR:	HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) Level 4, 130 Stirling Street, Perth WA 6000, Australia

Directors' Report (cont.)

Your Directors present their report on Syntonic Limited ("**Syntonic**" or "the **Company**") for the year ended 30 June 2022.

DIRECTORS

The persons who were Directors of Syntonic Limited during the financial year and up to the date of this report are:

Mr Giuseppe Graziano – Non-Executive Director

Mr Tim Slate – Non-Executive Director

Ms Marie Turner – Non-Executive Director (appointed 23 May 2022)

Mr David Wheeler – Non-Executive Chairman (resigned 23 May 2022)

CURRENT DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Mr Giuseppe Graziano
Non-Executive Director (apppointed 1 November 2020)
Mr. Graziano is a Chartered Accountant with corporate and company secretarial experience.

He has over 28 years' experience providing a wide range of business, financial and strategic advice to small cap unlisted and listed public companies and privately-owned businesses in Western Australia's resource-driven industries. Since 2014 he has been focused on corporate advisory, company secretarial and strategic planning with listed corporations including mergers & acquisitions, capital raisings, corporate governance, ASX compliance and structuring. He is currently a director of Pathways Corporate Pty Ltd, a specialised Corporate Advisory business.

Directorships held in other listed entities (last 3 years)

- Kin Mining NL - Non -Executive Chairman from August 2019
- Tyranna Resources Ltd - Non-Executive Director from June 2019
- Protean Energy Ltd - Non-Executive Director from October 2020
- Athena Resources Ltd – Non-Executive Director from May 2022
- OZZ Resources Ltd – Non-Executive Director from May 2022
- PVW Resources Ltd (previously Thred Ltd) - Non-Executive Director to February 2021

Mr Tim Slate

Non-Executive Director and Joint Company Secretary (appointed Non-Executive Director 1 November 2020; appointed Company Secretary 9 January 2020)

Mr. Slate has a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Western Australia, is a Chartered Accountant, is an Associate Member of the Governance Institute of Australia and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr. Slate provides accounting and secretarial advice to private and public companies. Mr Slate has over 10 years' experience in chartered accounting.

Directorships held in other listed entities (last 3 years)

- Protean Energy Ltd - Non-Executive Director from October 2020
- Zelira Therapeutics Ltd – Non-Executive Director from January 2022

Directors' Report (cont.)

Ms Marie Turner

Non-Executive Director (appointed 23 May 2022)

Ms Turner is a Chartered Accountant with over twenty years of experience. She has worked both nationally and internationally in the UK and Canada. Her experience extends over a number of different industries including banking, oil and gas and consultancy with a focus on corporate and management accounting.

Directorships held in other listed entities (last 3 years)

None

Ms Carla Healy
Joint Company Secretary (appointed 15 January 2021)

Ms Healy has a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Western Australia, is a Chartered Accountant and an Associate Member of the Chartered Governance Institute. Ms Healy provides accounting and secretarial advice to private and public companies and has 18 years' experience in chartered accounting.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

There were no substantive business activities undertaken during the period.

The Company is continuing to review and consider projects and business acquisition opportunities, whilst reducing operational spend.

CORPORATE

During the period, Syntonic received its ongoing royalty income of $104,120 from Western Areas Limited. On 4 October 2021, the Company announced that it had executed a Deed of Termination and Release – Royalty Deed (Termination Deed) with Western Areas Limited for cash consideration of $200,000 (ex GST).

The Company entered into a Royalty Deed (Royalty Deed) with Western Areas on 22 December 2009. Under the terms of the Royalty Deed, the Company was entitled to a 2% net royalty on revenues attributable to ore processed using the BioHeapTM bacterial leaching technology, following the sale of the BioHeapTM technology business and associated entities to Western Areas Limited in 2009.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The net loss of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022 was $180,380 (2021: Group $1,267,787).

Directors' Report (cont.)

FINANCIAL POSITION

At 30 June 2022, the Company had cash reserves of $471,971 (2021: $328,269) and net liabilities of $217,350 (2021: net liabilities of $36,970).

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Company's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations.

LOSS PER SHARE

	2022 cents	2021 cents
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.003)	(0.02)

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of the affairs of the Company or Group that occurred during the financial year not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

There are no events of a material nature or transaction, that have arisen since year end and the date of this report that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or its state of affairs.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The Company is continuing to review and consider projects and business acquisition opportunities, whilst reducing operational spend.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

As at the date of this report, the Directors' interests in the securities of the Company are as follows:

	Ordinary Shares[1]	Options	Performance Rights
Giuseppe Graziano	-	-	-
Tim Slate	-	-	-
Marie Turner	-	-	-

1. "Ordinary Shares" means fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company.

Directors' Report (cont.)

SHARE OPTIONS

Unissued Ordinary shares of Syntonic Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Date Options Issued and/or Granted	Expiry Date	Exercise Price $	Number Under Option
7 April 2017	28 February 2027	0.030	14,250,538
6 July 2018	6 July 2028	0.014	17,286,763
16 October 2018	16 October 2023	0.012	43,638,984
14 November 2018	14 November 2028	0.009	79,486,171
24 January 2019	1 January 2024	0.020	5,000,000
20 December 2019	31 December 2022	0.002	1,685,516,378

There were no shares issued during the period on the exercise of options.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

The Constitution of the Company requires the Company, to the extent permitted by law, to indemnify any person who is or has been a director or officer of the Company for any liability caused as such a director or officer and any legal costs incurred by a director or officer in defending an action for any liability caused as such a director or officer.

During or since the end of the financial year, no amounts have been paid by the Company in relation to the above indemnities.

During the financial year, the Company has incurred a premium of $15,929 excluding GST (2021: $39,000) to insure against a liability incurred by a person who is or has been a director or officer of the Company.

Directors' Report (cont.)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This Remuneration Report, which forms part of the Directors' Report, sets out information about the remuneration of Key Management Personnel ("KMP") of the Company.

DETAILS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The KMP of the Company during or since the end of the financial year were as follows:

Directors

Mr Giuseppe Graziano	Non-Executive Director
Mr Tim Slate	Non-Executive Director
Ms Marie Turner	Non-Executive Director (appointed 23 May 2022)
Mr. David Wheeler	Non-Executive Chairman (resigned 23 May 2022)

Unless otherwise disclosed, the KMP held their position from 1 July 2021 until the date of this report.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The Company's remuneration policy for its KMP has been developed by the Board taking into account the size of the Company, the size of the management team, the nature and stage of development of the Company's current operations, and market conditions and comparable salary levels for companies of a similar size and operating in similar sectors.

Executive Remuneration

The Company's remuneration policy is to provide a fixed remuneration component and a performance- based component (short term incentive and long-term incentive). The Board believes that this remuneration policy is appropriate given the considerations discussed in the section above and is appropriate in aligning executives' objectives with shareholder and business objectives.

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of base salaries, as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds and other non-cash benefits. Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board. The process consists of a review of company and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration externally and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Performance Based Remuneration – Short Term Incentive

Executives may be entitled to an annual cash bonus upon achieving various key performance indicators ("KPI's"), as set by the Board. When determining the measures for KPI's, the Board will have regard to the current size, nature and opportunities of the Company. Subsequent to the end of each financial year, the Board assesses performance against these criteria.

The Company paid no cash bonuses during the 2022 financial year (2021: nil).

Directors' Report (cont.)

Performance Based Remuneration – Long Term Incentive

The Board has previously chosen to issue Incentive Options (where appropriate) to some executives as a key component of the incentive portion of their remuneration, in order to attract and retain the services of the executives and to provide an incentive linked to the performance of the Company. The Board considers that each executive's experience will greatly assist the Company in progressing its objectives.

The Board may grant Incentive Options to executives with exercise prices at and/or above market share price (at the time of agreement). As such, Incentive Options granted to executives will generally only be of benefit if the executives perform to the level whereby the value of the Company increases sufficiently to warrant exercising the Incentive Options granted. Other than service-based vesting conditions, there are no additional performance criteria on the Incentive Options granted to executives, as given the speculative nature of the Company's activities and the small management team responsible for its running, it is considered the performance of the executives and the performance and value of the Company are closely related. The Company prohibits executives entering into arrangements to limit their exposure to Incentive Options granted as part of their remuneration package.

During the 2022 financial year, nil incentive options were issued to KMPs (2021: Nil).

<u>Non-Executive Director Remuneration</u>

The Board's policy is to remunerate Non-Executive Directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. Given the current size, nature and risks of the Company, ordinary shares have also been used to attract and retain Non-Executive Directors in lieu of cash remuneration. The Board determines payments to the Non-Executive Directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required.

The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to Non-Executive Directors is subject to approval by shareholders at a General Meeting. Directors' fees paid to Non-Executive Directors accrue on a daily basis. However, to align Directors' interests with shareholder interests, the Directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company and Non-Executive Directors may in limited circumstances receive Incentive Options in order to secure their services.

Fees for Non-Executive Directors are presently set at $36,000 per annum (2021: $36,000 per annum). These fees cover main board activities only. Non-Executive Directors may receive additional remuneration for other services provided to the Company, including but not limited to, membership of committees.

<u>Relationship between Remuneration of KMP and Shareholder Wealth</u>

Due to the current stage of development, the Company does not currently have a policy with respect to the payment of dividends and returns of capital.

Therefore there was no relationship between the Board's policy for determining, or in relation to, the nature and amount of remuneration of KMP and dividends paid and returns of capital by the Company during the current and previous four financial years.

Directors' Report (cont.)

The Board did not determine the nature and amount of remuneration of the KMP by reference to changes in the price at which shares in the Company traded between the beginning and end of the current and the previous four financial years. However, as noted above, a number of KMP have previously received Incentive Options and Ordinary Shares which generally will only be of value should the value of the Company's shares increase.

Relationship between Remuneration of KMP and Earnings

As discussed above, the Board anticipates that the Company will retain earnings (if any) and other cash resources. Accordingly, the Board does not consider earnings during the current and previous financial years when determining, and in relation to, the nature and amount of remuneration of KMP.

EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER KMP

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emoluments of each of the Key Management Personnel of Syntonic Limited are as follows:

	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS		POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS				
2022	**SALARY & FEES**	**CASH BONUS**	**SUPER-ANNUATION**	**TERMINATION PAYMENTS**	**SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS**	**TOTAL**	**PERFORMANCE RELATED**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**%**
Directors							
Giuseppe Graziano[1]	36,000	-	-	-	-	36,000	-
Tim Slate[2]	36,000	-	-	-	-	36,000	-
Marie Turner[3, 4]	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
David Wheeler[1, 5]	36,667	-	-	-	-	36,667	-
Total	111,667	-	-	-	-	111,667	-

1. Mr Wheeler and Mr Graziano provide services through a services agreement with Pathways Corporate Pty Ltd. Pathways Corporate was paid $18,000 in registered office rental during the financial year.
2. Mr Slate provides services as Director and Company Secretary through a services agreement with Catalyst Corporate Pty Ltd. In addition to the fees disclosed in the table above, Catalyst Corporate Pty Ltd invoiced $84,000 for the provision of accounting and company secretarial services to the Company during the financial year.
3. Ms Turner provides services as Director through a services agreement with MTBC Pty Ltd. No additional services are provided to the Company.
4. Appointed 23 May 2022.
5. Resigned 23 May 2022.

Directors' Report (cont.)

2021	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS SALARY & FEES $	 CASH BONUS $	POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS SUPER-ANNUATION $	 TERMINATION PAYMENTS $	SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS $	TOTAL $	PERFORMANCE RELATED %
Directors							
David Wheeler[2]	40,917	-	-	-	-	40,917	-
Giuseppe Graziano[1,2]	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000	-
Tim Slate[1, 3]	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000	-
Gary Greenbaum[4, 5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rahul Agarwal[4, 5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steven Elfman[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88,917	-	-	-	-	88,917	-

1. Appointed 1 November 2020.
2. Mr Wheeler and Mr Graziano provide services through a services agreement with Pathways Corporate Pty Ltd. Pathways Corporate was paid $8,000 in registered office rental during the financial year.
3. Mr Slate provides services as Director and Company Secretary through a services agreement with Catalyst Corporate Pty Ltd. In addition to the fees disclosed in the table above, Catalyst Corporate Pty Ltd invoiced $91,624 for the provision of accounting and company secretarial services to the Company during the financial year.
4. Resigned 1 November 2020.
5. Under the terms of the SPA with First Orion Dr Gary Greenbaum, the Managing Director and CEO, released the Company of its obligation to pay his outstanding and deferred salary of US$110,348 and severance payment of US$87,500 in respect to his engagement as Chief Executive Officer and Mr Agarwal agreed to release the Company of its obligation to pay his outstanding and deferred salary of US$110,348 and his severance payment of US$87,500.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION TO KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Options

There were no options issued to KMPs as remuneration during the 2022 financial year (2021: Nil).

Shares

During the year, there were no shares issued to Directors in lieu of fees and salary (2021: Nil).

Shareholdings of KMP

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial period by each director of Syntonic Limited and other KMP of the Company, including their personally related parties are set out below.

Ordinary shares	Held at 1 July 2021	Granted	Acquired	Cancelled	Held at 30 June 2022
Directors					
Giuseppe Graziano	-	-	-	-	-
Tim Slate	-	-	-	-	-
Marie Turner	-	-	-	-	-
David Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

No options were held by KMP during the period.

Directors' Report (cont.)

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each of the directors were as follows:

	Board Meetings	
Director	**Number eligible to attend**	**Number attended**
Giuseppe Graziano	2	2
Tim Slate	2	2
Marie Turner	1	1
David Wheeler	1	1

The Board considers that the Company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity, to justify the formation of separate or special committees at this time. As the Company's activities increase in size, scope and/or nature the Board will review this position.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

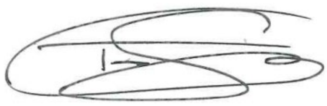
Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year are outlined in Note 16 to the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors set by the *Corporations Act 2001.*

The Directors are of the opinion that the services do not compromise the auditors independence as all non-audit services have been reviewed to ensure that they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor and none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in the code of conduct APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on page 12 of the Directors' Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Tim Slate
Non-Executive Director
23 August 2022

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Syntonic Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
23 August 2022

M R Ohm
Partner

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714
Level 4, 130 Stirling Street, Perth WA 6000 / PO Box 8124 Perth BC WA 6849
T: +61 (0)8 9227 7500 E: mailbox@hlbwa.com.au

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Company 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Continuing operations			
Other income	2	258,805	239,123
Other operating expenses	3	(438,990)	(503,882)
Share based payment expense	15	-	(69,705)
Finance costs		(195)	(1,813)
Impairment expense		-	(314,286)
Foreign exchange loss		-	(31,266)
Loss before income tax expense		**(180,380)**	**(681,829)**
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Net loss after tax from continuing operations		**(180,380)**	**(681,829)**
Discontinued operation			
Loss after tax from discontinued operation	19	-	(585,958)
Net loss for the year		**(180,380)**	**(1,267,787)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Discontinued operation			
Exchange differences realised on disposal of foreign operations		-	717,151
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**-**	**717,151**
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		**(180,380)**	**(550,636)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to members of the Company		(180,380)	(550,636)
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Syntonic Limited:			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents) – continuing and discontinued	13	(0.003)	(0.02)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents) – continuing	13	(0.003)	(0.01)

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	471,971	328,269
Trade and other receivables	7	69,585	77,895
Other assets	8	4,162	12,228
Total current assets		**545,718**	**418,392**
TOTAL ASSETS		**545,718**	**418,392**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	763,068	455,362
Total current liabilities		**763,068**	**455,362**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**763,068**	**455,362**
NET (LIABILITIES)		**(217,350)**	**(36,970)**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	10	84,751,530	84,751,530
Reserves	11	3,394,213	3,394,213
Accumulated losses		(88,363,093)	(88,182,713)
TOTAL DEFICIENCY IN EQUITY		**(217,350)**	**(36,970)**

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 30 June 2022

	Contributed Equity $	Share Based Payment Reserve $	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	84,751,530	3,394,213	-	(88,182,713)	(36,970)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(180,380)	(180,380)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(180,380)	(180,380)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	84,751,530	3,394,213	-	(88,363,093)	(217,350)

Consolidated	Contributed Equity $	Share Based Payment Reserve $	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	44,095,864	3,324,508	(717,151)	(46,259,260)	443,961
Net loss for the year				(1,267,787)	(1,267,787)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-	717,151	-	717,151
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	717,151	(1,267,787)	(550,636)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Share based payment	-	69,705	-	-	69,705
Transfer on deconsolidation	40,655,666	-	-	(40,655,666)	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	84,751,530	3,394,213	-	(88,182,713)	(36,970)

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

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Company 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and other debtors		-	263,560
Royalty income		104,120	205,228
Payments to suppliers and employees		(160,298)	(967,870)
Interest paid		(120)	(320)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	12	**(56,298)**	**(499,402)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from divestment		200,000	549,915
Cash on disposal of subsidiaries		-	(37,081)
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**200,000**	**512,834**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	201,173
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**-**	**201,173**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		143,702	214,605
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		-	(107,197)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		328,269	220,861
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**471,971**	**328,269**

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

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial report of Syntonic Limited ("Syntonic" or "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2022 are stated to assist in a general understanding of the financial report and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

Syntonic is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX").

The financial report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022 was authorised for issued in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 23 August 2022.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB"), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are carried at fair value, as stated in the accounting policy. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise stated. For the purposes of preparing the financial report, the Company is a for profit entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Following disposal of subsidiaries in the prior year, the financial statements relate to the Company only. Refer to Note 19 for further information.

(b) Statement of Compliance

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

New or revised standards and interpretations that are first effective in the current reporting period
In the year ended 30 June 2022, the directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and have determined there is no material impact on the Company and therefore no change is necessary to Company accounting policies.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The Directors have also reviewed the new and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2022. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective on the Company and, therefore, no changes is necessary to Company accounting policies.

(c) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022, the Company incurred a net loss of $180,380, cash outflows from operating activities of $56,298 and had net liabilities of $217,350 at balance date.

The Directors believe that it is reasonably foreseeable that the Company will continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report after consideration of the following factors:

- The ability to issue additional shares under the *Corporation Act 2001* to raise further working capital;
- The Company has significantly scaled down its operations in order to curtail expenditure, whilst continuing to review and consider projects and business acquisition opportunities; and
- Trade creditor amounts totalling $740,529, including those due to directors, are subject to agreements that they will not be called for payment until such time as the Company has raised sufficient funds.

The directors have reviewed the Company's financial position and are of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate as they believe the Company will be able to secure funds to meet its commitments.

There are a number of inherent uncertainties relating to the Company's future plans including but not limited to:

- whether the Company will be able to raise equity on a sufficiently timely basis; and
- whether the Company would be able to secure any other sources of funding.

Accordingly, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt whether the Company will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

(d) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2021 incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of the Company and the results of all subsidiaries for that period.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company had control.

The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries were prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions and balances, income and expenses and profits and losses between group companies, are eliminated.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

(e) Revenue

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables:
A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets under AASB 9: Financial Instruments below.

(f) Financial Instruments

Trade receivables (without a significant financing component) are initially recognised at their transaction price and all other receivables are initially measured at fair value. Receivables are measured at amortised cost if they meet both of the following conditions and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- they are held within a business model with the objective to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the purposes of the assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition.

‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial assets contain a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

For all other receivables measured at amortised cost, the Company recognised lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If on the other hand the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to expected credit losses within the next 12 months.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimated of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Company considers an event of default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due or external sources indicate that the debtor is unlikely to pay its credits, including the Company. A financial asset is credit impaired when there is evidence that the counterparty is in significant financial difficult or a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event has occurred. The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(g) Foreign Currencies

Function and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars (AUD).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised.

Group companies

For the year ended 30 June 2021, the financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Company's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- items of equity are translated at the historical exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations were transferred directly to the group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position. These differences were recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the operation is disposed.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 30 days. Payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months. Payables are initially recorded at fair value and then subsequently amortised cost.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(k) Income Tax

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the notional income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose on goodwill or in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against tax liabilities and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(l) Employee Entitlements

A provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than 12 months have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

(m) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to members of the Company for the reporting period, after excluding any costs of servicing equity, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the basic EPS earnings, adjusted by the after tax effect of financing costs associated with dilutive potential Ordinary Shares and the effect on revenues and expenses of conversion to Ordinary Shares associated with dilutive potential Ordinary Shares, by the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares and dilutive Ordinary Shares adjusted for any bonus issue.

(n) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST & other related taxes, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office or other authority. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(o) Use and Revision of Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial report requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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.

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and/or estimates in the current period.

(p) Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Board of Directors, taken as a whole. This includes start-up operations which are yet to earn revenues. Management will also consider other factors in determining operating segments such as the existence of a line manager and the level of segment information presented to the board of directors.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers – being the Board of Directors.

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

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

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

Information about other business activities and operating segments that are below the quantitative criteria are combined and disclosed in a separate category for “all other segments”.

(q) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Goodwill, intangible assets not yet ready for use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortisation and are therefore tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are generally grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows ('cash generating units').

Accordingly, most assets are tested for impairment at the cash generating unit level. Because it does not generate cash flows independently of other assets or groups of assets, goodwill is allocated to the cash generating unit or units that are expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination that gave rise to the goodwill.

Assets other than goodwill, intangible assets not yet ready for use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment whenever events or circumstances arise that indicate the asset may be impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is defined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Impairment losses in respect of individual assets are recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount such as property, plant and equipment, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance. Impairment losses in respect of cash generating units are allocated first against the carrying amount of any goodwill attributed to the cash generating unit with any remaining impairment loss allocated on a pro rata basis to the other assets comprising the relevant cash generating unit.

(r) Fair Value Estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and fair value through comprehensive income securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Other techniques, such as discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

(s) Contributed Equity

Ordinary Shares and Performance Shares are classified as equity. Issued and paid-up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company.

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

(t) Share-Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are provided to officers, employees, consultants and other advisors. These share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date. Fair value is determined using the Black Scholes option pricing model. Further details on how the fair value of equity-settled share-based payments has been determined can be found in Note 15.

The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss over the remaining vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to the option reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payments may also be provided as consideration for the acquisition of assets. Where ordinary shares are issued, the transaction is recorded at fair value based on the quoted price of the ordinary shares at the date of issue. The acquisition is then recorded as an asset or expensed in accordance with accounting standards.

(u) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

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

(v) Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control.

The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is obtained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain limited exemptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured in each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations, other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument, are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The excess of: the consideration transferred; amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity; and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this amount is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

(w) Assets and Liabilities held for sale

Non-current assets and assets of disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

For non-current assets or assets of disposal groups to be classified as held for sale, they must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale must be highly probable.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the non-current assets and assets of disposal groups to fair value less costs of disposal. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs of disposal of a non-current assets and assets of disposal groups, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of assets held for sale continue to be recognised. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. The liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current liabilities.

(x) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. Other income

	2022	2021
	$	$
Royalty income[1]	58,805	239,123
Sale of assets[2]	200,000	-
	258,805	**239,123**

1. The Company sold the BioHeap™ technology business and associated entities to Western Areas Limited in 2009. The Company was entitled to a 2% net royalty on revenues (net of costs) attributable to ore processed using the BioHeap™ bacterial leaching technology.
2. On 4 October 2021, the Company announced that it had executed a Deed of Termination and Release – Royalty Deed (Termination Deed) with Western Areas Limited for cash consideration of $200,000 (ex GST).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3. Other operating expenses

	2022	2021
	$	$
Director fees	111,667	86,667
Accounting, legal and other professional fees	239,889	305,500
Listing expenses	51,615	54,677
General administration costs	19,890	18,034
Insurance	15,929	39,004
	438,990	**503,882**

4. Income tax

	2022	2021
Income tax benefit	$	$
Deferred tax - reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Aggregate income tax benefit	-	-
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Loss from continuing operations	-	-
Loss from continuing operations	-	-

a) Reconciliation between Tax Expense and Accounting Loss Before Income Tax	**2022**	**2021**
Accounting loss before income tax – from continuing operations	(180,380)	(681,829)
Accounting loss before income tax – from discontinued operations	-	(585,958)
	(180,380)	(1,267,787)
At the domestic income tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%)	(54,114)	(380,336)
Expenditure not allowable for income tax purposes	-	436,010
Adjusted for differing tax rates across jurisdictions	-	(1,876)
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	54,114	163,180
Non-assessable income	-	(216,978)
Income tax benefit	-	-

	2022	2021
b) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities	**$**	**$**
Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:		
Intangible assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

c) Unrecognised Deferred Tax Assets		
Accrued expenditure	5,550	7,500
Capital allowances	8,887	18,799
Foreign exchange	-	9,380
Tax losses – revenue (Australia)	769,200	698,124
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	(783,637)	(733,803)
	-	-

The benefit of deferred tax assets will only be brought to account if:

- future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;
- the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation continue to be complied with; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit.

5. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

No dividends have been paid or proposed for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: nil). The balance of the franking account as at 30 June 2022 is nil (2021: nil).

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	471,971	328,269
	471,971	**328,269**

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates on daily bank deposit rates.

7. Trade and other receivables

	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
GST receivable	69,585	32,581
Accrued revenue	-	45,314
	69,585	**77,895**

8. Other assets

	2022	**2021**
Current	**$**	**$**
Prepaid expenses	4,162	12,228
	4,162	**12,228**

9. Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	$	$
Trade creditors	744,568	423,861
Accrued expenses	18,500	27,500
Other payables	-	4,001
	763,068	**455,362**

1. All amounts are short term and the net carrying value of trade payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. Trade payables are non-interest bearing.

10. Contributed equity

(a) Issued capital:

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	$	No.	$	No.
Ordinary Shares	84,751,530	5,735,609,390	84,751,530	5,735,609,390
	84,751,530	**5,735,609,390**	**84,751,530**	**5,735,609,390**

(b) Movement in issued capital during the year:

Date	Details	Number of Ordinary Shares	$
1-Jul-21	**Opening Balance**	**5,735,609,390**	**84,751,530**
	Current year movement	-	-
30-Jun-22	**Closing Balance**	**5,735,609,390**	**84,751,530**

(c) Rights attaching to ordinary shares:

The rights attaching to fully paid ordinary shares (“Ordinary Shares”) arise from a combination of the Company's Constitution, statute and general law.

Copies of the Company's Constitution are available for inspection during business hours at the Company's registered office. The clauses of the Constitution contain the internal rules of the Company and define matters such as the rights, duties and powers of its shareholders and directors, including provisions to the following effect (when read in conjunction with the Corporations Act 2001 or Listing Rules).

Shares

The issue of shares in the capital of the Company and options over unissued shares by the Company is under the control of the directors, subject to the Corporations Act 2001, ASX Listing Rules and any rights attached to any special class of shares.

Meetings of Members

Directors may call a meeting of members whenever they think fit. Members may call a meeting as provided by the Corporations Act 2001. The Constitution contains provisions prescribing the content requirements of notices of meetings of members and all members are entitled to a notice of meeting. A meeting may be held in two or more places linked together by audio-visual communication devices. A quorum for a meeting of members is 2 shareholders.

Voting

Subject to any rights or restrictions at the time being attached to any shares or class of shares of the Company, each member of the Company is entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at a general meeting. Resolutions of members will be decided by a show of hands unless a poll is demanded. On a show of hands each eligible voter present has one vote.

However, where a person present at a general meeting represents personally or by proxy, attorney or representative more than one member, on a show of hands the person is entitled to one vote only despite the number of members the person represents. On a poll each eligible member has one vote for each fully paid share held and a fraction of a vote for each partly paid share determined by the amount paid up on that share.

Changes to the Constitution

The Company's Constitution can only be amended by a special resolution passed by at least three quarters of the members present and voting at a general meeting of the Company. At least 28 days written notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution must be given.

Listing Rules

Provided the Company remains admitted to the Official List, then despite anything in its Constitution, no act may be done that is prohibited by the Listing Rules, and authority is given for acts required to be done by the Listing Rules. The Company's Constitution will be deemed to comply with the Listing Rules as amended from time to time.

11. Reserves

(a) Reserves:

	Note	2022	2021
		$	$
Share-based payment reserve	11(c)	3,394,213	3,394,213
		3,394,213	**3,394,213**

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves:

Share Based Payment Reserve

The share-based payment reserve is used to record the fair value of options and rights issued by the Company.

(c) Movements in the share-based payments reserve:

Date	Details	Number of Incentive Options	$
1-Jul-21	**Opening Balance**	**1,845,178,834**	**3,394,213**
	Current year movement	-	-
30-Jun-22	**Closing Balance**	**1,845,178,834**	**3,394,213**

Date	Details	Number of Incentive Options	$
1-Jul-20	**Opening Balance**	**2,056,942,815**	**3,324,508**
	Fair value of options vested	-	69,705
	Expired / cancelled during the year	(211,763,981)	-
30-Jun-21	**Closing Balance**	**1,845,178,834**	**3,394,213**

12. Reconciliation of net loss after tax to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Loss for the year	(180,380)	(1,267,787)
Adjustment for non-cash income and expense items		
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss	-	44,664
Share based payments	-	69,705
Impairment expense	-	314,286
Tax benefit on disposal	-	(155,401)
Non-cash consideration	-	(875,714)
Loss on consolidation – foreign exchange	-	782,506
Profit from disposal of Royalty Licence	(200,000)	-
Change in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	8,310	(62,632)
Decrease in other financial assets	8,066	2,318
Decrease in assets classified as held for sale	-	2,310,635
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	307,706	(645,667)
(Decrease) in liabilities classified as held for sale	-	(1,016,315)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(56,298)**	**(499,402)**

13. Earnings per share

	2022 cents	2021 cents
Basic and Diluted Earnings/(Loss) per Share		
From continuing and discontinued operations		
- Basic earnings per share	(0.003)	(0.02)
- Diluted earnings per share	(0.003)	(0.02)
From continuing operations		
- Basic earnings per share	(0.003)	(0.01)
- Diluted earnings per share	(0.003)	(0.01)
Total basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.003)**	**(0.02)**

	2022 $	2021 $
The following reflects the income and share data used in the calculations of basic earnings per share:		
- Net loss from continued and discontinued operations	-	(1,267,787)
- Net loss from continuing operations	(180,380)	(681,829)

	2022 Number of Ordinary Shares	2021 Number of Ordinary Shares
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	5,735,609,390	6,227,162,978

Non-Dilutive Securities

As at balance date, there were no dilutive earnings per share (2021: nil).

14. Related parties

Key Management Personnel

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

	2022 $	2021 $
Short-term employee benefits	111,667	88,917
	111,667	**88,917**

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel

Pathways Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which Mr Wheeler and Mr Graziano are Directors, charged the Company registered office fees of $18,000 (2021: $8,000) during the year.

Catalyst Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which Mr Slate is a Director, charged the Company accounting and company secretarial fees of $84,000 (2021: $91,624) during the year.

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided within the remuneration report.

15. Share-based payments

From time to time, the Company provides Incentive Options or Rights to officers, employees, consultants and other key advisors as part of remuneration and incentive arrangements. The number of options or rights granted, and the terms of the options or rights granted are determined by the Board. Shareholder approval is sought where required.

Share-based payments made during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are summarised as follows:

(a) Recognised share based payment expense:

	2022 $	2021 $
Expense arising from equity settled share-based payment transactions	-	69,705

(b) Options issued and in existence at year end:

Options vest on their respective vesting dates with the following conditions:

	Class of Options	Issue Date	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Vesting Date	Disposal Restriction	Current year vesting Expense
A	14,250,538 employee options	7 Apr 2017	$0.030	28 Feb 2027	Multiple	None	-
B	16,386,763 employee options	6 Jul 2018	$0.014	6 Jul 2028	Multiple	None	-
C	900,000 employee options	6 Jul 2018	$0.014	6 Jul 2028	Multiple	None	-
D	43,638,984 consultant options	16 Oct 2018	$0.012	16 Oct 2023	Multiple	None	-
E	79,486,171 employee options	14 Nov 2018	$0.009	14 Nov 2028	Multiple	None	-
F	5,000,000 consultant options	24 Jan 2019	$0.02	24 Jan 2024	24 Jan 2020	None	-

No options were issued during the year.

(c) Summary of options:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,845,178,834[1]	2,056,942,815[2]
Expired / cancelled during the year	-	(211,763,981)
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,845,178,834**	**1,845,178,834**

1. Weighted average exercise price of $0.013 // Weighted average remaining life of 4.3 years
2. Weighted average exercise price of $0.023 // Weighted average remaining life of 4.75 years

16. Auditor's remuneration

	2022 $	2021 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by HLB Mann Judd for:		
• an audit or review of the financial report of the Company (and in the prior year any other entity in the group)	31,869	71,858
• other services in relation to the Company (and in the prior year any other entity in the group)	6,850	4,000
	38,719	75,858

17. Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Chief Operating Decision Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the board of Directors of Syntonic Limited.

During the current year, the Company only operated in one segment – being corporate services in Australia. In the prior year, the group identified two material geographic segments in which it provided software services (Brazil and United States), and a third which provided corporate services to the group (Australia).

The following tables present revenue and profit information and certain asset and liability information regarding business segments for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021	Brazil	United States	Australia	Total
	$	$	$	$
Segment Income from continuing operations				
Other income	-	-	239,123	239,123
Total income	**-**	**-**	239,123	**239,123**
Segment Income from discontinued operations				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,323,294	45,372	-	**1,368,666**
Other income	-	309,021	-	**309,021**
Total income	1,323,294	354,393	-	**1,677,687**
Segment expenses from continuing operations				
Operating expenses	**-**	**-**	(851,247)	(851,247)
Share based payment expenses	**-**	**-**	(69,705)	(69,705)
Loss before depreciation and amortisation	**-**	**-**	(920,952)	**(920,952)**
Amortisation and depreciation	**-**	**-**	-	**-**
Loss before income tax	**-**	**-**	(681,829)	**(681,829)**

	Brazil	United States	Australia	Total
	$	$	$	$
Segment expenses from discontinued operations				
Cost of Sales	(1,173,732)	(23,568)	-	(1,197,300)
Operating expenses	(330,039)	(390,191)	-	(720,230)
Loss on disposal	-	-	(501,516)	(501,516)
Loss before depreciation and amortisation	(180,477)	(59,366)	(501,516)	**(741,359)**
Amortisation and depreciation	155,401	-	-	155,401
Loss before income tax	(25,076)	(59,366)	(501,516)	**(585,958)**

2021	Brazil	United States	Australia	Total
Segment assets and liabilities				
Total assets	-	-	418,392	418,392
Total liabilities	-	-	(455,362)	(455,362)
Net assets (liabilities)	**-**	**-**	(36,970)	**(36,970)**

18. Financial risk and management objectives and policies

(a) Overview

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, cash and short-term deposits. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Other than as disclosed, there have been no significant changes since the previous financial year to the exposure or management of these risks.

The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the Company's financial risk management policy. Key risks are monitored & reviewed as circumstances change (e.g. acquisition of a new project) and policies are revised as required. The overall objective of the Company's financial risk management policy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

Given the nature and size of the business and uncertainty as to the timing and amount of cash inflows and outflows, the Company does not enter into derivative transactions to mitigate the financial risks.

In addition, the Company's policy is that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken for the purposes of making speculative gains. As the Company's operations change, the Directors will review this policy periodically going forward. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing the Company's financial risks as summarised below.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. This arises principally from cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure, as represented below:

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash and cash equivalents	471,971	328,269
Trade and other receivables	69,285	77,895
Other assets	4,162	12,228
	545,418	**418,392**

With respect to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Trade and other receivables are comprised primarily of trade debtors, prepayments and GST refunds due.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Where possible the Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that the Company will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. At 30 June 2022, the Company had sufficient liquid assets to meet its financial obligations due to the deferral of $740,529 of payables as indicated in note 1(c).

The undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, are provided below. There are no netting arrangements in respect of financial liabilities.

2022	≤6 Months $	6-12 Months $	1-5 Years $	≥5 Years $	Total $
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	471,971	-	-	-	471,971
Trade and other receivables	69,585	-	-	-	69,585
	541,556	**-**	**-**	**-**	**541,556**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	763,068	-	-	-	763,068
	763,068	**-**	**-**	**-**	**763,068**

2021	≤6 Months $	6-12 Months $	1-5 Years $	≥5 Years $	Total $
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	328,269	-	-	-	328,269
Trade and other receivables	77,895	-	-	-	77,895
	406,164	**-**	**-**	**-**	**406,164**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	455,362	-	-	-	455,362
	455,362	**-**	**-**	**-**	**455,362**

(d) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the cash and short-term deposits with a floating interest rate.

These financial assets with variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Loans to other entities are at a fixed interest rate and all other financial assets and liabilities, in the form of receivables, convertible notes and payables are non-interest bearing.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Interest bearing financial instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	471,971	328,269
	471,971	**328,269**

The Company's cash at bank, short term deposits and interest-bearing liabilities had a weighted average interest rate at year end of 0% (2021: 0%).

The Company currently does not engage in any hedging or derivative transactions to manage interest rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity

A sensitivity of 1% (100 basis points) has been selected as this is considered reasonable given the current level of both short term and long term interest rates. A 1% (100 basis points) movement in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease
	$	$	$	$
2022				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,720	-	4,720	(4,720)
	4,720	**-**	**4,720**	**(4,720)**

	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease
2021	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	3,283	(3,283)	3,283	(3,283)
	3,283	**(3,283)**	**3,283**	**(3,283)**

(e) Capital Management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Given the stage of development of the Company, the Board's objective is to minimise debt and to raise funds as required through the issue of new shares.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

(f) Fair Value

The net fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying value. The methods for estimating fair value are outlined in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

19. Disposal of subsidiaries

Discontinued operation

In the prior period, on 25 September 2020, the Company signed a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") with First Orion Corp ("First Orion") for the sale of all issued and outstanding share capital of Syntonic Wireless, Inc. and Syntonic US, Inc. ("the Syntonic US Companies") ("Divestment"). The sale also included Syntonic Brasil Tecnologia LTDA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Syntonic US Inc.

The purchase price outlined in the SPA was US$1,220,000 payable as follows:

a) US$1,000,000 in cash on completion of the Proposed Transaction; and
b) US$220,000 payable in four (4) equal monthly instalments of US$55,000 beginning 1 January 2021 and on the first day of each month thereafter with the last payment payable on 1 April 2021, subject to certain conditions.

The divestment was approved by shareholders on 26 October 2020 and the Company announced that the sale was complete on 2 November 2020.

A loss on disposal of $501,516 was recognised as at the disposal date. The aggregate loss from discontinued operations recognised in the prior year was $585,958. For further details refer to the Company's prior year financial statements.

20. Events subsequent to balance date

There are no events of a material nature or transaction, that have arisen since year end and the date of this report that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or its state of affairs.

Directors’ Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Syntonic Limited:

1. In the opinion of the directors:

    a. the attached financial statements, notes and the additional disclosures included in the directors' report designated as audited, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

        i. section 296 (compliance with accounting standards and Corporations Regulations 2001); and

        ii. section 297 (gives a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company); and

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

2. The attached financial statements and notes thereto are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as stated in Note 1(b) to the financial statements.

3. The Directors have been given a declaration required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

On behalf of the Board

Tim Slate
Non-Executive Director
23 August 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Syntonic Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Syntonic Limited ("the Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1(c) in the financial report, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Other than the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined there are no additional matters considered to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Syntonic Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
23 August 2022

M R Ohm
Partner

Corporate Governance

Syntonic Limited ("Syntonic" or "Company") believes corporate governance is a critical pillar on which business objectives and, in turn, shareholder value must be built.

The Board of Syntonic has adopted a suite of charters and key corporate governance documents which articulate the policies and procedures followed by the Company.

These documents are available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website, www.syntoniclimited.com. These documents are reviewed annually to address any changes in governance practices and the law.

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement 2022, which explains how Syntonic complies with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations – 4th Edition' in relation to the year ended 30 June 2022, is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website, www.syntoniclimited.com and will be lodged with ASX together with an Appendix 4G at the same time that this Annual Financial Report is lodged with ASX.

In addition to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations – 4th Edition' the Board has taken into account a number of important factors in determining its corporate governance policies and procedures, including the:

- relatively simple operations of the Company;
- cost verses benefit of additional corporate governance requirements or processes;
- size of the Board;
- Board's experience;
- organisational reporting structure and number of reporting functions, operational divisions and employees;
- relatively simple financial affairs with limited complexity and quantum;
- relatively small market capitalisation and economic value of the entity; and
- direct shareholder feedback.

1. TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

As at 18 August 2022, the names of the twenty largest shareholders are listed below:

Name	No. of Ordinary Shares	% of Ordinary Shares
MR GAVIN JEREMY DUNHILL	508,000,000	8.86
CELTIC CAPITAL PTE LTD <INVESTMENT 1 A/C>	287,091,099	5.01
MR MORRIS ALAN LEVITZKE	273,000,000	4.76
ARREDO PTY LTD	240,000,000	4.18
PROPEL HOLDINGS PTY LTD	200,000,000	3.49
CS THIRD NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <HSBC CUST NOM AU LTD 13 A/C>	175,000,000	3.05
MR DAVID LEE	164,999,998	2.88
BLOCK CAPITAL GROUP LIMITED	105,441,176	1.84
SANDTON CAPITAL PTY LTD	101,637,500	1.77
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	74,181,154	1.29
MR KOBI BEN SHABATH	60,833,334	1.06
MR JOHN CHARLES VASSALLO + MR SEAN JAMES VASSALLO <VASSALLO FAMILY S/F A/C>	60,587,579	1.06
MR LEROY GEORG TERENCIUK	60,000,000	1.05
STOCKMAN SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD <STOCKMAN SUPER FUND A/C>	59,954,000	1.05
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	51,147,421	0.89
HNZ GROUP PTY LTD <HNZ INVESTMENT FAMILY>	50,000,070	0.87
CHIFLEY PORTFOLIOS PTY LTD <DAVID HANNON RETIREMENT A/C>	50,000,000	0.87
RIVERVIEW CORPORATION PTY LTD	50,000,000	0.87
SUNSET CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD <SUNSET SUPERFUND A/C>	50,000,000	0.87
TISIA NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE HENDERSON FAMILY A/C>	50,000,000	0.87
Total Top 20 Holders of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares	**2,671,873,831**	**46.58**
Total Remaining Holders Balance	**3,063,735,559**	**53.52**
TOTAL	**5,735,609,390**	**100.00**

2. DISTRIBUTION OF EQUITY SECURITIES

As at 18 August 2022, an analysis of numbers of holders by size of holdings is listed below:

Distribution	No. of Shareholders	No. of Ordinary Shares
1 – 1,000	108	16,390
1,001 – 5,000	39	123,076
5,001 – 10,000	69	563,716
10,001 – 100,000	942	47,647,769
More than 100,000	1,536	5,687,258,439
Totals	**2,699**	**5,735,609,390**

As at 18 August 2022, minimum $500 parcel cannot be calculated due to no price.

3. VOTING RIGHTS

See note 10(c) of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

4. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 18 August 2022, substantial shareholder notices have been received from the following:

Substantial Shareholder	No. of Shares
MR GAVIN JEREMY DUNHILL	508,000,000
MR JASON PETERSON	337,091,099
MR MORRIS ALAN LEVITZKE	273,000,000

5. ON-MARKET BUY BACK

There is currently no on-market buy-back program for any of Syntonic Limited's listed securities.

6. RESTRICTED SECURITIES

As at 18 August 2022, there were no restricted securities.

7. UNQUOTED EQUITY SECURITIES

As at 18 August 2022, an analysis of unlisted equity holders is listed below in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10.16:

Unquoted Securities	Number on Issue	Number of Holders	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Unquoted Options [1]	14,250,538	2	0.03	28/02/2027
Unquoted Options [1]	43,638,984	1	0.012	16/10/2023
Unquoted Options [1]	17,286,763	2	0.014	06/07/2028
Unquoted Options [1]	79,486,171	1	0.009	14/11/2028
Unquoted Options [3]	5,000,000	1	0.02	01/01/2024

1) Issued to employees under approved Incentive Option Plan
2) 27% held by Celtic Capital Pty Ltd <The Celtic Capital A/c>
3) 100% held by Mr Gavin Dunhill