Appendix 4E
Preliminary Final Report

Name of entity Analytica Limited
ABN 12 006 464 866

1. Reporting Period

Report for the financial year end	30 June 2022
Previous corresponding reporting period	30 June 2021

2. Results for announcement to the market

	$	**Percentage increase/(decrease) over previous corresponding period**
Revenue from ordinary activities	285,726	(64)
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	(2,238,553)	(48)
Net profit/(loss) for the period attributable to members	(2,238,553)	(48)

Dividends	**Amount per security**	**Franked amount per security**
Final dividend	Nil	Nil
Interim dividend	Nil	Nil

Record date for determining entitlements to dividend	Not applicable
Brief explanation of any of the figures reported above necessary to enable the figures to be understood	

3. Income Statement Refer to Attachment A

4. Balance Sheet Refer to Attachment A

5. Statement of Changes in Equity Refer to Attachment A

6. Cash Flow Statement Refer to Attachment A

7. Dividends

Date dividend is payable	Not applicable
Record date to determine entitlement to the dividend	Not applicable
Amount per security	Not applicable
Total dividend	Not applicable
Amount per security of foreign sourced dividend or distribution	Not applicable
Details of any dividend reinvestment plans in operation	Not applicable
The last date for receipt of an election notice for participation in any dividend reinvestment plans	Not applicable

8. Statement of retained earnings

Consolidated Entity		
	2022	**2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	(106,192,017)	(104,726,230)
Net profit attributable to members of the parent entity	(2,238,553)	(1,507,406)
Transfer from option reserve	810,569	41,619
Balance at end of the year	(107,620,001)	(106,192,017)

9. Net tangible assets per security

	Current period	**Previous corresponding period**
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary security	($0.0005)	($0.00045)

10. Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period	Not applicable

11. Details of associated and joint venture entities

Name of associate or joint venture entity	**% Securities held**
PeriCoach Pty Ltd	100
Analytica Operations Pty Ltd	100
Analytica Export ME Pty Ltd	100

Analytica Limited

ABN 12 006 464 866

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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Directors Report

General information

Information on directors

The names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are as follows. Directors have been in office since the start of the year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Dr Michael Monsour

MBBS-HONS, FACRRM, FAICD

Chairman of the Board (appointed 28 June 2004)

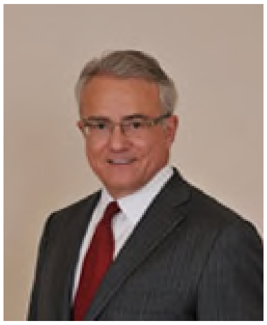
Dr Michael Monsour is a Medical Practitioner with extensive interests in Queensland medical and dental centres. Michael Monsour graduated from the University of Queensland in 1977 in medicine with honours. He operates a medical management company, which provides management support to medical and dental practitioners. He is the principal of Godbar Software (established 1988) which is one of the leading software developers of Occupational Health, Safety and Medical Accounting software packages in Australia.

Interest in shares and options, Direct and indirect

- Dr MP Monsour ordinary shares – 4,180,999
- MPAMM Pty Ltd ordinary shares – 233,042,390
- Halonna Pty Ltd ordinary shares – 696,890,604
- MP Monsour Medical Practice Pty Ltd ordinary shares – 156,379,178

Other related parties

- Ordinary shares 4,071,208



Dr. Peter B. Corr.

Non-Executive Director (appointed 23 May 2017)

Received his doctorate from Georgetown University School of Medicine.

Dr. Corr has extensive experience in the discovery and development of medicines as well as the sale of assets to major multinational corporations. Dr. Corr co-founded and is Managing General Partner of Auven Therapeutics, a private equity firm pursuing a life science investment strategy where products are discovered or acquired, developed and then sold to multinational pharmaceutical firms. Dr. Corr was previously a Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology at Washington University for 18 years. He then joined Searle as Senior VP of Discovery Research, and subsequently was President of Research and Development at Warner Lambert / Parke Davis and then President, worldwide Development at Pfizer, and Corporate Senior Vice President of Science and Technology at Pfizer.

Dr Corr is currently Co-Founder and Chairman of InVax Inc., and Chairman of the board of Lakewood-AmeDEX.

Interest in shares and options

Indirect

- INOV8 LLC - Ordinary shares 360,790,157

Unlisted options

- 10,000,000 @ 1.30c expires 30/11/2022

Mr Ross Mangelsdorf

B.Bus, FCA, CTA, MAICD

Executive Director (appointed 7 October 2008)

Mr Mangelsdorf performs the function of Chief Financial Officer.

Mr Mangelsdorf is a Director/partner of a chartered accounting firm for 38 years. He works with SME production, manufacturing and retail firms assisting with business, taxation and management services.

Interest in shares and options, direct and indirect

- RJ Mangelsdorf - Ordinary shares 348,763
- RJ & JM Mangelsdorf - Ordinary shares 348,763
- Tambien Pty Ltd - Ordinary shares 67,685,119
- Edmonmont Pty Ltd – Ordinary shares 39,515,600

Other related parties

- Ordinary shares 3,555,820

Listed options

- 50,000,000 @ 0.35c expires 28/06/2023

Unlisted options

- 10,000,000 @ 1.30c expires 30/11/2022

Principal activities and significant changes in nature of activities

The principal activities of the Group during the year were:

- The development of strategies on commercial sales of PeriCoach;
- The development of intellectual property of medical device and mobile health application in relation to patents and systems in the pelvic floor exercise field (PeriCoach);
- The development of intellectual property in the medical device field in relation to patents in the burette field (Enhanced Infusion System);
- The development of strategies for commercial sales of burette products;
- There were no significant changes in the Group's principal activities during the year.

Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating results

The consolidated loss of the Group amounted to $2,238,553 (2021: loss $1,507,406), after providing for income tax. There represented an increase on the loss of $731,147 result reported for the year ended 30 June 2021 of $1,507,406. There was an Increase in market development expenditure of $114,454 to $298,785 (2021: $184,331). Research and development expenditure increased by $168,659 to $1,260,130 (2021: $1,091,471) was incurred due to the continued development of the PeriCoach system. Administration costs increased by $31,415 to $872,829 (2021: $841,414).

Review of Operations

PeriCoach

Executing the commercialisation strategy for the PeriCoach is focussed on the flowing milestones:

- Building 'best-in-class' conservative treatment for pelvic floor conditions, with a particular focus on urinary incontinence.
- Validate and extend clinical credibility and effectiveness of PeriCoach.
- Confirming market acceptance while creating a positive sales environment.
- Securing a competitive partnering agreements with multinational companies with the resources to make the PeriCoach a global success.
- Establishing Quality Assurance system to enable inhouse manufacturing of the PeriCoach.

In House Manufacturing.

Analytica was severely impacted by the withdrawal in 2019 by it's supplier who was the manufacturer of record, requiring the company to cease sales. Despite assurances of another manufacturer their ability to provide the manufacturer of record did not come to fruition. To solve this problem and give future flexibility and security, Analytica undertook the huge task of becoming its own manufacturer. Quality system ISO 13485 certificate was received for design, development, production, sales and distribution of the PeriCoach was received in May 2022.

Best-In-Class

- The PeriCoach system qualifies for the Australian Government's Research and Development Tax incentive. The company continues to make substantial investment in the PeriCoach to establish this unique approach as 'best in class'. As a result of this investment Analytica received a $269,106 refund for 2021 year. Substantial investment in the development of PeriCoach and establishing quality assurance system to enable Analytica to be the manufacturer of record for the PeriCoach has continued through 2021-2022.
  The board strongly believe development must continue to secure and enhance the partnering value of the PeriCoach.
- The PeriCoach is a sophisticated medical device designed to collect valuable behavioural and performance data during treatment of pelvic floor dysfunction that has not been available previously outside of a clinical environment.
- The intuitive and patent-protected design of the PeriCoach incorporates sensors which provide an ongoing flow of data collected in real-time. This data is transmitted to Analytica's proprietary cloud database for further analysis. The PeriCoach smartphone app simplifies the sensor information providing immediate feedback to the user which drives performance and motivation. The development of the software, sensor hardware and algorithms is an ongoing task as we continue to use the data and develop the science from our unique insights into women's pelvic health.
- A significant feature is feedback on technique. This most valuable and unique ability to accurately assist women is a result of sophisticated algorithms developed from the continuing real world data collection.
- The data collected also provide a resource to demonstrate not only the efficacy of the product at a particular point in time, but how our product development program has improved efficacy over time. This improvement trajectory demonstrates to potential acquirers the first-mover advantage we have. Analytica has the world's biggest database of pelvic floor exercise. We have the data, we can analyse the data and we can improve our treatments based on the evidence we possess.
- Australian (TGA) and European (CE) registration and United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval.
- A recent randomized controlled trial concluded that the **PeriCoach®** biofeedback system with no formal instruction is non-inferior to Pelvic Floor Muscle Therapy under the supervision of a physical therapist, making this system the most cost-effective form of treatment for stress and mixed urinary incontinence.

Establish and extend clinical credibility of effectiveness

- Data is the core of the PeriCoach system. Every user is contributing to the growth and diversity of the world's largest pelvic floor database.
- PeriCoach all comers, prospective study was performed to assess the change in key clinical measures: Applied Strength, Leak Events, Leak Volume. PeriCoach users encouraged to participate in "8 week Challenge" with reminders to exercise a minimum of five sessions a week, enter information into a bladder diary three days a week, and respond to a quality of life survey at onset, four and eight weeks.
- Analysis by an independent biostatistician reveals significant improvements in pelvic floor strength in five weeks, and reduction in urine volume and leakage episodes in only three weeks. More than 60% of users who used the system for at least three weeks reported highly significant reduction in leakage episodes (p=.0059) and volume (p=.0017) by week three and beyond. The post-approval all comers observational study, reviewed women using the PeriCoach system. By week eight, more than 75% of the users have at least 80% improvement in both episodes and volume. Assessment of strength was conducted through measurement of direct force exerted on the vaginal sensor by a user during each session. This is an objective measure rather than subjective digital examination common for pelvic strength assessment. PeriCoach users demonstrated week-on-week improvement in strength with nearly a third, on average, having at least a 50% improvement in strength, resulting in predictive improvement by week five (p=.004).
- Established data indicate women performing un-assisted pelvic exercises report limited progress outcomes of only 3% almost continent, 87% unchanged and 10% worse.
- Clinical papers and case studies using PeriCoach in treatment have been published in leading clinical urology journals. Data from the PeriCoach clinical trial was accepted and presented at international urogynaecology, physiotherapy and sexual health clinical conferences.
- An independent clinical trial from the University of New Mexico published in the official journal of the American Urogynecologic Society, demonstrated PeriCoach non-inferiority to in-clinic pelvic floor physical therapy.

Expansion of TGA and CE-Mark Clinical Indicators including Pelvic Organ Prolapse.

In April 2018 the PeriCoach system expands European CE-Marked clinical Indication to include Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Pelvic organ prolapse is a very common condition with one in twelve women in the UK reporting symptoms. The data shows that up to one in two women that have given birth have some degree of POP and prevalence increases with age. It is estimated that half of women over 50 experiencing symptoms and by the age of 80 more than one in ten will have had a surgical intervention, with incidence of surgery peaking in women aged 60-69. Estimates state women have a lifetime risk of up to one in eight of undergoing a surgical intervention.

The PeriCoach system with its patent protected force sensing technology assists women to properly perform pelvic floor exercises. It is widely recognised that pelvic floor muscle exercises are an effective tool in reducing the burdensome POP symptoms. In a 2015 case study, Analytica demonstrated that when the PeriCoach was used in coordination with a pelvic floor physiotherapist, symptoms of POP were reduced, quality of life improvements were reported, and the requirement of an assistive inserted pessary was no longer needed. In the US alone, as many as 60 Million women experience POP, urinary incontinence and sexual wellness concerns. As the population ages, more women are at risk for surgery, leaving room for complications and a large burden on healthcare systems

Testing market acceptance and create a positive sales environment

- With the certification of the in house manufacturing, marketing and sales of the PeriCoach has commenced in Australia with the engagement of an advertising agency to develop and implement marketing strategies on the internet.
- Data driven programming to build awareness and derive evidence-based insights about our core audience, messaging and content triggers that prompt visits to www.pericoach.com.

Partnership

This is a key focus of Analytica.

Despite the corona virus pandemic Analytica has continued to develop opportunities and negotiate sales and distribution agreements. Uncertainty and inability to travel together with partners attention demanded on response to the virus, progress has slowed. This corona virus has amplified the need for more home delivery of essential, effective exercise, which the PeriCoach is the ideal solution.

The US, EU and Chinese markets are considered the largest medical device markets in the world. Addressing these markets competitively will require significantly more marketing and sales resources than Analytica has available. The company is actively engaged in discussions with potential partners that have the capacity to maximise the sales of PeriCoach in these important regions.

AutoStart/Flush Enhanced Infusion System

Marketing efforts continue in the US and European markets. The limited distribution of the Enhanced Infusion System in Australia has ceased due to the Chinese manufacturer for the distributor, ceasing to be registered as the manufacturer of record for overseas companies. Analytica has engaged with several manufacturers to be the manufacturer of record that is acceptable for Australia as well as the Middle East, US and Europe.

Intellectual Property

Analytica continues to develop and protect its intellectual property through patents, trademarks and design registrations. Protection of intellectual property is critical in partnering negotiations and assists in securing a potential partner's freedom to operate in the market.

The PeriCoach has patent protection in Australia, Japan, China, Canada, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Sweden, Turkey and Germany providing patent coverage until 2032. Analytica also has PeriCoach patents pending in the PCT national phase in Brazil. Design registrations have also been granted in these jurisdictions.

Analytica's R&D team continues to develop additional novel ideas for future products and product enhancements during the PeriCoach product development process.

Analytica also maintains registered trademarks in the various jurisdictions above and owns top-level (.com) and regional internet domains with these trademarks.

Financial Review

Financial position

The net assets of the Group have decreased from a net assets of $2,091,844 30 June 2021 to a net liability position of $146,709 at 30 June 2022.

The directors have arranged an unsecured revolving working capital facility for up to $2,000,000 at a commercial unsecured overdraft rate of 8.51% from Halonna Pty Ltd an entity associated with the chairman Dr Monsour. This secures the company's financial position to continue the development of the PeriCoach, and marketing efforts for partnering agreements.

Other items

Significant changes in state of affairs

The following significant changes in the state of affairs of the parent entity occurred during the year:

- Analytica undertook the huge task of becoming its own manufacturer. Quality system ISO 13485 certificate was received for design, development, production, sales and distribution of the PeriCoach was in May 2022.
- Assembly of the PeriCoach commenced at the Maryborough facility in May 2022.

Changes in the controlled entities and divisions

No changes.

Events after the reporting date

Analytica announced on the 6th September 2021, the change in strategy from R&D to manufacture and supply of its PeriCoach, together with financial support offered by the Queensland Government to build a large facility in Maryborough Queensland. As advised the grant payments are made retrospectively on the completion of agreed milestones and specific grant preconditions, including securing a long-term site and entering into fit out contracts. In the announcement there were no guarantee or assurance that these would be satisfied.

Analytica successfully established the certified quality system to facilitate in-house manufacturing and in-house assembly has commenced at a site in Maryborough. At this time increasing the scale of the facility as per the grant agreement is not commercially feasible for Analytica and under the conditions of the grant both parties have agreed to discontinue.

Environmental issues

The Group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia

Future developments and results

Continue the commercialisation strategy for the PeriCoach namely:

- Executing the commercialisation strategy for the PeriCoach is focussed on the following milestones:
- Building ‘best-in-class’ conservative treatment for pelvic floor conditions, with expansion from the current focus on urinary incontinence, which affects one in 3 women, to include pelvic organ prolapse, a condition which affects up to 10% of all women at some stage of their lives.
- Validate and extend clinical credibility and effectiveness of PeriCoach
- Confirming market acceptance while creating a positive sales environment
- Securing competitive partnering agreements with multinational companies with the resources to make the PeriCoach a global success.

Non-audit services

The Board of Directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services are reviewed prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.
- The following fees were paid or payable to the external auditors for non-audit services provided during the year ended 30 June 2022

Bentleys QLD Pty Ltd

	2022	2021
Preparation of Tax Return	$2,750	$2,750

Auditors independence declaration

The lead auditors, independence declaration for the year ended 30 June, 2022 has been received and can be found on page 21 of the financial report.

Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company secretary at the end of the year:

Bryan Dulhunty (COSA Pty Ltd) has been the company secretary since 15 October 2012. COSA provides specialised Company Secretarial and CFO services to Life Science Companies.

Bryan Dulhunty has extensive experience in the biotech industry having held roles covering Chairman, Managing Director, Company Secretary, CFO, and Non-Executive Director of listed and non-listed biotech companies.

Meetings of directors

During the year, 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended
Dr Michael Monsour	11	11
Mr Ross Mangelsdorf	11	11
Dr Peter Corr	11	11

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Analytica Limited.

Employees

Analytica recognises the value of diversity in the workplace and is committed to providing equal opportunity for all of its staff. Over 55% of current full-time equivalent employees are female. Where possible Analytica offers flexible work practices and work life balance as a key retention tool. Analytica is also committed to providing a workplace free from any form of harassment, bullying and discrimination.

Options

Unissued shares under option

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Analytica Limited under option are as follows

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
Unlisted Options			
30-Nov-17	30-Nov-22	0.01300	20,000,000
			20,000,000

Listed Options			
14-Jun-21	28-Jun-23	0.003500	75,000,000
			75,000,000

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests in the Company or any other entity. For details of options issued to directors and other key management personnel as remuneration, refer to the remuneration report.

Remuneration report (audited)

Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy of Analytica Limited has been designed to align key management personnel (KMP) objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Group's financial results. The Board of Analytica Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best key management personnel to run and manage the Group, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for key management personnel of the Group is as follows:

- The remuneration policy has been developed by the Board, following professional advice from independent external consultants when required.
- All key management personnel receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation, fringe benefits, and performance incentives.
- Performance incentives are based on predetermined key performance indicators.
- Incentives paid in the form of options or rights are intended to align the interests of the KMP and the Group with those of the shareholders. In this regard, key management personnel are prohibited from limiting risk attached to those instruments by use of derivatives or other means.

The performance of key management personnel is measured against criteria agreed with each executive and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the Group's profits and shareholders' value. All bonuses and incentives must be linked to predetermined performance criteria. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options. Any changes must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Key management personnel receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the law, which is currently 10%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Some individuals, however, have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

Upon retirement, key management personnel are paid employee benefit entitlements accrued to the date of retirement. Key management personnel are paid a percentage of between 5-10% of their salary in the event of redundancy. Any options not exercised before or on the date of termination will lapse.

All remuneration paid to key management personnel is valued at the cost to the Group and expensed.

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for time, commitment, and responsibilities. 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 the Annual General Meeting, the current maximum is $550,000 which was approved at the 2011 AGM. In November 2004, the Board set individual directors fees at $50,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation and the chairman's fee at $75,000 plus statutory superannuation. Based on the current board structure total fees paid on a yearly basis will be $175,000 plus statutory superannuation.

Key management personnel employed by the Company during the year, in addition to the Company's Directors, is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Geoff Daly (appointed on the 7 November 2005) and accepted the position of CEO on the 12 February 2014. Mr Daly has extensive experience in the design of medical devices, prototyping and manufacturing.

Mr Daly is employed by the Company under the terms and conditions set out in an employment contract. Due to the size of the company and the nature of its operations, the contract is open-ended and not for a specific time frame. Mr Daly's contract can be terminated by either party giving notice commensurate with the period of employment. There is no provision in the employment contract for the payment of any termination payments other than accrued statutory entitlements.

Mr Mangelsdorf is employed by the Company as CFO. Mr Mangelsdorf has 41 years in the accounting profession. Due to the size of the company and the nature of its operations, the employment contract is open- ended and not for a specific time frame. Mr Mangelsdorf can be terminated by either party giving notice commensurate with the period of employment. There is no provision for the payment of any termination payments other than accrued statutory entitlements. Key management personnel are also entitled and encouraged to participate in the employee share and option arrangements to align their interests with shareholders' interests.

Options granted under these arrangements do not carry dividend or voting rights. Each option is entitled to be converted into one ordinary share and is valued using the Black-Scholes methodology.

Key management personnel who are subject to these arrangements are subject to a policy governing the use of external hedging arrangements. Such personnel are prohibited from entering into hedge arrangements, i.e. put options, on unvested shares and options which form part of their remuneration package. Terms of employment signed by such personnel contain details of such restrictions.

Relationship between remuneration policy and company performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, directors and executives. Two methods have been applied to achieve this aim, the first being a performance-based bonus based on key performance indicators, and the second being the issue of options to directors and executives to encourage the alignment of personal and shareholder interests.

The following table shows the gross revenue, profits and dividends for the last five years for the Company, as well as the share prices at the end of the respective financial years.

	2022 $	2021 $	2020 $	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue	285,726	801,647	809,919	829,556	1,010,565
Net Profit/(Loss)	(2,238,553)	(1,507,406)	(1,620,156)	(2,054,174)	(2,159,091)
Share Price at Year end	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Dividends Paid (cents)	-	-	-	-	-

Performance conditions linked to remuneration

Company executive fees are not linked to the performance of the Group. However, to align executives' interests with shareholder interests, the executives are encouraged to hold shares in the Group.

Employment details of members of key management personnel

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of key management personnel of the Group.

The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance based, non-performance based, and the proportion of remuneration received in the form of options.

Group KMP	Position Held as at 30 June 2022 and any Change during the Year	Contract Details Duration and Termination	Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance			Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance	
			Non-salary Cash-based	Shares Units %	Options Rights %	Fixed Salary Fees %	Total %
Directors							
Dr M Monsour	Chairman	Annual Review	-	-	-	100	100
Mr R Mangelsdorf	Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer	Annual Review*	-	-	-	100	100
Dr P Corr	Non-executive Director	Annual Review	-	-	-	100	100
KMP							
G Daly	Chief Executive Officer	*	-	-	-	100	100

* Open - ended contract; Termination by 5 weeks notice or 4 weeks employee.

Service Agreements

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

The remuneration and other terms of employment for the Managing Director and senior executives are set out in formal service agreements as summarised below.

All service agreements are for an unlimited duration. The agreements for executives (other than the Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Finance Officer which require 5 weeks' notice, may be terminated by giving 4 weeks' notice (except in cases of termination for cause where termination is immediate).

In cases of resignation, no separation payment is made to the executive, except for amounts due and payable up to the date of ceasing employment, including accrued leave entitlements.

Remuneration details for the year ended 30 June 2022

The following tables of benefits and payment represents components of the current year and comparative year remuneration for each member of the key management personnel of the Group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

2022	short term				Total	post employment		long ter m	share based payments			Total
	cash salary fees	bonus	non monetary	other		superannuation	other post employment	termination	options & rights	shares & units	cash - settled	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Directors												
Dr M Monsour	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	**82,500**
Mr R Mangelsdorf	176,000	-	-	-	176,000	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	**193,600**
Dr P Corr	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	**55,000**
KMP												
G Daly	296,250	-	-	-	296,250	29,625	-	-	-	-	-	**325,875**
	597,250	**-**	**-**	**-**	**597,250**	**59,725**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**656,975**

2021	short term				Total	post employment		long ter m	share based payments			Total
	cash salary fees	bonus	non monetary	other		superannuation	other post employment	termination	options & rights	shares & units	cash - settled	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Directors												
Dr M Monsour	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	**84,500**
Mr R Mangelsdorf	176,000	-	-	-	176,000	18,303	-	-	59,664	-	-	**253,967**
Dr T Lönngren	6,586	-	-	-	6,586	2,209	-	-	-	-	-	**8,795**
Dr P Corr	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	6,333	-	-	-	-	-	**56,333**
KMP												
G Daly	270,000	-	-	-	270,000	25,650	-	-	-	-	-	**295,650**
	577,586	**-**	**-**	**-**	**577,586**	**61,995**	**-**	**-**	**59,664**	**-**	**-**	**699,245**

Securities received that are not performance related

No members of key management personnel are entitled to receive securities which are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package

Cash performance-related bonuses

There were no bonuses granted as remuneration to key management personnel and other executives during the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

Description of options/rights granted as remuneration

Details of the options granted as remuneration to those key management personnel and executives during the year:

2022	Granted as remuneration	Value of options at grant date	Vested during the year	Lapsed during the year	Value of lapsed options at lapse date
	No.	$	No.	No.	$
Directors					
Dr M Monsour	-	-	-	20,000,000	126,265
Mr R Mangelsdorf	-	-	-	10,000,000	63,133
Dr T Lonngren	-	-	-	10,000,000	63,133
Mr G Daly	-	-	-	38,250,000	181,783
2021	**Granted as remuneration**	**Value of options at grant date**	**Vested during the year**	**Lapsed during the year**	**Value of lapsed options at lapse date**
	No.	$	No.	No.	$
Directors					
Mr R Mangelsdorf	50,000,000	59,664	50,000,000	-	-
Dr T Lonngren	-	-	-	10,000,000	13,873

There have not been any alterations to the terms or conditions of any share based payment arrangements since grant date.

Corporate Governance

Analytica Ltd is committed to implementing the highest possible standards of corporate governance. In determining what those high standards should involve, Analytica Ltd has turned to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* (ASX Principles) and has a corporate governance framework that reflects those recommendations within the structure of the Company.

The Board of Analytica Ltd approved an updated series of policies and charters in line with the amendments to the ASX Principles. The Company's policies and charters together form the basis of the Company's governance framework at the date of signing of the directors' report.

Within this framework:

- the Board of Directors is accountable to shareholders for the performance of the Company;

- the Company's goals to achieve milestones are set and promulgated;
- the risks of the business are identified and managed, and
- the Company's established values and principles underpin the way in which it undertakes its operations.

The Company has in place an entrenched, well developed governance culture which has its foundations in the ethical values that the Board, management and staff bring to the Company and their commitment to positioning the Company as a leader in its field.

In certain instances, due to the size and stage of development of Analytica and its operations, it may not be practicable or necessary to implement the ASX Principles in their entirety. In these instances, Analytica Ltd has identified the areas of divergence.

Key management personnel options and rights holdings

2022	Balance beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Exercised	Lapsed	Balance at the end of year	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable
Directors							
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cents, Expire 21/12/21							
Dr M Monsour	20,000,000	-	-	(20,000,000)	-	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Dr T Lonngren	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cents, Expire 30/11/22							
Dr P Corr	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Listed Options @ 0.35 cents, Expire 28/06/23							
Mr R Mangelsdorf	50,000,000	-	-	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Other KMP							
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	14,000,000	-	-	(14,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	4,250,000	-	-	(4,250,000)	-	-	-
	148,250,000	**-**	**-**	**(78,250,000)**	**70,000,000**	**-**	**50,000,000**

Key management personnel options and rights holdings

2021	Balance beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Exercised	Lapsed	Balance at the end of year	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable
Directors							
Unlisted Options @ 1.62 cents, Expire 10/12/20							
Dr T Lonngren	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cents, Expire 21/12/21							
Dr M Monsour	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Dr T Lonngren	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cents, Expire 30/11/22							
Dr P Corr	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Listed Options @ 0.35 cents, Expire 28/06/23							
Mr R Mangelsdorf		50,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Other KMP							
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	14,000,000	-	-	-	14,000,000	-	14,000,000
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	4,250,000	-	-	-	4,250,000	-	4,250,000
	108,250,000	**50,000,000**	**-**	**(10,000,000)**	**148,250,000**	**50,000,000**	**88,250,000**

Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Analytica Limited held by each key management person of the Group during the year is as follows:

2022	Balance at beginning of year	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Directors				
Dr M Monsour	1,090,493,171	-	-	1,090,493,171
Mr R Mangelsdorf	107,898,245	-	-	107,898,245
Dr P Corr	360,790,157	-	-	360,790,157
	1,559,181,573	-	**-**	**1,559,181,573**
KMP				
Mr G Daly	2,081,658	-	-	2,081,658
	1,561,263,231	-	**-**	**1,561,263,231**

2021	Balance at beginning of year	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Directors				
Dr M Monsour	876,207,457	-	214,285,714	1,090,493,171
Mr R Mangelsdorf	107,898,245	-	-	107,898,245
Dr P Corr	360,790,157	-	-	360,790,157
	1,344,895,859	-	**214,285,714**	**1,559,181,573**
KMP				
Mr G Daly	2,081,658	-	-	2,081,658
	1,346,977,517	-	**214,285,714**	**1,561,263,231**

This director's report, incorporating the remuneration report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director: ....

Dr Michael Monsour

Director: ....

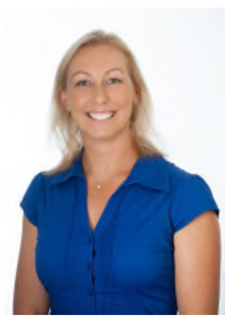
Mr Ross Mangelsdorf

Dated this 31st August 2022

Key Management and Staff

Geoff Daly, Chief Executive Officer

Mr Daly is a Chartered Biomedical and Mechanical Engineer with 25 years of professional engineering experience, the last 20 in the medical device industry. Mr Daly has expertise in design processes, quality systems, and business system improvement, and is trained in the use of Six Sigma tools. He has extensive hands-on design experience of product development in FDA QSR and ISO 13485 environments in some of Australia's largest and smallest medical device companies.



Chelsea Cornelius – Product Development and Operations Manager

Chelsea started at Analytica in 2008 and has been a key developer of the PeriCoach. Chelsea has a double degree of Arts (Cultural Studies) and Engineering (Mechanical; Hons) at Swinburne University, and a Masters of Biomedical Engineering at Melbourne University. In 2016 Chelsea received the Medical Technology Association of Australia Outstanding Achievement Award.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE *CORPORATIONS ACT 2001*

TO THE DIRECTORS OF ANALYTICA LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2022 there has been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

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

Bentleys Brisbane Partnership
Chartered Accountants

Ashley Carle
Partner
31 August 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Continuing operations

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Sales Revenue	2	**19,361**	7,244
Cost of Sales		**(8,622)**	(3,495)
Gross Profit		**10,739**	3,749
Grant Income	2	**269,106**	656,895
Government Business Support	2	**-**	131,300
Investment revenue	2	**340**	212
Profit/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2	**(1,258)**	-
Royalty Income	2	**(1,823)**	5,996
Administration expense	2	**(872,829)**	(841,414)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	2	**(23,518)**	(9,202)
Finance expenses	2	**(6,491)**	(58,497)
Foreign Currency Gains and Losses		**(3,666)**	(8,458)
Investments Fair Value Adjustment		**(4,179)**	5,553
Marketing expenses	2	**(298,785)**	(184,331)
Occupancy expenses		**(20,425)**	(5,094)
Option expenses		**-**	(89,496)
Patent maintenance expenses	2	**(25,634)**	(23,148)
Research and development expense	2	**(1,260,130)**	(1,091,471)
Profit before income tax		**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)
Income tax expense	3	**-**	-
Profit for the year		**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)
Profit attributable to:		**-**	-
Members of the parent entity		**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		**-**	-
Members of the parent entity		**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)

Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (dollars)	6	**(0.0005)**	(0.0004)
Diluted earnings per share (dollars)	6	**(0.0005)**	(0.0004)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**7**	**30,258**	1,890,683
Inventories	**9**	**150,589**	177,802
Prepayments	**13**	**123,153**	114,836
Trade and other receivables	**8**	**13,932**	18,934
		317,932	2,202,255
Non-current Assets			
Intangible assets	**12**	**436,585**	384,092
Other financial assets	**10**	**9,402**	13,581
Property, plant and equipment	**11**	**20,490**	8,690
		466,477	406,363
Total Assets		**784,409**	2,608,618
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Directors loans	**23**	**450,643**	-
Employee benefits	**16**	**307,249**	263,785
Short-term provisions	**15**	**63,380**	70,295
Trade and other payables	**14**	**94,745**	171,448
		916,017	505,528
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provision for Long Service Leave	**16**	**15,101**	11,246
Total Liabilities		**931,118**	516,774
Net Assets		**(146,709)**	2,091,844
Equity			
Issued capital	**18**	**107,383,796**	107,383,796
Reserves	**17**	**89,496**	900,065
Retained Earnings		**(107,620,001)**	(106,192,017)
Total Equity		**(146,709)**	2,091,844

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

2022

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Option Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021		**107,383,796**	**(106,192,017)**	**900,065**	**2,091,844**
Profit/(Loss) attributable to members of the parent entity		-	**(2,238,553)**	-	**(2,238,553)**
Options lapsed during the year		-	**810,569**	**(810,569)**	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	**17,18**	**107,383,796**	**(107,620,001)**	**89,496**	**(146,709)**

2021

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Option Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020		103,867,798	(104,726,230)	852,188	(6,244)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to members of the parent entity		-	(1,507,406)	-	(1,507,406)
Options adjusted during the year				89,496	89,496
Options lapsed during the year		-	41,619	(41,619)	-
Transaction costs		(313,663)	-	-	(313,663)
Shares issued during the year		3,829,661	-	-	3,829,661
Balance at 30 June 2021	17,18	107,383,796	(106,192,017)	900,065	2,091,844

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Receipts from customers		**19,361**	7,244
Receipts from grants		**269,106**	656,895
Receipts from Government Support		**-**	131,300
Receipts from royalties		**-**	5,996
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(2,504,315)**	(2,281,018)
Interest received		**340**	212
Interest paid		**(6,491)**	(58,497)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**21**	**(2,221,999)**	(1,537,868)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payment for intangible asset		**(70,661)**	(74,029)
Payment for Plant & Equipment		**(18,408)**	(4,479)
Net cash used by investing activities		**(89,069)**	(78,508)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings		**450,643**	(75,154)
Proceeds from issue of shares			3,829,661
Costs of fund raising		**-**	(313,663)
Net cash used by financing activities		**450,643**	3,440,844
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**(1,860,425)**	1,824,468
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,890,683**	66,215
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**7**	**30,258**	1,890,683

Notes to the Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Analytica Limited and Controlled Entities (the "consolidated group" or "group").

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Analytica Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 31st August 2022 by the directors of the company.

1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent (Analytica Limited) and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it 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 over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 23.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income.

Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

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 acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:

i. the consideration transferred;
ii. any non-controlling interest (determined under either the full goodwill or proportionate interest method); and
iii. the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest;

over the acquisition date fair value of net identifiable assets acquired.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements.

Fair value re-measurements in any pre-existing equity holdings are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

The amount of goodwill recognised on acquisition of each subsidiary in which the Group holds less than 100% interest will depend on the method adopted in measuring the non-controlling interest. The Group can elect in most circumstances to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquired either at fair value (full goodwill method) or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets (proportionate interest method). In such circumstances, the Group determines which method to adopt for each acquisition and this is stated in the respective notes to these financial statements disclosing the business combination.

Under the full goodwill method, the fair value of the non-controlling interest is determined using valuation techniques which make the maximum use of market information where available. Under this method, goodwill attributable to the non-controlling interest is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units, representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored and not larger than an operating segment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity disposed of.

Changes in the ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and do not affect the carrying amounts of goodwill.

b. Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

c. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

d. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of manufactured products includes direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and are net of any rebates and discounts received.

e. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the consolidated group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	13.33% – 20%
Office equipment	10% – 66.67%
Computer equipment	20% - 100%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

f. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Group where the Group is a lessee. However, all contracts classified as short-term leases (with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- Fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- Lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line ‘Other expenses" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

g. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified “at fair value through profit or loss”, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

– amortised cost; or

– fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

– held for trading; or

– initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value (and if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset) and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance to AASB 9.3.25.3; and
- the amount initially recognised less accumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or

– fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

– the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and

– the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

– the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and

– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and

– the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

– it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;

– it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and

– it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, the Group made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of equity instruments. Dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investments is also recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

– the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;

– all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and

– the Group no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the Group elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

– financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;

– lease receivables;

- contract assets (eg amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Loss allowance is not recognised for:
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Group uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

- the general approach; and
- the simplified approach.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Group assessed whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and which do not contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Group recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

h. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

i. Intangibles Other than Goodwill

Patents and trademarks

Patents and trademarks are recognised at cost of acquisition. They have a finite life and are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Patents and trademarks are amortised over their useful lives ranging from 0 to 20 years.

Research and development expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project is expected to deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Capitalised development costs have a finite useful life and are amortised on a systematic basis based on the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project.

j. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the parent entity's functional currency.

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 profit or loss, 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 other comprehensive income to the extent that the underlying gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income; otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Group companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations, whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency, are translated as follows:

– assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period;

– income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and

– retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations with functional currencies other than Australian dollars are recognised in other comprehensive income and included in the foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position. The cumulative amount of these differences is reclassified into profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

k. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any re measurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Termination benefits

When applicable, the Group recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of: (i) the date when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer for termination benefits; and (ii) when the Group recognises costs for restructuring pursuant to AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the costs include termination benefits. In either case, unless the number of employees affected is known, the obligation for termination benefits is measured on the basis of the number of employees expected to be affected. Termination benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the annual reporting period in which the benefits are recognised are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid. All other termination benefits are accounted for on the same basis as other long-term employee benefits.

Equity-settled compensation

The Group operates an employee share and option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortised over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

m. Provision for Warranties

Provision is made in respect of the Group's best estimate of the liability on all products and services under warranty at the end of the reporting period. The provision is measured as the present value of future cash flows estimated to be required to settle the warranty obligation. The future cash flows have been estimated by reference to the consolidated group's history of warranty claims.

n. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 12 months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

o. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. When the inflow of consideration is deferred, it is treated as the provision of financing and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the satisfaction of the performance obligation within the contract.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Dividends received from associates and joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Royalty revenue is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the later of the subsequent sale or usage occurs and the performance obligation to which the sale-based or usage based royalty has been allocated has been satisfied.

The Group is eligible for research and development incentives from the Federal Government. Such amounts are recognised as revenue upon receipt.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

p. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

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

q. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

r. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

s. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

t. Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the Group retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

u. Rounding of Amounts

The parent entity has applied the relief available to it under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in financial statements (Directors’ Report Instrument) 2016/191. Accordingly, amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest $1.

v. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Based on the Company's forward cash flow projections, it indicates that additional funds will be required to ensure that the Company is able to meet its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Company currently has a financing facility via a loan agreement from Dr Monsour up to an amount of $2,000,000. Refer to note 23 for further information.

In addition to the above, the Company will be undertaking capital raising activities within the next 12 months and is of the belief that this will be successful to the extent that it will generate the required cash flows.

The company also expects to generate sales income during the 2023 year from the sales of its PeriCoach and EIS system.

On this basis, the Directors believe that the Company will have access to and/or be able to generate sufficient cash flow to continue as a going concern.

However, if adequate capital raising is not achieved the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern. No adjustments have been made relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the company not continue as a going concern.

w. Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share information for its ordinary shares.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

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

x. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options which vest immediately are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effect.

y. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Key estimates – impairment

The Group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting year by evaluating conditions specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

z. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2022.

The Group anticipates to adopt these standards from their relevant application dates. Based on the preliminary assessment these standards are not expected to have a material effect.

2. Result for the year

Revenue from continuing operations

2. Revenue from continuing operations

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Sale of goods revenue	**19,361**	7,244
Other Revenue		
R & D tax incentive revenue	**269,106**	656,895
Investment revenue	**340**	212
Profit/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(1,258)**	-
Government Business Support	-	131,300
Royalty Income / (reversal of income)	**(1,823)**	5,996
	267,365	794,403
Total Revenue	**285,726**	801,647

Expenditure

2. Results for the year

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Finance expenses		
Directors' Loan	**6,444**	58,437
External	**47**	60
	6,491	58,497
Administration expense		
Administration – compliance	**534,416**	568,795
Administration – employment	**324,110**	261,424
Administration – general	**14,303**	11,195
	872,829	841,414
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		
Intangible assets	**18,168**	5,851
Property, plant and equipment	**5,350**	3,351
	23,518	9,202

	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Marketing expenses		
Marketing - employment	**995**	1,312
Marketing - Other	**46,200**	1,300
Marketing - Pericoach	**251,590**	181,719
	298,785	184,331

	2022 $	2021 $
Patent maintenance expenses		
Patent Maintenance - AutoStart Burette	**16,421**	12,132
Patent Maintenance - PeriCoach	**9,213**	11,016
	25,634	23,148

	2022 $	2021 $
Research and development expense		
R & D - Employment	**734,528**	587,287
R & D - Pericoach	**525,602**	504,184
	1,260,130	1,091,471

3. Income Tax

	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)
Tax	**25.0%**	26.0%
	(559,638)	(391,925)
Add:		
Tax effect of:		
- non deductible expenses	-	214,899
	-	(177,026)
Less:		
Tax effect of:		
- non assessable income	**(67,651)**	(184,980)
Temporary differences and tax losses not brought to account	**627,289**	362,006
Income tax attributable to parent entity		
	-	-

Carried forward tax losses of $25,951,168 (2021:$22,692,385) have not been brought to account as a deferred tax asset because it is not yet considered probable that they will reverse to the extent of being utilised in the future.

4. Key management personnel options and rights holdings

2022	Balance beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Exercised	Lapsed	Balance at the end of year	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable
Directors							
Unlisted Options @ 1.3 cents, Expire 21/12/21							
Dr M Monsour	20,000,000	-	-	(20,000,000)	-	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Dr T Lonngren	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.3 cents, Expire 20/11/22							
Dr P Corr	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Listed Options @ 0.35 cents Expire 18/6/22							
Mr R Mangelsdorf	-	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Other KMP							
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	14,000,000	-	-	(14,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	4,250,000	-	-	(4,250,000)	-	-	-
	148,250,000	-	-	(78,250,000)	70,000,000	-	50,000,000

2021	Balance beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Exercised	Lapsed	Balance at the end of year	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable
Directors							
Unlisted Options @ 1.3 cents, Expire 10/12/20							
Dr T Lonngren	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.3 cents, Expire 21/12/21							
Dr M Monsour	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Dr T Lonngren	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Unlisted Options @ 1.3 cents, Expire 20/11/22							
Dr P Corr	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Mr R Mangelsdorf	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	-
Listed Options @ 0.35 cents Expire 18/6/22							
Mr R Mangelsdorf	-	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Other KMP							
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Unlisted Options @ 1.30 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	14,000,000		-	-	14,000,000		14,000,000
Unlisted Options @ 1.036 cent, Expire 8/06/22							
G Daly	4,250,000		-	-	4,250,000	-	4,250,000
	108,250,000	50,000,000	-	-	148,250,000	-	38,250,000

4. Key management personnel shareholdings

2022	Balance at beginning of year	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Directors				
Dr M Monsour	1,090,493,171	-	-	1,090,493,171
Mr R Mangelsdorf	107,898,245	-	-	107,898,245
Dr P Corr	360,790,157	-	-	360,790,157
	1,559,181,573	**-**	**-**	**1,559,181,573**
KMP				
Mr G Daly	2,081,658	-	-	2,081,658
	1,561,263,231	**-**	**-**	**1,561,263,231**

2021	Balance at beginning of year	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Directors				
Dr M Monsour	876,207,457	-	214,285,714	1,090,493,171
Mr R Mangelsdorf	107,898,245	-	-	107,898,245
Dr P Corr	360,790,157	-	-	360,790,157
	1,344,895,859	**-**	**214,285,714**	**1,559,181,573**
KMP				
Mr G Daly	2,081,658	-	-	2,081,658
	1,346,977,517	**-**	**214,285,714**	**1,561,263,231**

5 Remuneration of Auditors

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Remuneration of the auditor of the company, Bentleys,		
for auditing or reviewing the financial report	**70,000**	68,400
other services	**2,750**	2,750

6 Earnings per Share

(a) Reconciliation of earnings to profit or loss from continuing operations

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Loss from continuing operations	(2,238,553)	(1,507,406)
Earnings used to calculate basic EPS from operations	(2,238,553)	(1,507,406)
(b) Earnings used to calculate overall earnings per share		
Earnings used to calculate overall earnings per share	(2,238,553)	(1,507,406)

(c) Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic EPS

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic EPS	4,613,801,129	3,567,576,772
Weighted average number of dilutive options outstanding	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating dilutive EPS	4,613,801,129	3,567,576,772
Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share (dollars)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)
Diluted earnings per share (dollars)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Cash at bank and in hand	29,755	30,468
Short term bank deposits	503	1,860,215
	30,258	1,890,683

8 Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Accrued Revenue	**1,500**	4,567
Bond - Maryborough	**4,200**	-
GST Refundable	**7,210**	10,746
Sundry Debtors	**152**	153
Trade Debtors	**870**	3,468
	13,932	18,934

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The class of assets described as “trade and other receivables” is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Group.

9 Inventories

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
PC Stock - Finished Goods	**18,952**	19,476
PC Stock - Materials	**131,637**	158,326
	150,589	177,802

10 Other financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are shares held for trading for the purpose of short - term profit taking. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Listed investments at fair value		
Investments in Invion	**9,402**	13,581
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		
Listed shares at cost	**522,026**	522,026
less fair value adjustment	**(512,624)**	(508,445)
	9,402	13,581

ANALYTICA

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Computer Equipment	**122,045**	115,114
Computer Equipment Dep'n Accum	**(115,601)**	(114,709)
	6,444	405
Office Equipment	**32,399**	22,467
Office Equipment Dep'n Accum	**(20,915)**	(17,863)
	11,484	4,604
Plant & Machinery	**28,253**	28,253
Plant & Machinery Dep'n Accum.	**(25,691)**	(24,572)
	2,562	3,681
	20,490	8,690

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current year:

Consolidated	Plant & Equipment $	Office Equipment $	Computer Equipment $	Total $
Year ended 30 June, 2022				
Balance at the beginning of year	**3,681**	**4,604**	**405**	**8,690**
Additions	**-**	**11,477**	**6,931**	**18,408**
Disposals	-	**(1,258)**	**-**	**(1,258)**
Depreciation expense	**(1,119)**	**(3,339)**	**(892)**	**(5,350)**
Balance at the end of the year	**2,562**	**11,484**	**6,444**	**20,490**
Year ended 30 June, 2021				
Balance at the beginning of year	4,800	2,225	537	7,562
Additions		4,479		4,479
Depreciation expense	(1,119)	(2,100)	(132)	(3,351)
Balance at the end of the year	3,681	4,604	405	8,690

12 Intangible Assets

	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Patents, trademarks and other rights		
Cost	**711,639**	640,979
Accumulated amortisation/impairment	**(275,054)**	(256,887)
Net carrying value	**436,585**	384,092
Licences and franchises	**20,000**	20,000
Accumuated amortisation/impairment	**(20,000)**	(20,000)
	-	-
	436,585	384,092

Consolidated	Patents, trademarks $	Software $	Total $
Year ended 30 June, 2022			
Balance at the beginning of the year	**384,092**	**-**	**384,092**
Additions	**70,661**	**-**	**70,661**
Amortisation	**(18,168)**	**-**	**(18,168)**
Balance at the end of the year	**436,585**	**-**	**436,585**
Year ended 30 June, 2021			
Balance at the beginning of the year	315,914	-	315,914
Additions	74,029	-	74,029
Amortisation	(5,851)	-	(5,851)
Balance at the end of the year	384,092	-	384,092

13 Other assets

	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Prepayments	**114,480**	106,163
Prepayments - Suppliers	**8,673**	8,673
	123,153	**114,836**

14 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Trade payables	**81,027**	149,714
Other payables	**13,718**	21,734
	94,745	171,448

15 Provisions

	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Provn for Audit Fees	**50,950**	50,295
Provn for Tax Return Costs	**12,430**	20,000
	63,380	70,295

16 Employee Benefits

	Consolidated Group 2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Provision for Holiday Pay	**138,404**	122,052
Provision for Holiday Pay Super	**13,841**	11,595
Provision for Long Service Leave - ST	**155,004**	130,138
	307,249	263,785
Provision for long-term employee benefits		
Provision for long service leave	**15,101**	11,246

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Group does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled in the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event the employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued to long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historic data.

17 Reserves

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Opening balance	**900,065**	852,188
Options Issued	**-**	89,496
Options lapsed	**(810,569)**	(41,619)
	89,496	900,065

Share option reserve

This reserve records the cumulative value of share based payments including employee service received for the issue of share options. When the option is exercised the amount in the share option reserve is transferred to share capital

18 Issued Capital

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Fully paid 4,613,801,129 (2021: 4,613,801,129) Ordinary shares	**107,383,796**	107,383,796
Total	**107,383,796**	107,383,796

(a) Ordinary shares

			Consolidated Group	
			2022	2021
			No.	No.
At the beginning of the reporting period			**4,613,801,129**	**3,519,612,332**
Shares issued during the year				
14 June 2021	Placement Offer	@ 0.035 cents per share		**1,094,188,797**
At the end of the reporting period			**4,613,801,129**	**4,613,801,129**

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each holder of ordinary shares has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its shares.

(b) Options

Listed Options		Consolidated Group 2022 No.	2021 No.
At the beginning of the reporting period		1,169,188,797	-
Options issued during the year exercise @ 0.05 cents expire 28th June 2023			
14 June 2021	Placement Offer	-	1,094,188,797
15 June 2021	Grant	-	75,000,000
At the end of the reporting period		1,169,188,797	1,169,188,797

(i) For information relating to the Analytica Limited employee option plan, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the year and the options outstanding at year-end, refer to Note 22 Share-based payments.

(ii) For information relating to share options issued to key management personnel during the year, refer to Note 23.

Unlisted Options

All remaining unlisted options at year end are held by key management personnel. Refer to Note 23 for more information.

(c) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of Analytica Limited in order to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Capital consists of share capital, reserves and retained profit.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group monitors capital through the gearing ratio, which is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is defined as equity per the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

The target for Analytica Limited's gearing ratio is between 0% and 50%. The gearing ratios at the current and prior years are shown below:

Debt to equity gearing ratio for 2022 is 0% (2021: 0%).

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management during the year.

19 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: None).

20 Operating Segments

Segment information

Identification of reportable segments

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

The Group is managed primarily on the basis of product category and service offerings as the diversification of the group's operations inherently have notably different risk profiles and performance assessment criteria. Operating segments are therefore determined on the same basis.

Reportable segments disclosed are based on aggregating operating segments where the segments are considered to have similar economic characteristics and are also similar with respect to the following:

- the products sold and/or services provided by the segment;
- the manufacturing process;
- the type or class of customer for the products or services;
- the distribution method; and
- any external regulatory requirements.

Performance is measured based on segment profit before income tax as included in the internal financial reports.

Types of products and services by reportable segment

(i) Medical Devices

- AutoStart Burette
- PeriCoach (Perineometer)

Analytica's lead product is the Perineometer device branded PeriCoach, to assist women and their clinicians in treatment of Stress Urinary Incontinence. The PeriCoach entered controlled market release in June 2014, with clinical trials undertaken in November 2014, with its public release in Australia and United Kingdom January 2015 and release in the United States in June 2015. The PeriCoach V3 was released in May 2017. The PeriCoach has a TGA ARTG entry, CE-marking, and USFDA 510(k) 'approval'.

Analytica is also commercialising the Enhanced Infusion System (EIS). The EIS automatically restarts the delivery of intravenous fluid once the burette has dispensed its predetermined amount of liquid or drug. Automatic restart of the IV fluid, once the drug is dispensed can provide enormous savings in nursing time during and following a medication event, and reduces the risk of blood clots forming that may obstruct the intravenous cannula.

The AutoStart Burette has a TGA ARTG entry and USFDA 510(k) clearance.

(ii) Corporate

The corporate segment includes all other operations including the administration, and associated listed public company expenditure.

Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

(a) Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated below, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors, being the chief operating decision maker with respect to operating segments, are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Group.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense is calculated based on the segment operating net profit using a notional charge of 25% (2021: 26%). The effect of taxable or deductible temporary difference is not included for internal reporting purposes.

(b) Segment assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to the segment that receives the majority of economic value from the asset. In the majority of instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

(c) Segment liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Group as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

	Medical Devices		Corporate		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$	$	$	$	$	$
REVENUE						
Grant revenue	-	-	**269,106**	656,895	**269,106**	656,895
Government assistance			-	131,300	-	131,300
Sales revenue	**19,361**	7,244	-	-	**19,361**	7,244
Royalty revenue	**(1,823)**	5,996	-	-	**(1,823)**	5,996
Interest revenue	-	-	**340**	212	**340**	212
Loss sale of equipment	-	-	**(1,258)**	-	**(1,258)**	-
Total segment revenue	**17,538**	13,240	**268,188**	788,407	**285,726**	801,647
Depreciation/amortisation	**(15,168)**	(5,851)	**(5,350)**	(3,351)	**(23,518)**	(9,202)
Cost of sales	**(8,622)**	(3,495)	-	-	**(8,622)**	(3,495)
Interest expense	-	-	**(6,491)**	(58,497)	**(6,491)**	(58,497)
Marketing	**(298,785)**	(184,331)	-	-	**(298,785)**	(184,331)
Patent Maintenance	**(25,634)**	(23,148)	-	-	**(25,634)**	(23,148)
Other expense	-	-	**(901,099)**	(938,909)	**(901,099)**	(938,909)
Research & development	**(1,260,130)**	(1,091,471)	-	-	**(1,260,130)**	(1,091,471)
Total segment expense	**(1,611,339)**	(1,308,296)	**(912,940)**	(1,000,757)	**(2,524,279)**	(2,309,053)
Segment profit (loss)	**(1,593,801)**	(1,295,056)	**(644,752)**	(212,350)	**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)

	Medical Devices		Corporate		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$	$	$	$	$	$
(e) Segment assets						
Segment assets	**601,106**	580,828	**173,901**	2,014,209	**775,007**	2,595,037
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**-**	-	**9,402**	13,581	**9,402**	13,581
(f) Segment liabilities						
Segment liabilities	-	**-**	**931,118**	516,774	**931,118**	516,774

Geographical information

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers whereas segment assets are based on the location of the assets.

	2022	2021
	Revenue	Revenue
Australia	**282,356**	798,277
China	**774**	774
Middle East	**2,596**	2,596

21 Cash Flow Information

	2022	2021
	$	$
Loss for the year	**(2,238,553)**	(1,507,406)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- amortisation	**18,168**	5,851
- depreciation	**5,350**	3,351
- disposal of office equipment	**1,258**	-
- fair value adjustment Invion Limited	**4,179**	(5,553)
- share options adjusted	**-**	89,496
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade other receivables	**5,002**	1,389
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	**(8,317)**	23,196
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	**27,213**	(66,224)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(76,703)**	(95,841)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	**(6,915)**	3,395
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	**47,319**	10,478
Cashflow from operations	**(2,221,999)**	(1,537,868)

22 Share-based Payments

2022

Grant Date Unlisted Options	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Start of Year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested & exercisable end of year
24-11-16	22-12-21	0.0130	70,000,000	-	-	(70,000,000)	-	-
9-06-17	8-06-22	0.0130	41,000,000	-	-	(41,000,000)	-	-
9-06-17	8-06-22	0.0104	33,350,000	-	-	(33,350,000)	-	-
28-06-17	22-12-21	0.0130	2,500,000	-	-	(2,500,000)	-	-
30-11-17	30-11-22	0.0130	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	-
			166,850,000	-	-	(146,850,000)	20,000,000	-
Grant Date Listed Options								
1806-2021	28-06-23	0.0035	75,000,000	-	-	-	75,000,000	75,000,000
			75,000,000	-	-	-	75,000,000	75,000,000

2021

Grant Date Unlisted Options	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Start of Year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested & exercisable end of year
26-11-15	10-12-20	0.0162	14,000,000	-	-	(14,000,000)	-	-
24-11-16	22-12-21	0.0130	70,000,000	-	-	-	70,000,000	-
9-06-17	8-06-22	0.0130	41,000,000	-	-	-	41,000,000	41,000,000
9-06-17	8-06-22	0.0104	33,350,000	-	-	-	33,350,000	33,350,000
28-06-17	22-12-21	0.0130	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
30-11-17	30-11-22	0.0130	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	-
			180,850,000	-	-	**(14,000,000)**	**166,850,000**	**76,850,000**
Grant Date Listed Options								
1806-2021	28-06-23	0.0035	-	75,000,000	-	-	75,000,000	75,000,000
			-	**75,000,000**	-	-	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**

23 Related Parties

The Group's main related parties are as follows:

(i) Key management personnel:

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

For details of remuneration disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 4: Key Management Personnel (KMP) options and rights holdings and the remuneration report in the Directors' Report.

Other transactions with KMP and their related entities are shown below.

Loan facility to the company up to $2,000,000 provided by Dr Monsour.

Funds have been drawn-down as at reporting date of $450,643. (2021: nil). Interest rate of 8.51% is applicable on this loan.

(ii) Subsidiaries:

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Analytica Limited and the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	% ownership interest 2022	% ownership interest 2021
PeriCoach Pty Ltd	100	100
Analytica Operations Pty Ltd	100	100
Analytica Export ME Pty Ltd	100	100

Transactions with related parties

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

24 Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

This note discloses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring these risks.

The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The Company does not speculate in financial assets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Market risk - currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Company are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Investments in listed shares
- Trade and other payables

Objectives, policies and processes

The CFO has primary responsibility for the development of relevant policies and procedures to mitigate the risk exposure of the Company, these policies and procedures are tabled at the board meeting following their approval.

Reports are presented at each Board meeting regarding the implementation of these policies and any risk exposure which the CEO or CFO believes the Board should be aware of.

Specific information regarding the mitigation of each financial risk to which Company is exposed is provided below.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for up to

30-day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day period are identified monthly.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the Company expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to draw down any of the financing facilities.

The Company's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below

Not later than 1 month

	Consolidated Group	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Trade payables	**81,027**	149,714
Other payables	**13,718**	21,734
	94,745	171,448

Market risk

(i) Foreign currency sensitivity

Most of the Company transactions are carried out in Australian Dollars. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Company's overseas sales and purchases, which are primarily denominated in USD and CHF.

The Company did not actively reduce exposure of foreign currency risk by utilising forward exchange contracts for non-Australian Dollar cash flows during the 2022 or 2021 year.

Foreign currency denominated assets translated into Australian Dollars at the closing rate are included in the inventory balance of $150,589 (2021: $177,802). Net currency losses of $3,666 (2021: $8,458) are disclosed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any increase or decrease in exchange rates would not significantly impact users of the financial statements, as such no sensitivity analysis is disclosed.

(ii) Cash flow interest rate sensitivity

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as funds are borrowed at floating and fixed rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the net result for the year and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +2.00% and -2.00% (2020: +2.00%/-2.00%), with effect from the beginning of the year. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions.

The calculations are based on the financial instruments held at each reporting date. All other variables are held constant.

	2022		2021	
	2.00%	**(2.00%)**	2.00%	(2.00%)
	$	**$**	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents				
Net results	**2,256**	**(2,256)**	37,814	(37,814)
Equity	**2,256**	**(2,256)**	37,814	(37,814)

(iii) Other price risk

The Company are exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from listed and unlisted investments held by the Company and classified as available-for-sale on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Equity instruments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes and the Company does not actively trade these investments.

The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

There is no profit impact, except for investments held at fair value through profit or loss. Equity would increase / decrease as a result of fair value movements through the investment reserve.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The utilisation of credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management. Customers who subsequently fail to meet their credit terms are required to make purchases on a prepayment basis until creditworthiness can be re-established.

Trade receivables consist of a number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Board receives monthly reports summarising the turnover, trade receivables balance and aging profile of each of the key customers individually and the Company's other customers analysed by industry sector as well as a list of customers currently transacting on a prepayment basis or who have balances in excess of their credit limits.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

25 Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis

Financial assets

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the Group:

Fair value hierarchy

2022	**Level 1 $**	**Level 2 $**	**Level 3 $**	**Total $**
Recurring fair value measurements				
Listed shares	**9,402**	**-**	**-**	**9,402**

2021	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements				
Listed shares	13,581	-	-	13,581

26 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

Analytica announced on the 6th September 2021, the change in strategy from R&D to manufacture and supply of its PeriCoach, together with financial support offered by the Queensland Government to build a large facility in Maryborough Queensland. As advised the grant payments are made retrospectively on the completion of agreed milestones and specific grant preconditions, including securing a long-term site and entering into fit out contracts. In the announcement there were no guarantee or assurance that these would be satisfied.

Analytica successfully established the certified quality system to facilitate in-house manufacturing and in-house assembly has commenced at a site in Maryborough. At this time increasing the scale of the facility as per the grant agreement is not commercially feasible for Analytica and under the conditions of the grant both parties have agreed to discontinue.

27 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

Analytica Limited

c/o Avance Chartered Accountants

222 Bazaar Street,

Maryborough Qld 4655

Telephone: (07) 3278 1950

Share Registry:

Link Market Services

Level 15, 324 Queen Street

Brisbane, Queensland 4000

Telephone: +61 1300 554 474

Email: registrars@linkmarketservices.com.au

The postal address for the registered office of the company is:

Analytica Limited

PO Box 438

Maryborough Qld 4650

The principal place of business is:

320 Adelaide Street

Brisbane Qld 4000

Telephone: (07) 3278 1950

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Analytica Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 22 to 65, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and

   b. give 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 consolidated group;

2. in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

3. the directors have been given the declarations required by s 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Directors

Dr Michael Monsour

Mr Ross Mangelsdorf

Dated this 31st August 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ANALYTICA LIMITED

Bentleys
THINKING AHEAD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Analytica Limited (The Company and its subsidiaries, together, the "Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the director's declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Australian 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

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1(v) in the financial report, which indicates the company has sufficient cash at 30 June 2022 but will be required to raise additional funds to meet forecast cash needs beyond the next 12 months. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1(v), indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

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. In addition to the matter described in the 'Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern' section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ANALYTICA LIMITED (Continued)

Key Audit Matter	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
Accounting For and Disclosure of Options	
We focused on this area as a key audit matter due to: • Options, including the movements in option holdings, option expenditure and option reserves are material in nature and can have a material dollar value impact on the financial report. • The inherent complexity and level of judgment involved in correctly valuing and accounting for options, especially in regard to unlisted options. • The importance and requirement for adequate and appropriate disclosure of options in the financial report and the remuneration report.	**Our procedures included, amongst others:** • Verifying the completeness of options on issue with reference to ASX announcements and other third party supporting information. • Testing the valuation of options by agreeing to valuation reports completed by independent valuers, and confirming assumptions used were appropriate. • Checking vesting calculations and correct accounting for options in accordance with AASB 2 Share-based Payment. • Ensuring the disclosure of options in the financial report was adequate and appropriate, verifying movements in options to relevant supporting information.
Existence and Valuation of Inventory	
We focused on this area as a key audit matter due to: • Analytica's inventory is a material balance on the statement of financial position, and is at high risk of impairment due to technological obsolescence. • In recent years Analytica has impaired the overall inventory balance by material amounts as a result of impairment reviews conducted by Analytica's management and Audit. • A significant amount of Analytica's inventory is held by third parties.	**Our procedures included, amongst others:** • Verifying the existence of inventory by agreeing the client's year end balances and records to third party confirmations from those entities that hold inventory on Analytica's behalf. Those entities performed stocktakes at 30 June 2022, and we obtained copies of these stocktake reports. • Testing the adequacy of the provision for impairment and write offs recorded during the year, based on our knowledge of the client and the specific inventory items at risk of obsolescence. Where impairment indicators were noted, further enquiries were made with management and recalculation of potential impairment was compared to the provision in the financial report. • Ensuring the accuracy of the Analytica's inventory records by checking that the correct cost per unit was applied to inventory on hand at year end. Given there has been minimal purchases in recent times, the applied cost per unit was compared to the rates applied in the prior year.

Key Audit Matter	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
Existence and Valuation of Intangibles – Patents and Trademarks	
We focused on this area as a key audit matter due to: • Intangibles being material in nature and having a material dollar value impact on the financial report. • The inherent complexity and level of judgment involved in correctly accounting for intangibles like patents and trademarks. • The potential risk of impairment, given the intangibles relate to hi-tech products.	**Our procedures included, amongst others:** • Verifying on a substantive basis the existence and cost of eligible expenditure on patents and trademarks. • Verifying that the capitalisation of costs in relation to patents and trademarks was completed in accordance with relevant recognition and measurement requirements of Australian accounting standards. • Challenging management's impairment review and overall assessment of the fair value of intangibles recognised at year end.

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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 Group'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 Group'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 Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 in pages 10 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

Responsibilities

The directors of Analytica Limited 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.

Bentleys.

Bentleys Brisbane Partnership
Chartered Accountants

Ashley Carle
Partner
Brisbane, 31 August 2022

ASX Additional Information

Additional information required by the ASX Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below. This information is effective as at 19 August, 2022.

Substantial shareholders

The number of substantial shareholders and their associates are set out below:

HALONNA PTY LTD

INOV8 LLC

Distribution of equity security holders

Range	Securities	%	No. of holders	%
100,001 and Over	4,573,559,839	99.13	1,279	39.11
50,001 to 100,000	22,288,701	0.48	290	8.87
10,001 to 50,000	16,007,616	0.35	582	17.80
5,001 to 10,000	951,053	0.02	111	3.39
1,001 to 5,000	635,751	0.01	235	7.19
1 to 1,000	358,169	0.01	773	23.64
Total	**4,613,801,129**	**100.00**	**3,270**	**100.00**

Twenty largest share holders

Top holders	Securities	%
Top 20 holders	2,695,371,103	58.42
Balance Of Register	1,918,430,026	41.58
Total Issued Capital	**4,613,801,129**	**100.00**

Rank	Name Rank	19 Aug 2022	%IC
1	HALONNA PTY LTD	696,890,604	15.10
2	INOV8 LLC	360,790,157	7.82
3	MR MOHAMMAD MANZUR MURSHED	250,999,999	5.44
4	M P A M M PTY LTD	233,042,390	5.05
5	M P MONSOUR MEDICAL PRACTICE PTY LTD	156,379,178	3.39
6	IGNATIUS LIP PTY LTD	151,073,534	3.27
7	DR TERESA MARGARET MULLINS & DR PETER JAMES MULLINS	117,062,340	2.54
8	MR MARK ARUNDEL & MRS SIGRID ARUNDEL	100,000,000	2.17
9	MR GERRY VAN AMEYDEN	91,454,487	1.98
10	DR KELVIN RICHARDS KHONG	62,464,171	1.35

11	WINS ASSET MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	56,000,000	1.21
12	TAMBIEN PTY LTD	51,633,561	1.12
13	FITZWILL SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD	50,000,000	1.08
14	CMONSUPER PTY LTD	49,632,352	1.08
15	MR RICHARD THOMAS HAYWARD DALY & MRS SARAH KAY DALY	49,453,538	1.07
16	NEATFORD PTY LTD	40,009,545	0.87
17	MR MARK OVERELL TAGG ARUNDEL & MRS SIGRID JO-ANNE ARUNDEL	40,000,000	0.87
18	MRS SABINA LIP	38,171,429	0.83
19	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	36,517,730	0.79
20	1215 CAPITAL PTY LTD	34,650,800	0.75
	Total	**2,666,225,815**	**57.79**
	Balance of register	**1,947,575,314**	**42.21**
	Grand total	**4,613,801,129**	**100.00**

Voting rights

Ordinary Shares

On a show of hands, every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Options

Top holders	Securities	%
Top 20 holders	966,982,465	82.71
Balance Of Register	202,206,332	17.29
Total Issued Capital	**1,169,188,797**	**100.00**

Range	Securities	%
100,001 and Over	1,169,188,797	100.00
50,001 to 100,000	0	0.00
10,001 to 50,000	0	0.00
5,001 to 10,000	0	0.00
1,001 to 5,000	0	0.00
1 to 1,000	0	0.00
Total	**1,169,188,797**	**100.00**

Rank	Name	
1	MS CHUNYAN NIU	228,571,429
2	HALONNA PTY LTD	214,285,714
3	YUCAJA PTY LTD	94,285,714
4	TAMBIEN PTY LTD	50,000,000
5	HIRSCH FINANCIAL PTY LTD	42,857,142
6	DR KELVIN RICHARDS KHONG	31,000,000
7	MR KEVIN DANIEL LEARY & MRS HELEN PATRICIA LEARY	28,000,000
8	SPICEME CAPITAL PTY LTD	25,000,000
8	180 MARKETS PTY LTD	25,000,000
9	1215 CAPITAL PTY LTD	24,434,326
10	CERTANE CT PTY LTD	21,142,857
11	MR RABI ABAREH	19,428,571
12	MR STACEY HUBERT CARTER	17,142,857
13	MR JIAMING QI	16,971,428
14	MR KALPESH VARSANI & MRS RITA VARSANI	16,071,428
15	GREGORY DENISE PTY LTD	15,633,857
16	DRAGONBACK CAPITAL PTY LTD	14,300,000
17	MR MARK ANDREW TKOCZ	14,285,714
17	RIYA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	14,285,714
17	DR TERESA MARGARET MULLINS & DR PETER JAMES MULLINS	14,285,714
18	MR ROBERT REVIS	11,428,571
19	SARISAN CONSULTANTS PTY LTD	10,000,000
19	MR GEOFFREY LEIGH SAFFER & MRS RACHEL SAFFER	10,000,000
20	MRS SABINA LIP	8,571,429
	Total	**966,982,465**
	Balance of register	**202,206,332**