Probiotec

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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PROBIOTEC LIMITED
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
A.C.N. 075 170 151

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present this year's annual report to you. 2017 has seen the Company consolidate and deliver the next piece in the Board's strategy. I can comfortably say that the foundations we have put in place are solid and that we have now taken the next step in our journey, with the future looking bright. The restructuring of the business, and the re-alignment to focus on our core assets is complete. We appreciate the support of our shareholders during this journey and seek to repay this by continuing to deliver improving results going forward.

During the financial year, the group generated[1] sales revenue of $62.5 million and a net profit after tax of $2.7 million[2], representing growth of 16% on the prior year.

Total sales revenue for the Group was modestly below the prior period, predominantly as a result of sales growth from new contract manufacturing business being offset by the rationalisation of a number of low-margin service lines within the contract manufacturing division (~$2.5 million in sales in FY16), the removal of license fees for the IMPROMY brand (~$0.6 million in FY16) and declines in the Group's Europe operations as advised with the half year result (down ~$2 million on FY16).

The rationalisation of low margin business, together with a number of cost and efficiency initiatives has seen the Group's operating margins increase significantly. This deliberate strategy to remove low margin, capacity hungry volume has left the group well positioned to take advantage of the significant growth opportunities in the contract manufacturing space.

As recently announced to the market, we are very excited to have completed the acquisition of South Pack Laboratories ("SPL"). SPL is a leading nutraceutical and consumer health contract packer that has been established for over 15 years that has long standing relationships with many of Australia's largest consumer health companies. The acquisition affirms our position as a high quality, growing manufacturer and will see us further strengthen our relationships with the key players in the industry and expand our capability and reach.

The details of the acquisition have been made public and I re-iterate that we expect the addition of SPL to be immediately earnings per share accretive for Probiotec.

We believe the Company is well positioned to capitalise on numerous opportunities and realise its potential in the upcoming period. This first acquisition is a strong sign of the confidence the Board and myself have in Probiotec's future.

With the continuing improved performance of the business and the outlook for the future the Board has approved the payment of a 1.5 cents per ordinary share fully franked final dividend, which was paid in October 2017.

Contract Manufacturing

The Group's contract manufacturing segment continued to be a real strength for the business over the year. The segment generated $40.6 million in revenue, which was broadly in line with the prior year. During the period a range of high volume, low margin contracts were exited by the Company which were not delivering the required returns for the business. Excluding these contracts, the underlying sales in the segment grew by 5% and this resulted in an improvement of the overall weighted margin from 11% to 12%. This coupled with the strong focus on efficiency and cost reduction means this segment is set to deliver strongly for the future.

[1] *From continuing operations.*
[2] *Excluding $0.3 million in non-recurring costs.*

As previously stated, we remain confident that we will deliver strong revenue growth through this segment in the 2018 and 2019 financial years as the introduction of new contracted business comes online progressively as a result of the long lead times and regulatory windows involved with the majority of this work.

Branded Pharmaceuticals

The branded pharmaceuticals segment continued its solid performance for the year with revenue growing 1% to $7.4 million.

The Gold Cross brand, which represents the majority of sales in this segment has widespread recognition and remains one of the most trusted and recognised brands within Australian Pharmacy. This coupled with the support of the Pharmacy Guild of Australia provides an excellent platform for continued growth, backed by our first-class manufacturing facilities.

Obesity and Health Management

This segment of the business delivered revenue of $12.7 million. The underlying sales of the segment grew by 4%, after excluding the impact of the removal of the Impromy licence fee income. The removal of these fees positions the Impromy brand to open up wider distribution in the Australian pharmacy channel.

The Impromy program continued its growth and we remain excited about the prospects for this initiative (backed by the CSIRO) in the future. The beginning of the 2018 financial year has seen the launch of the products and new programs we have invested in during 2017 namely the 'Flexi' by Impromy program and the clinically trialled 'Metabolic C12' product.

The Celebrity Slim brand also performed solidly with a strong presence in grocery and pharmacy delivering off the back of some new product launches and a well-executed marketing and promotional plan.

European Operations

Our European operations have been further rationalised during the year seeing the closure and exit from our leased facility, and the transfer of this manufacturing business to a third-party provider to meet our needs. This has again reduced our footprint in the UK and does not provide a distraction to our core operations. The segment is small and provides access to the UK market. We have no plans to expand this business at present and will continue to closely review the performance of this segment in the future.

Summary

In my first year as Chairman of Probiotec I am excited as to what the future holds. We have a lot of opportunities in front of us. Myself, along with the entire board and management are more motivated than ever to deliver this improved performance to our shareholders and further build on the momentum we have.

I would like to thank our CEO Mr Wes Stringer, his dedicated executives and the entire Probiotec team for their commitment and hard work. There is a great feeling and sense of energy in the business and we look forward to realising the potential of the Company and sharing this with you our shareholders.

Geoffrey Pearce
Chairman
Probiotec Limited

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Probiotec Limited (Probiotec) is committed to best practice in corporate governance, compliance and ethical behaviour. The Board's approach has been to be guided by the principles and practices that are in its stakeholders' best interests while ensuring full compliance with legal requirements.

A summary of Probiotec's corporate governance practices and compliance with the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (Third Edition) is set out below. Probiotec is in compliance with all principles and recommendations.

The policies and charters referred to in this summary are accessible at Probiotec's website.

These corporate governance statements are effective as at 19 September 2017.

1 Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

1.1 Responsibilities and Evaluation of the Board and Management

The Board has adopted a Board Charter which sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Board as well as the roles and responsibilities that have been delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and other senior management.

The Board's responsibilities include:

- protecting and enhancing the value of the assets of the Company;
- setting strategies, directions and monitoring and reviewing against these strategic objectives;
- reviewing and ratifying internal controls, codes of conduct and legal compliance;
- reviewing the Company' s accounts;
- approval and review of the operating budget and strategic plan for the Company;
- evaluating performance and determining the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Management;
- ensuring the significant risks facing the Company have been identified and adequate control monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place;
- approval of transactions relating to acquisitions, divestments and capital expenditure above delegated authority limits;
- approval of financial and dividend policy; and
- appointment of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board reviews the performance, composition and terms of reference of the Boards and the Board's committees using the Process for Evaluation of Performance Policy on an annual basis. The Board has evaluated the Board, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and Audit and Risk Management Committee during the reporting period.

The Board has delegated responsibility for the day-to-day leadership and management of Probiotec to the Chief Executive Officer. The Board evaluates the performance of the Chief Executive Officer with facilitation by the Chair on an annual basis using its Process for Evaluation of Performance Policy. The Board evaluated the performance of the Chief Executive Officer during the reporting period.

Senior management has been given certain responsibilities, which include:

- developing strategies to deliver a strong market presence and build shareholder wealth over the long term;
- recommending appropriate strategic and operating plans;
- maintaining effective control of operations;
- measuring performance against peers;
- being strong, principled and providing ethical leadership;
- assuring sound succession planning and management development; and
- providing a sound organisational structure.

The Board evaluates the performance of senior management using its Process for Evaluation of Performance Policy, with the assistance of the Chief Executive Officer, on an annual basis. The Board evaluated the performance of senior management during the reporting period.

1.2 Appointment and evaluation of directors

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for developing criteria for Board membership and identifying suitably skilled, qualified and experienced individuals to recommend to the Board. Probiotec undertakes appropriate checks before appointing or putting forward any director for election by shareholders and provides shareholders with all information relevant to their decision whether to elect the director.

Each director and senior executive of Probiotec has in place a letter of appointment or employment agreement which sets out the terms and conditions of their appointment.

The Board has adopted a Process for Evaluation of Performance Policy. Under the Policy, the Chair, in consultation with the Board, determines the process by which the performance of individual directors is assessed. This may include mechanisms such as interviews, self-assessment and peer review.

1.3 Company Secretary

As set out in the Board Charter, the Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

1.4 Diversity Policy

The Board has adopted a Diversity Policy to promote an inclusive culture where all people are encouraged to succeed to the best of their ability. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for developing and monitoring a long term plan to address diversity initiatives and measures.

As at 30 June 2017, the Probiotec Group had the following female participation (%) rates:

Probiotec Limited non-executive directors	0
Senior executive positions	25
Other management and professional roles	42
Total workforce	50

For the purposes of the reporting above, senior executive positions are defined as those positions whereby the executive has both multiple direct reports and control over significant decisions within their department.

The Board has set the overall objective of a 50% participation rate across all levels of the Group. However, this objective is governed by the overriding principle of merit based selection and advancement.

2 Structure the board to add value

2.1 Composition of the Board

There are currently four members on the Board, of which the majority are independent, non-executive directors. The Chair of the Board is Geoff Pearce, an independent and non-executive director. The Chief Executive Officer is Wesley Stringer. Probiotec supports the separation of the roles of Chair of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

Profiles of each board member, including terms in office, are included in the *2017 Financial Report*.

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee and an Audit and Risk Management Committee. The responsibilities of these Committees are set out in more detail below. The number of Committee meetings held during the reporting period and attendance at those meetings, are included in the *2017 Financial Report*.

2.2 Skills and competency of the Board

The Board has not adopted a Board Skills Matrix. The Board considers that it is aware of the mix of skills held by the Board and is conscious of which skills may be beneficial to add to the Board. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee assists the Board in this respect. The duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, as set out in its Charter, include reviewing the size, structure and composition of the Board and the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, and identifying suitable candidates to fill Board vacancies. The Committee make recommendations to the Board accordingly.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is also responsible for establishing and overseeing induction and continuing professional development programs for directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform the role effectively.

2.3 Independence of directors

In determining the independence of directors, the Board applies the definition of independent directors as contained in the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (Third Edition). An independent director is a director who is independent of management and free of any interest, position, association or relationship that might materially interfere with, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the exercise of their independent judgement.

The Board considers that each of its Non-executive directors, Graham Morton, Geoff Pearce and Greg Lan is independent.

2.4 Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is made up of Geoff Pearce, Graham Morton and Wesley Stringer with Geoff Pearce holding the role of Chairman. The Board considers a majority of the committee members, including the Chair, to be independent directors. Profiles of each committee member, including their qualifications, are included in the *2017 Financial Report*.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter sets out the responsibilities of the Committee as well as membership requirements and procedures for Committee meetings. The Committee is responsible for developing criteria for Board membership, to identify suitably skilled, qualified and experienced individuals for nomination and to establish processes for the review of the performance of directors. The Charter is reviewed annually.

3 Act ethically and responsibly

The Board has adopted a Code of Conduct which applies to all Probiotec employees. The Code of Conduct emphasises the fundamental principles of Probiotec, including ethical behaviour, honesty, integrity and respect.

Probiotec also has in place:

- a Whistleblowing Policy, to support employees reporting the conduct of other employees; and
- a Security Trading Policy, to ensure its Key Management Personnel (as that term is defined in the ASX Listing Rules) comply with the ASX Listing Rules and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

4 Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

4.1 Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is made up of Graham Morton (Chair), and Geoff Pearce. Each of the committee members are non-executive directors and the Board considers each of the committee members to be independent directors. Profiles of each committee member, including their qualifications, are included in the *2017 Financial Report*.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter sets out the responsibilities of the Committee as well as membership requirements and procedure for Committee meetings. The Committee's responsibilities include reviewing the financial statements released to shareholders, recommending the appointment and remuneration of the external auditor and the terms of their engagement and assessing the independence of the external auditor. The Charter is reviewed annually.

4.2 Assurance from Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Prior to the approval of the financial statements for any financial period, the Board Charter and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) requires that the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer declare that:

- the financial records of Probiotec have been properly maintained;
- the financial statement comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of Probiotec's financial position and performance; and
- that opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

4.3 Auditors attendance at general meetings

Under Probiotec's Constitution, Probiotec's auditor is entitled to attend any general meeting and has the right to be heard.

5 Make timely and balanced disclosure

The Board of Probiotec has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Policy to ensure compliance with Probiotec's obligations under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the ASX Listing Rules. A Compliance Officer has been appointed by the Board to be primarily responsible for deciding what information will be disclosed to the market. The Continuous Disclosure Policy sets out processes for reporting and disclosure and speaking with the media, public and analysts.

6 Respect the rights of security holders

The Board of Probiotec has adopted a Shareholder Communication Policy which outlines its commitment to ensuring that shareholders, regulators and the wider investment community are informed of all major developments affecting Probiotec in a timely and effective manner.

As part of this commitment, Probiotec has available on its website its Constitution, board and committee charters, and the policies referred to in this summary. Information in relation to Probiotec's directors, copies of all media and ASX releases and the details of Probiotec's share registry are also accessible on the website.

Shareholders are encouraged to attend and participate at general meetings. To facilitate this, meetings will be held during normal business hours and at a place convenient for shareholders to attend.

The full text of notices and accompanying materials will appear on Probiotec's website.

7 Recognise and manage risk

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the significant risks facing Probiotec have been identified and adequate control monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee (whose members have been summarised in section 4.1 above) assist the Board in executing its responsibilities in relation to risk. The majority of the Committee's members, including the Chair, are considered by the Board to be independent Directors. The Audit and Risk Committee Charter requires the Committee to oversee Probiotec's risk profile, risk policy and the effectiveness of its risk management framework and supporting risk management systems.

The Board has adopted a Risk Management Policy which identifies key risk areas, sets out policy objectives and outcomes and delineates responsibility and reporting measures across Probiotec. This policy is reviewed annually and was reviewed during the current reporting period.

Probiotec does not currently have material exposure to economic, environmental or social sustainability risks. If such risks do arise, Probiotec will manage those risks in accordance with its internal risk management framework.

8 Remunerate fairly and responsibly

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee (whose members have been summarised in section 2.1 above) is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on remuneration packages and policies available to senior management and directors, as set out in its Charter. The Committee may engage independent counsel or advisors with the approval of the Chairman or by resolution of the Board.

The Board has adopted a Security Trading Policy which prohibits Key Management Personnel (as that term is defined in the ASX Listing Rules) from entering into hedging arrangements in relation to Probiotec securities which would have the effect of limiting the exposure of the person to risk relating to an element of their remuneration that has not vested, or has vested but remains subject to a holding lock. Key Management Personnel may enter into margin loans or other security arrangements in relation to Probiotec shares only with the prior written approval of the Designated Officer. Details of the framework and policies in relation to remuneration is set out in the Remuneration Report section of theDirectors Report, which is included in the *2017 Financial Report*. The remuneration of each director is also set out in the Remuneration Report. Information on the structure of the remuneration of senior management is also set out in the Remuneration Report.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit the financial report of Probiotec Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Wesley Stringer	*Executive Director*	
Geoffrey Ronald Pearce	*Chairman*	(Appointed 28 November 2016)
Graham Morton	*Non-Executive Director*	(Appointed 19 October 2016)
Greg Lan	*Non-Executive Director*	(Appointed 15 February 2017)
Robert Maxwell Johnston	*Chairman*	(Resigned 28 November 2016)
Graham Harry Buckeridge	*Non-Executive Director*	(Resigned 28 November 2016)
Richard David Kuo	*Non-Executive Director*	(Resigned 28 November 2016)
Robin Tedder	*Non-Executive Director*	(Resigned 29 August 2016)

Directors have been in office to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

The name of the company secretary in office at any time during or since the end of the year was:

Jared Stringer

The company secretary has been in office to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The Group's principal activities in the course of the financial year were the development, manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals, consumer health and nutraceutical products in Australian and international markets.

Operating Results

The consolidated profit of the Group attributable to the shareholders from continuing operations for the financial year was $2,510,315 (2016: $2,338,958).

Dividends

A final dividend of 1.5 cents per fully paid ordinary share has been declared for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: 1.5 cents). During the financial year ended 30 June 2017, a final dividend of 1.5 cents per fully paid ordinary share was paid in relation to the 2016 financial year, which amounted to $793,940 (2016: $nil). An interim dividend of 0.5 cents per fully paid ordinary share, which amounted to $264,647 (2016: $nil) was also paid during the 2017 financial year.

Operating and financial review

Overview of results

For the year ended 30 June 2017, the Group's net profit after tax from continuing activities attributable to members for the financial year was $2,510,315 an increase of 7.3% on the prior year (2016: $2,338,958). The Group generated sales revenue from continuing operations of $62,546,410 a decrease of 4.7% on the previous financial year. Total sales revenue for the Group was modestly below the prior period, predominantly as a result of sales growth from new contract manufacturing business being offset by the rationalisation of a number of low-margin service lines within the contract manufacturing division (~$2.5 million in sales in FY16), the removal of license fees for the IMPROMY brand (~$0.6 million in FY16) and declines in the Group's Europe operations as advised with the half year result (down ~$2 million on FY16).

The rationalisation of low margin business, together with a number of cost and efficiency initiatives has seen the Group's operating margins increase significantly. This deliberate strategy to remove low margin, capacity hungry volume has left the group well positioned to take advantage of the significant growth opportunities in the contract manufacturing space.

The result for the year is another positive step as the Group looks to produce improved earnings growth under its now streamlined business model. The Group now has a clear focus on the core pillars of the business into the future, being:

- Contract manufacturing;
- Branded pharmaceuticals; and
- Obesity and health.

Contract Manufacturing

The Group's contract manufacturing segment generated $40.6 million in sales, a decrease of 1% from the prior corresponding period.

Strong revenue growth from the introduction of several new customers, albeit with some unforeseen delays in introducing this new contracted business, was offset by the decision to terminate several low value-add (and hence low margin) contracts. Excluding the impact of the rationalised contracts, sales revenue from the contract manufacturing segment grew by 5% (an increase of approximately $1.9 million).

The rationalisation of low margin work outlined above led to a significant improvement in operating profits with the segmental EBIT margin increasing by 8% over the prior year, to 11.8% of sales revenue.

Pleasingly, significant further growth in both revenue and earnings is expected from this segment driven by:

1. The full year impact of the new contracts that came on-line during FY2017; and
2. Several further new contracts with both existing and new customers, which will be coming on-line progressively over FY018 and fully realised in FY2019.

Branded Pharmaceuticals

The Group's branded pharmaceuticals segment generated $7.4 million in sales, an increase of 1% compared to the prior corresponding period. Whilst headline sales only rose modestly, segmental profit grew by 45% driven by operating efficiencies together with the impact of exiting rationalised product lines in the prior year not continuing into the 2017 financial year.

The Group is confident that its branded pharmaceutical products will perform satisfactorily with a range of new products under development and the ongoing strength and trust for the Group's brands.

Obesity and health

Earnings from the Group's obesity and health segment grew by 20% to $1.4 million for the year, up from $1.1 million on the prior year.

Sales revenue from the segment was materially in line with the prior year. Continued increases in the sale of the Group's IMPROMY brand was offset by the phase out of license fees previously charged to pharmacies to offer the IMPROMY program (approximately $0.6 million in FY2016). The decision to remove license fees is seen as a long-term investment and is expected to drive increased distribution of the IMPROMY brand. Further growth in IMPROMY is expected following the launch of the 'Flexi' program and a metabolic boosting supplement (Metabolic C12) in June 2017 with initial uptake from pharmacies being strong.

Europe

The Group's European segment generated $1.9 million in sales, a decrease of $2.1 million from the prior corresponding period. This decrease was caused by a combination of a weaker economy throughout the United Kingdom (and the associated fall in foreign currency rates) together with supply issues during the first half, which have now been resolved.

Specialty products

The Group's specialty products segment generated no sales for the period. As previously advised, the Group completed the sale of its ADP Protein Plant in 2016, which generated the majority of sales in this segment.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group comprised the continued implementation of the Group's strategic review and realignment and associated activities as outlined in the review of operations. There was no other significant change in the state of affairs of the Group other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto and elsewhere in the financial report of the company and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Significant After Reporting Date Events

There has not been any matter or circumstance, other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto, that has arisen since the end of the financial year, that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely developments, business strategies and prospects

The Group will continue to operate its business consistent with its stated business strategy of growing both its pharmaceutical and consumer health business segments. The Board will continue to monitor the progress of the business improvement initiatives and the intended improvement in the Group's operating and financial performance.

Environmental Issues

The Group monitors its environmental legal obligations and has its own self imposed policies. We believe that the Group complies with all aspects of the environmental laws.

Occupational Health and Safety

The Group's Occupational Health and Safety Committee meet monthly and monitors the business by conducting regular audits of the premises. Any safety matters raised either by staff, the audits or from an investigation of any workers' compensation claims are reviewed and, where appropriate, changes made to operating procedures. Staff are encouraged to make safety suggestions to their departmental representatives. All committee members are given the necessary training for the position.

Meetings of Directors

Probiotec Limited became a public company on 17th February 2006 and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on the 14th November 2006. Directors hold meetings approximately six to eight times a year. The board also comprises the Audit and Risk Management and Remuneration and Nominations Sub-Committees.

The number of meetings of the company's board of directors held during the year ended 30 June 2017, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

	Board of Directors Meetings		Audit & Risk Management Committee meetings		Remuneration & Nominations Committee meetings	
Director	**No. Held**[1]	**No. Attended**	**No. Held**[2]	**No. Attended**	**No. Held**[2]	**No. Attended**
Graham Harry Buckeridge	4	4	1	1	1	1
Richard David Kuo	4	4	1	1	-	-
Robin Tedder	1	1	-	-	-	-
Robert Maxwell Johnston	4	4	1	1	1	1
Wesley Stringer	10	10	-	-	1	1
Geofrey Pearce	6	5	1	1	-	-
Greg Lan	3	3	-	-	-	-
Graham Morton	7	7	1	1	-	-

[1] Number of board meetings held while director eligible to attend.
[2] Number of meetings for members of respective board or committee only.

Information on Directors and Officers

Geofrey Pearce	
Role	- Non-Executive Chairman
Qualifications	- n/a
Experience	- Mr Pearce is a Melbourne-based entrepreneur with over three decades of business experience. Mr Pearce has extensive experience in pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturing as well as raw material and packaging sourcing and supply. In 2002, Mr Pearce started a contract manufacturing business in the bath and beauty industry with the acquisition of a small factory. In 2010, he renamed that business as Beautiworx. In 2014, Mr Pearce sold Beautiworx into a company where he was one of the two major shareholders, CEO of the manufacturing arm and a director on the Board. This company, BWX Limited, was successfully listed on the ASX in 2015 with a current market capitalisation of over $400 million.
Special Responsibilities	- Member of Remuneration and Nominations Committee and Audit and Risk Committee.
Other Directorships	- Non-executive director of Cann Group Limited (ASX: CAN) – Interest in shares and options: 1,320,000 fully paid ordinary shares.
Greg Lan	
Role	- Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	- BSc (hons) Business Administration, MBA (International Marketing and Finance)
Experience	- Mr Lan was the founding Managing Director of Sydney-based pharmaceutical company Aspen Pharmacare Australia, a subsidiary of South African listed Aspen Pharmacare Holdings. During Mr Lan's tenure, Aspen Australia experienced exponential growth, particularly after the acquisition of Sigma's branded and generics portfolio in 2011 (as well as its manufacturing facilities), and is today one of Australia's largest pharmaceutical companies, with a diverse portfolio of over 260 products covering prescription and OTC. When Mr Lan retired after 15 years with the company, Aspen's Asia Pacific operations (including Australia) had annualised sales in excess of $1 billion. Prior to joining Aspen, Mr Lan has had extensive experience working in the pharmaceutical industry internationally, including senior roles with Ciba-Geigy (now Novartis) in Switzerland and Saudi Arabia, as well as with Sanofi-Aventis in Australia. Mr Lan holds an MBA from the University of Michigan.
Special Responsibilities	- Nil.
Other Directorships	- Nil.
Graham Morton	
Role	- Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	- B.Ec., Grad. Dip. Financial Management, CA ANZ
Experience	- Mr Morton has over thirty years experience as a senior executive in investment banking and roles with KPMG, Bain and Company, HSBC and as CEO of a London-based stock broker. More recently, Mr Morton was CEO of a UK-based Investment group with a focus on global investments in pre-IPO and small to mid capitalisation companies in the technology, biotechnology and healthcare sectors.
Special Responsibilities	- Member of Remuneration and Nominations Committee. Chairman of Audit and Risk Management Committee.
Other Directorships	- Nil.
Jared Stringer	
Role	- Company Secretary
Qualifications	- B.Comm (Accounting, Finance), BIT, GradDip.AppCorGov, CPA
Experience	- Began employment with Probiotec in 2002 and accepted role of Financial Accountant in May 2005 before being appointed as Chief Financial Officer in 2011. Mr Stringer is a member of the society of Certified Practicing Accountants of Australia and also holds a Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance.
Special Responsibilities	- None.
Other Directorships	- Nil.
Wesley Stringer	
Role	- Chief Executive Officer / Managing Director
Qualifications	- B.Comm (Accounting, Finance), LLB (hons), CPA
Experience	- Prior to joining Probiotec, Wesley was employed by KPMG in Taxation and Finance. He has also worked internationally for Deutsche Bank and BNP Paribas Investment Bank in London. From 1 July 2015, Wesley has taken the role of Chief Executive Officer of Probiotec Limited.
Special Responsibilities	- None.
Other Directorships	- Nil.

Insurance of Officers

During the financial year, the Company paid insurance premiums for a directors' & Officers' liability insurance contract that provides cover for the current and former directors, alternate directors, secretaries, executive officers and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries. The directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered in this contract or the amount of the premium paid, as disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

Disclosure on Unissued Shares under Option

Options

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

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
01.07.2015	30.06.2018	$0.50	1,700,000
06.10.2015	05.10.2018	$0.50	1,000,000
			2,700,000

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests of the company or any other entity.

There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Group during the reporting period. A further 1,350,000 options were issued on 1 July 2017 with an exercise price of $0.65 and a life of three years.

For details of options issued to directors and executives as remuneration, refer to the remuneration report.

During the year ended 30 June 2017, no ordinary shares of Probiotec Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted. No further shares have been issued since year-end. No amounts are unpaid on any of the shares.

No person entitled to exercise the option had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

1. REMUNERATION

1.1 Remuneration & Nominations Committee

The primary function of the Board Remuneration and Nominations Committee ("Committee") is to assist the Board of Directors ("Board") in fulfilling its oversight responsibility to shareholders by ensuring that:

- the Board comprises individuals best able to discharge the responsibilities of directors having regard to the law and the highest standards of governance; and
- the Group has coherent remuneration policies and practices that fairly and responsibly reward executives having regard to performance, the law and the highest standards of governance.

The Committee's purpose in relation to remuneration is to:

- review and approve executive remuneration policy;
- make recommendations to the Board in relation to the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and Non-executive Directors;
- review and make recommendations to the Board on corporate goals and objectives relevant to the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, and the performance of the Chief Executive Officer in light of these objectives;
- approve remuneration packages for Probiotec's executives;
- review and approve all equity based plans;
- approve all merit recognition expenditure; and
- oversee general remuneration practices.

The Committee will primarily fulfill these responsibilities by carrying out the activities outlined in its Charter.

The Committee membership and the Chairman of the Committee will be as determined from time to time by the Board. Each of the members are free from any business or other relationship that, in the opinion of the Board, would materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement as a member of the Committee. New Committee members will receive induction training from the Chairman of the Committee, the Chief Financial Officer's and GM – Quality's teams and the Company Secretary. Committee members receive continuous training.

Members of Remuneration and Nominations Committee	Position	Appointed
Geofrey Pearce	Chairman	29 November 2016
Graham Morton	Member	9 November 2016
Wesley Stringer	Member	19 August 2015

1.2 Remuneration Policy – Non-Executive Directors

The level of remuneration for the company's non-executive directors is set to reflect the scope of the director's responsibilities, the size of the company's operations and the workload demanded. Probiotec believes that the current remuneration packages for non-executive directors are appropriate having considered the factors above.

The current annualised total remuneration for the company's non-executive directors is $171,000. The Nomination & Remuneration Committee reviews non-executive remuneration annually and makes recommendations to the Board. The Committee considers current market rates of remuneration for similar sized companies and obtains advice from independent professional firms if required. Shareholders will be periodically asked to approve increases in the fee level of non-executive directors if the size, scope, complexity or demands made on the directors increases.

Non-executive directors do not receive any performance related remuneration and are not entitled to receive performance shares, rights or options.

Remuneration levels for non-executive directors for the 2017 financial year are set out on page 16 of this report.

1.3 Remuneration Policy – Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel

The Remuneration and Nominations Committee has structured the Group's executive remuneration policies to ensure:

- the policy motivates executives to pursue the long term growth and success of Probiotec within an appropriate control framework;
- the policy demonstrates a clear relationship between individual performance and remuneration; and
- the policy involves an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration, reflecting the short and long term performance objectives appropriate to Probiotec's circumstances and goals.

The Group's remuneration framework for executive directors and key management personnel comprises fixed annual remuneration, short-term incentives and long-term incentives. The Group structures remuneration packages to balance between base incomes and "at risk" incomes to ensure that key personnel are retained, whilst still providing strong incentives to maximise the potential long-term growth of the Group. The Group has no formal policy in place for limiting the risk to key management personnel in relation to their remuneration.

Performance-based Remuneration

KPIs are set annually, with a certain level of consultation with key management personnel. The measures are specifically tailored to the area each individual is involved in and has a level of control over. The KPIs target areas the Board believes hold greater potential for group expansion and profit, covering financial and non-financial as well as short and long-term goals. The level set for each KPI is based on budgeted figures for the Group and respective industry standards.

Performance in relation to the KPIs is assessed annually, with bonuses being awarded depending on the number and deemed difficulty of the KPIs achieved. Following the assessment, the KPIs are reviewed by the Remuneration and Nominations Committee in light of the desired and actual outcomes, and their efficiency is assessed in relation to the Group's goals and shareholder wealth, before the KPIs are set for the following year.

Short-term Incentives

Executive directors and key management are eligible to receive short-term incentive payments, in the form of cash bonuses, based on the achievement of set Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as described above. Specific performance conditions were set for the 2017 financial year and short-term incentives payable to key management personnel have been accrued for the 2017 financial year.

Long-term Incentives

The Group provides long-term incentives to key management personnel to reward sustained performance by the organisation as a whole. Long-term incentives are in the form of options over Probiotec Limited shares issued under the company's Executive Option Plan, which was adopted by a resolution of members on 27 November 2014. The issue of shares and/or options is based on a review of the contributions and value of management personnel undertaken by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

At the date of this report, Wesley Stringer is the only executive director of Probiotec Limited. Mr. Wesley Stringer is paid a fixed annual remuneration. Along with his fixed annual remuneration, Mr. Wesley Stringer is also eligible to receive equity-based compensation, in the form of share options. Mr. Wesley Stringer was granted options during the 2016 financial year (see page 18 for details).

Termination Arrangements

All key management personnel are employed subject to employment contracts with indefinite durations. These employment contracts specify a notice period of between one and one year (unless a greater period is required by law). The Group may choose to make a payment in lieu of the notice period.

1.4 Remuneration Policy - Employees

All salaried positions are evaluated based on the size of the role, the level of accountability and experience required, amongst other factors. Economic and market factors are also taken into consideration when evaluating the remuneration level for a specified role.

2. LINKING REMUNERATION TO PROBIOTEC'S PERFORMANCE

Probiotec has structured its remuneration policies to increase goal congruence between shareholders, directors and executives. The company believes that this will have a positive effect on shareholder wealth.

The company is committed to innovation and growth, whilst continuing to focus on maximising profitability and long-term shareholder value.

There is no formal policy linking remuneration policy and company performance.

3. REVIEW OF REMUNERATION

The Remuneration and Nominations Committee meets one to two times per year in conjunction with the release of the financial results or more frequently as circumstances dictate to review the total remuneration paid to the CEO and senior executives of the company. In addition to the members of the Committee, such Executives and/or external parties as the Chairman and members of that Committee think fit may be invited to attend meetings.

All Directors may attend Committee meetings; however, the Chief Executive Officer will have no voting rights and must not be present during discussions on their own remuneration.

4. REMUNERATION DETAILS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

For the purposes of this report, "Key Management Personnel" (KMPs) are defined as those persons that have 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.

Directors

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

Richard David Kuo	*Non-executive director (resigned 28 November 2016)*
Graham Harry Buckeridge	*Non-executive director (resigned 28 November 2016)*
Robert Maxwell Johnston	*Non-executive director (resigned 28 November 2016)*
Robin Tedder	*Non-executive director (resigned 29 August 2016)*
Geoffrey Pearce	*Non-executive director (appointed 28 November 2016)*
Graham Morton	*Non-executive director (appointed 19 October 2016)*
Greg Lan	*Non-executive director (appointed 15 February 2017)*
Wesley Stringer	*Executive director*

Other key management personnel

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

Name	Position	Employer
Jared Stringer	*Chief Financial Officer*	Probiotec Limited
Dustin Stringer	*GM - Marketing*	Probiotec Limited
Alan Hong	*GM - Accounting*	Probiotec Limited
Julie McIntosh	*GM – Supply Chain*	Probiotec Limited

No persons who were considered Key Management Personnel during the financial year ended 30 June 2016 were no longer considered Key Management Personnel during this financial year other than:

Richard David Kuo	*(Resigned 28 November 2016)*
Graham Harry Buckeridge	*(Resigned 28 November 2016)*
Robert Maxwell Johnston	*(Resigned 28 November 2016)*
Robin Tedder	*(Resigned 29 August 2016)*
Labrini Nassis	*(Resigned 3 June 2016)*
Craig Lymn	*(Resigned 19 May 2017)*

The Directors and identified KMPs received the following compensation for their services during the year:

		Short-Term Benefits				Post Employment Benefits		Equity Based Benefits		
2017	Position	Salary, Fees & Commissions $	Short Term Incentives[1] $	Non-Cash Benefits $	Annual Leave $	Long Service Leave[2] $	Superannuation Contribution $	Options $	Total $	Proportion of Remuneration that is performance based %
Directors & Secretaries										
Wesley Stringer	*CEO / Executive Director*	301,647	68,016	49,339	-	8,256	19,408	-	**446,666**	15.2
Geofrey Ronald Pearce[3]	*Non-Executive Director*	36,350	-	-	-	-	3,453	-	**39,803**	-
Graham Morton[4]	*Non-Executive Director*	30,741	-	-	-	-	2,920	-	**33,661**	-
Greg Lan[5]	*Non-Executive Director*	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	**18,000**	-
Richard David Kuo[6]	*Non-Executive Director*	22,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	**22,917**	-
Graham Harry Buckeridge[6]	*Non-Executive Director*	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	**12,000**	-
Robert Maxwell Johnston[6]	*Non-Executive Director*	28,538	-	-	-	-	2,711	-	**31,249**	-
Robin Tedder[7]	*Non-Executive Director*	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8,000**	-
Jared Stringer	*CFO / Company Secretary*	232,591	22,984	-	-	4,820	22,096	-	**282,491**	8.1
		660,784	**91,000**	**49,339**	**-**	**13,076**	**80,588**	**-**	**894,787**	**10.2**
Other Key Management Personnel										
Dustin Stringer	*GM - Marketing*	145,547	6,444	16,368	-	3,504	13,827	-	**185,690**	3.5
Julie McIntosh	*GM - Supply Chain*	153,280	7,848	-	-	1,583	22,782	-	**185,493**	4.2
Alan Hong	*GM - Accounting*	148,083	7,839	-	-	2,823	24,179	-	**182,924**	4.3
		446,910	22,131	16,368	-	7,910	60,788	-	554,107	4.0
		1,107,694	**113,131**	**65,707**	**-**	**20,986**	**141,376**	**-**	**1,448,894**	**7.8**

No long-term employee benefits, other than equity-based benefits and accrued long service leave have been provided to Directors, Secretaries or Key Management personnel during the year.

[1] *Short term incentives were accrued during the year but will be paid during the 2018 financial year.*
[2] *All Long Service Leave amounts relate to accrued balances. No Long Service Leave was taken or paid out during the year.*
[3] *Appointed 28 November 2016*
[4] *Appointed 19 October 2016*
[5] *Appointed 15 February 2017*
[6] *Resigned 28 November 2016*
[7] *Resigned 29 August 2016*

2016	Position	Short-Term Benefits: Salary, Fees & Commissions $	Short-Term Benefits: Short Term Incentives[1] $	Short-Term Benefits: Non-Cash Benefits $	Annual Leave $	Post Employment Benefits: Long Service Leave[2] $	Post Employment Benefits: Superannuation Contribution $	Equity Based Benefits: Options $	Total $	Proportion of Remuneration that is performance based %
Directors & Secretaries										
Wesley Stringer	*CEO / Executive Director*	293,360	249,280	43,698	-	10,366	18,783	6,600	**622,087**	41.1
Richard David Kuo	*Non-Executive Director*	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**55,000**	-
Graham Harry Buckeridge	*Non-Executive Director*	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	**48,000**	-
Robert Maxwell Johnston[3]	*Non-Executive Director*	68,493	-	-	-	-	6,507	-	**75,000**	-
Robin Tedder	*Non-Executive Director*	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**48,000**	-
Jared Stringer	*CFO / Company Secretary*	228,270	84,000	-	-	8,443	21,690	3,520	**345,923**	25.3
		717,123	**333,280**	**43,698**	**-**	**18,809**	**70,980**	**10,120**	**1,194,010**	**28.8**
Other Key Management Personnel										
Dustin Stringer	*GM - Marketing*	143,845	18,000	16,721	-	5,394	13,664	1,760	**199,384**	9.9
Craig Lymn	*Operations Manager*	158,851	28,140	-	-	5,095	15,091	1,760	**208,937**	14.3
Julie McIntosh	*GM - Supply Chain*	149,855	30,960	-	-	491	22,456	1,760	**205,522**	15.9
Labrini Nassis	*GM - Quality*	157,785	-	-	-	-	14,495	-	**172,280**	-
Alan Hong	*GM - Accounting*	148,265	26,640	5,884	-	4,446	24,016	1,760	**211,011**	13.5
		758,601	103,740	22,605	-	15,426	89,722	7,040	997,134	11.1
		1,475,724	**437,020**	**66,303**	**-**	**34,235**	**160,702**	**17,160**	**2,191,144**	**20.0**

No long-term employee benefits, other than equity-based benefits and accrued long service leave have been provided to Directors, Secretaries or Key Management personnel during the year.

[1] *Short term incentives were accrued during the year but paid during the 2017 financial year.*
[2] *All Long Service Leave amounts relate to accrued balances. No Long Service Leave was taken or paid out during the year.*

Options issued to Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

On 6 October 2015, the issue of 1,000,000 options to the CEO was approved at a general meeting on the terms set forth below -

(a) Each option has an exercise price of $0.50 per fully paid ordinary share

(b) The options will lapse 36 months after their date of grant

(c) The options do not vest until 12 months after their date of grant

(d) Each option entitles the holder to 1 fully paid ordinary share

(e) Shares issued upon exercise of option will rank equally with all existing ordinary shares of the company

Full Details of these options can be found on page 19.

No options were exercised during the year ended 30 June 2017.

5. INTEREST IN SHARES & OPTIONS

The number of options held by key management personnel is as follows:

Name	Grant Date	Vesting Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at start of the year number	Option Granted during the year number	Option lapsed/ forfeited during the year number	Option Vested during the year number	Balance vested at end of the year number	Balance unvested at end of the year number	Fair Value per options at grated date
Wesley Stringer	06.10.2015	06.10.2016	05.10.2018	$0.50	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	$0.01
Dustin Stringer	01.07.2015	01.07.2016	30.06.2018	$0.50	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	$0.01
Alan Hong	01.07.2015	01.07.2016	30.06.2018	$0.50	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	$0.01
Julie McIntosh	01.07.2015	01.07.2016	30.06.2018	$0.50	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	$0.01
Jared Stringer	01.07.2015	01.07.2016	30.06.2018	$0.50	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	-	$0.01
					2,100,000	-	-	-	2,100,000	-	

**The executives have no access to exercise the options until expiry of 12 months of their employment with the company or an Associated Body Corporate from the date of grant of the shares. All options are forfeited if the grantee resigns from the company prior to the exercise or expiry of the options.*

***All options have been valued using the Black-Scholes option model. The values of the options calculated under this method are allocated evenly over the vesting period.*

The number of shares held by key management personnel is as follows:

Directors	Balance at 1/07/2015	Share acquisitions through exercise of share options	Other purchases during the year*	Sold during the year	Balance at 30/06/16	Share acquisitions through exercise of share options	Other purchases during the year*	Sold during the year	Balance at 30/06/17
Wes Stringer	396,860	-	470,786	-	867,646	-	-	-	867,646
Graham Morton	-	-	-	-	50,437	-	-	-	50,437
Geoffrey Pearce	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,527,900	-	2,527,900
Greg Lan	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,135	-	100,135
Total for Directors	**396,860**	**-**	**470,786**	**-**	**918,083**	**-**	**2,628,035**	**-**	**3,546,118**
Alan Hong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jared Stringer	191,646	-	123,927	-	315,573	-	201,558	-	517,131
Julie McIntosh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dustin Stringer	70,000	-	27,000	-	97,000	-	33,878	-	130,878
Total for KMPs	**261,646**	**-**	**150,927**	**-**	**412,573**	**-**	**235,436**	**-**	**648,009**

6. SHARE OPTIONS EXERCISED OR LAPSED DURING THE YEAR

No share options issued to directors or Key Management Personnel were exercised, lapsed or forfeited during the year ended 30 June 2017.

The board has no formal policy in place for limiting the risk to the directors or other key management personnel in relation to the options issued.

7. CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT

All executive staff employed by the Group are subject to employment contracts, which set out the terms and conditions of their employment. These contracts define their level of remuneration, length of contract (if for fixed period) and termination events amongst other areas. The standard notice period for employees of the Group is one month; however, this may be varied to be up to one year in limited instances.

End of audited remuneration report.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

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-audited services are reviewed and approved by the board prior to commencement to ensure that 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 auditors independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for professional accountants issued by the Accounting professional & ethical standards board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

No fees for non-audit services were paid/payable to the external auditors during the year ended 30 June 2017.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 21 of this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors.

Director
Wesley Stringer
Signed at Laverton this 24th day of August 2017

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

ShineWing AUSTRALIA

ShineWing Australia
Accountants and Advisors
Level 10, 530 Collins Street
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F +61 3 8102 3400
shinewing.com.au

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Probiotec Limited and Controlled Entities

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 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.

ShineWing Australia

ShineWing Australia
Chartered Accountants

Rami Eltchelebi
Partner

Melbourne, 24 August 2017

PROBIOTEC LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
(ACN: 075 170 151)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Consolidated Group 2017 $	2016 $
Sales revenue from continuing operations	2	62,546,410	65,606,999
Cost of goods sold		(38,989,074)	(41,630,586)
Gross profit		23,557,336	23,976,413
Other income	2	155,177	183,199
Warehousing & distribution expenses		(4,597,123)	(4,706,993)
Sales and marketing expenses		(6,427,057)	(6,633,948)
Finance costs		(441,760)	(677,161)
Administration and other expenses	4	(8,700,533)	(9,053,641)
Profit / (loss) from continuing activities before income tax expense		**3,546,040**	**3,087,869**
Income tax expense relating to continuing activities	5	(1,035,725)	(748,911)
Profit / (loss) from continuing activities for the period attributable to owners of the parent entity		**2,510,315**	**2,338,958**
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	6	(246,153)	1,674,507
Profit / (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent entity	3	**2,264,162**	**4,013,465**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income / (loss) to be classified to profit and loss when specific conditions are met			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		20,320	(28,867)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Revaluation gains / (loss) on land and buildings		(293,873)	-
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(273,553)	(28,867)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,990,609**	**3,984,598**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the parent entity		**1,990,609**	**3,984,598**
Earnings per share for profit attributable to owners of the parent entity			
Basic earnings per share (cents)	28	4.3	7.6
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	28	4.3	7.6
Earnings / (loss) per share from discontinued operations			
Basic earnings per share (cents)	28	(0.5)	3.2
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	28	(0.5)	3.2

The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

PROBIOTEC LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
(ACN: 075 170 151)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Consolidated Group 2017 $	2016 $
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	321,624	505,622
Trade and other receivables	12	10,822,143	8,695,008
Inventories	13	9,753,827	9,118,207
Other current assets	14	469,438	290,618
Total Current Assets		**21,367,032**	**18,609,455**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	26,641,899	26,726,419
Intangible assets	16	18,811,553	18,816,609
Deferred tax assets	17	4,300,972	5,020,844
Total Non-Current Assets		**49,754,424**	**50,563,872**
Total Assets		**71,121,456**	**69,173,327**
Current Liabilities			
Trade & other payables	18	10,769,451	10,099,892
Short-term interest bearing liabilities	19	4,394,491	6,444,552
Short-term provisions	20	919,218	865,586
Total Current Liabilities		**16,083,160**	**17,410,030**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term interest bearing liabilities	19	3,057,292	1,013,141
Deferred tax liabilities	21	6,746,030	6,555,700
Long-term provisions	20	668,265	559,770
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**10,471,587**	**8,128,611**
Total Liabilities		**26,554,747**	**25,538,641**
Net Assets		**44,566,709**	**43,634,686**
Equity			
Contributed equity	22	33,686,519	33,686,519
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	23	(371,648)	(391,968)
Share Based Payments Reserve	23	18,931	18,933
Asset Revaluation Reserve	23	4,026,722	4,320,595
Retained earnings		7,206,185	6,000,607
Total Equity		**44,566,709**	**43,634,686**

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

PROBIOTEC LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
(ACN: 075 170 151)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Ordinary Share Capital $	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve $	Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Share Based Payments Reserve $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2015	33,686,519	(363,101)	4,320,595	-	1,987,142	39,631,155
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,013,465	4,013,465
Other comprehensive income	-	(28,867)	-	-	-	(28,867)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(28,867)**	**-**	**-**	**4,013,465**	**3,984,598**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Shares (cancelled) / issued during the year	-	-	-	18,933	-	18,933
Dividends paid or provided for	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2016	**33,686,519**	**(391,968)**	**4,320,595**	**18,933**	**6,000,607**	**43,634,686**
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,264,162	2,264,162
Asset revaluations (net of tax)	-	-	(293,873)	-	-	(293,873)
Other comprehensive income	-	20,320	-		-	20,320
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**20,320**	**(293,873)**	**-**	**2,264,162**	**1,990,609**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Shares / options (cancelled) issued during the year	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Dividends paid or provided for	-	-	-	-	(1,058,584)	(1,058,584)
Balance as at 30 June 2017	**33,686,519**	**(371,648)**	**4,026,722**	**18,931**	**7,206,185**	**44,566,709**

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Consolidated Group 2017 $	2016 $
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		65,957,661	65,389,879
Payments to suppliers and employees		(61,427,888)	(59,670,514)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(441,760)	(677,161)
Income tax paid		-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	27 (b)	4,088,013	5,042,204
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(2,512,021)	(2,594,493)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		39,597	6,523,611
Purchase of intangible assets		(735,093)	(980,179)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		(3,207,517)	2,948,939
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Dividends Paid		(1,058,584)	-
Proceeds from borrowings		454,766	175,043
Repayment of borrowings		(460,676)	(7,780,861)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,064,494)	(7,605,818)
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash held		(183,998)	385,325
Cash at beginning of financial year		505,622	120,296
Cash at end of financial year	11	**321,625**	**505,622**

RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash	321,624	505,622
	321,624	**505,622**

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report covers Probiotec Limited ("company") and controlled entities ("group"). Probiotec Limited is a for-profit listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial report is for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 and is presented in Australian dollars.

Basis of Preparation

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

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all years presented.

Reporting Basis and Convention

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is applied on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

Compliance with IFRS

Australian Accounting Standards include International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in Australia. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of Probiotec Limited comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Authorisation for issue

This financial report was authorized for issue by the board of directors of Probiotec Limited on 24 August 2017.

Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent Probiotec Limited (Listed Public 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.

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.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the group, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Income Tax

(i) General

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured as the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the notional income tax rate of each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax balances are determined using the balance sheet liability method which calculates temporary differences based on the carrying amounts of an entity's asset and liabilities carried in the financial statements and their associated tax bases. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

The amount of deferred tax provided will be based on the expected manner of realisation of the asset or settlement of the liability, using tax rates enacted on reporting date. Deferred tax is credited in profit or loss except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred tax assets will be recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future income tax profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised. The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the group will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and to comply with the conditions of the deductibility imposed by law.

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

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

(ii) Goods and Services Tax

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. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

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

(c) Foreign Currency Translation

(i) 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 and presentation currency.

(ii) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate 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 in a foreign currency are translated at the date when the fair value was determined.

(iii) Translation of group companies' functional currency to presentation currency

The results of the British and Irish subsidiaries are translated into Australian dollars as at the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at balance date.

Exchange variations resulting from the translation are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in other comprehensive income.

(d) Impairment of assets

The recoverable amount of the Group's assets excluding deferred tax assets and goodwill are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount (being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use) to its carrying amount. Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life and assets not ready for use are tested for impairment at least annually. The recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset or, if it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount for the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is determined. CGUs have been determined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows largely independent of the cash flow of other assets.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense when the carrying amount of an asset or the CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset (other than goodwill) is reversed if, and only where there is an indicator that the impairment loss may no longer exist, and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

In calculating the value in use, the cash flow includes projections of cash inflows and outflows from continuing use of the asset and cash flows associated with disposal of the asset. The cash flows are estimated for the assets in their current condition and do not include cash flows and out flows expected to arise from future restructuring which are not yet committed, or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value effectively using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the risk specific to the asset or CGU.

(e) Inventories

Inventories, which include raw materials, work in progress and finished goods, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs comprise all cost of purchase and conversion, including material, labour and appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses. Costs have been assigned to inventory on hand at reporting date using either the first-in-first-out (F.I.F.O.) basis or the weighted average cost basis, depending on the nature of product being manufactured. Fixed overheads are allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at historical cost or fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

(i) Property

Freehold land and buildings are stated at 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, valuations by external valuers, less subsequent depreciation for the building. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of valuation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is reinstated to the revalued amount of the asset. Independent valuations are carried out every three to five years, with internal reviews performed regularly to ensure that the carrying amounts of land and buildings do not differ materially from the fair value at the reporting date.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to the asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(ii) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, including costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, less depreciation and any impairments.

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 as the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. 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 recognized either in profit and loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment loss relates to a revalued asset.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the 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 charged to the profit or loss during the financial year in which they were incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment, including capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the 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:

Buildings	4%
Leased Plant, Equipment and Other	5% to 12.5%
Plant, Equipment and Other	5% to 50%

The assets' residual value and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

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

(g) Leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the entities within the group are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in the current and non-current interest bearing liabilities. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance charges. The interest element of the lease payment is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term, unless it is reasonably certain that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term where it is depreciated over the period of the expected use which is the useful life of the asset.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(h) Investments in Associates

Associates comprise entities over which the parent entity or the Group have significant influence and hold an ownership interest. Investments in associated companies are recognised in the financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method of accounting the carrying amounts of investments in associates are increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and other changes in net assets of the associates. The Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of associates is included in the consolidated profit and loss.

The financial statements of the associate are used to apply the equity method. The reporting dates of the associate and the parent are identical and both use consistent accounting policies.

Associates are accounted for in the parent entity financial statements at cost.

(i) Interests in Joint Venture Entities

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required.

Separate joint venture entities providing joint venturers with an interest in net assets are classified as a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method. Refer to Note 1(n) for a description of the equity method of accounting.

Joint operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement. The Group's interests in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective line items of the consolidated financial statements.

Gains and losses resulting from sales to a joint operation are recognised to the extent of the other parties' interests. When the Group makes purchases from a joint operation, it does not recognise its share of the gains and losses from the joint arrangement until it resells those goods/assets to a third party.

(j) Intangibles

i) Goodwill

Goodwill on consolidation is initially recorded at the amount by which the purchase price for a business or for an ownership interest in a controlled entity plus the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree exceeds the fair value attributed to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the group are assigned to these units or groups of units. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, or group of cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

ii) Trademarks, Licenses, product development costs and Product Dossiers

Trademarks, licenses, product development costs and product dossiers ("Developed Products") are initially recognised at cost. Intangible assets with an indefinite life are tested at each reporting date for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Those with a finite life are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Developed products with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over a useful life of between 5 and 20 years. Amortisation is included within administration and other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

iii) Research and Development – Internally generated

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is capitalised if the product or service is technically feasible, adequate resources are available to complete the project, it is probable that future economic benefits will be generated and expenditure attributable to the project can be measured reliably. Capitalised expenditure comprises costs of materials, services, direct labour and directly attributable overheads. Other development costs are expensed when they are incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses and amortised over the period of expected future sales from the related projects. The carrying value of development costs is reviewed annually when the asset is not yet available for use, or when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(k) Employee Benefits

i) Wages, Salaries & Annual Leave

Liabilities for employee benefits such as wages, salaries, annual leave, sick leave and other current employee entitlements represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date, and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

ii) Long Service Leave

Liabilities relating to Long Service Leave are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect to services provided by employees, up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage levels, experience of employee departures and period of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

iii) Superannuation

Contributions are made by the entity to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred. The consolidated entity does not maintain any retirement benefit funds.

iv) Employee share based payments

Shares issued pursuant to an employee share plan, which are facilitated by means of a loan with recourse only to the shares, are treated as an option grant. The loan is shown as a reduction in equity until the shares are either cancelled or settled in accordance with the terms of the plan. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in the share-based payments reserve in equity. The fair value of options granted is measured using the Black Scholes model. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest, except where forfeiture is due to market related conditions.

At each subsequent reporting date until vesting, the cumulative change to profit or loss is the product of:

- The grant date fair value.
- The current best estimate of the number of securities that will vest, taking into account factors such as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period and the likelihood of non-market performance conditions not being met.
- The expired portion of the vesting period.

(l) Financial Instruments

Recognition

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value and any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Loans and Receivables

Loan and Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any allowance for impairment. Trading terms are between 14 days to 60 days. An allowance for impairment is recognised when it becomes probable that all or part of the loan or receivable will not be recoverable. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the year end and which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and have 30 – 90 day payment terms. Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost, yet due to their short term nature, they are not discounted. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss through the amortization process when the financial liability is derecognized.

Interest bearing liabilities

Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired (see note 1(d) for further details).

Derivative financial instruments

The group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its risk associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivatives are stated at fair value on the date which the derivative contract is entered into and is subsequently remeasured at fair value. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

For derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to net profit or loss for the year where they are material.

(m) Government Grants

Grants from government are recognised at the fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the consolidated entity has complied with the required conditions. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating. Grants relating to assets are credited to deferred income and are amortised on a straight line basis over the expected lives of the assets.

(n) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be measured reliably. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, allowances and discounts. Sales revenue comprises revenue earned from the provision of products and services to entities outside the consolidated entity. Sales revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer and can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards are considered passed to the buyer when goods have been delivered to the customer.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. This method uses the effective interest rate which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included as financial income in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised when the group's right to receive payment is established.

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

(o) Financing costs

Financing costs include interest income and expenses, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and lease finance charges. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred except when directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, in which case they form part of the cost of the asset.

(p) Provisions

A provision is recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date using a discounted cash flow methodology.

(q) Cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes deposits at call with financial institutions which are readily convertible to cash on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(r) Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current year. The fair value measurement of the freehold buildings was reclassified from level 2 to level 3 of the fair value hierarchy in the prior year. This arose due to the valuation technique that had been applied by the independent valuer where a depreciated replacement cost method had been adopted. For details of the reclassification refer to Note 32.

(s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the net profit attributable to members of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus elements.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by dividing the net profit attributable to members of the Company, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares adjusted for any bonus elements.

(t) Contributed equity

Issued and paid up capital is recognised based on the consideration received by the Company.

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

(u) 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 attained, 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.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations 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.

(v) Fair Value Measurements

The Group measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- cash and receivables;
- freehold land and building;
- trade payables, borrowings and provisions.

The Group subsequently measures some items of freehold land and buildings at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The Group does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: *Fair Value Measurement* requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the 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. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques

The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- *Market approach*: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- *Income approach*: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- *Cost approach*: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Further details on fair values of the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy can be found in note 32.

(w) New Accounting Standards

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Group when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

  The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Group's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is not expected to significantly impact the Group's operations and/or disclosures.

– AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosures regarding revenue. Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements, it is not expected to significantly impact the Group's operations and/or disclosures.

- AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

When effective, this standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117 and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new standard include:

- Recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short term leases with less than 12 months of tenure an leases relating to low value assets);
- Deprecation of right-to-use assets in-line with AASB 116 Property, plant and equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- By applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account all components as a lease; and
- Additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of this standard allows a lessee to either retrospectively apply the standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error; or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 may have an impact on the Group's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

	2017 $	2016 $
2. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
(a) Revenue from:		
Sale of goods	62,546,410	65,606,999
Total Revenue	**62,546,410**	**65,606,999**
Government subsidies received / (refunded)	100,000	103,769
Sundry income	55,177	79,430
Total other income	155,177	183,199
Total revenue and other income from continuing operations	**62,701,587**	**65,790,198**

3. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

	2017 $	2016 $
Net profit has been arrived at after including:		
Finance cost - non related parties	441,760	677,161
Foreign currency translation losses / (gains)	2,420	(91,497)
Bad and doubtful debts expense - trade receivables	(32,911)	(46,102)
Rental on operating lease expenses - minimum lease payments	560,812	555,241
Inventory write-offs / (write backs)	103,321	(128,412)
Professional and consulting expenses	899,093	823,999
Employee benefits expenses	15,797,451	15,923,503
Repairs and maintenance expenses	1,202,795	1,010,148
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,047,830	2,258,933
Amortisation of intangibles	740,149	600,000
Impairment costs - intangibles	-	-
Impairment costs - current assets	-	291,378
Impairment costs - property, plant and equipment	128,893	-
Defined contribution superannuation expense	1,155,231	1,120,155

4. ADMINISTRATION & OTHER EXPENSES

	2017 $	2016 $
Administration & other expenses comprises:		
Insurance	368,268	402,308
Office expenses	487,348	446,456
Compliance costs	175,796	158,918
Other expenses	7,669,121	8,045,959
	8,700,533	**9,053,641**

	2017 $	2016 $
5. INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
(a) Components of Tax Expense:		
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred income tax	1,035,725	833,256
Over provision for income tax in prior years	-	-
	1,035,725	**833,256**
Income tax is attributable to:		
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	1,035,725	748,911
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	-	84,345
	1,035,725	**833,256**
(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable on profit / (loss)		
Profit from continuing operations	3,546,040	3,087,869
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	(246,153)	1,758,852
	3,299,887	**4,846,721**
Prima facie tax expense on profit/(loss) before income tax at 30% (2016: 30%)	989,966	1,454,016
Add Tax effect of:		
Impairment of assets	-	-
Recoupment of prior losses not yet booked	(51,953)	(824,843)
Tax losses not recognised	-	-
Research and development tax concession	(90,000)	(30,000)
Other non allowable or assessable items	187,712	234,082
Income tax expense / (benefit)	**1,035,725**	**833,256**

6: DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As set out in Note 6 of the financial report of Probiotec Limited for the years ended 30 June 2011 - 2016, Probiotec Limited undertook a comprehensive strategic and operational review of its business operations, assets and financial position. Full details of each of the operations classifed as discontinued can be found in Note 6 of the 2011 to 2016 Financial Reports.

The Comprehensive income of the discontinued operations was:	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue	-	323,205
Impairment costs	(128,893)	(291,378)
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	2,040,003
Expenses	(117,260)	(312,978)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations before income tax	(246,153)	1,758,852
Income tax benefit / (expense)	-	(84,345)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations after income tax	(246,153)	1,674,507
The cash flow of the discontinued operations was:		
Net cash flow provided by / (used in) operating actvities	(117,260)	10,227
Net cash flow provided by / (used in) investing actvities	-	6,523,611
Net cash flow provided by financing activities	-	-
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held	(117,260)	6,533,838

7: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

(i) Value in use calculation assumptions

The recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit used for impairment testing is determined based on value-in-use calculations. Value-in-use is calculated based on the present value of cash flow projections over a 5-year period (including a terminal value at the end of the 5 year period) except in cases where the useful life is less than 5 years, in which case this period is used. The discounted cash flows for each cash-generating unit is calculated based on management forecasts for sales, gross profit and resultant earnings. The assumed growth rate beyond the forecast cash flow period and discount rate used in the determination of value in use were 0% and 9.6% respectively. The discount rate used is the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Group at the reporting date. The assumptions used for the 2017 financial year were similar to those used from the prior year, other than the discount rate, which was re-calculated as at balance date. These value-in-use calculations are sensitive to changes in the key assumptions used. Changes in the nature or quantum of key assumptions would alter the value-in-use calculations and could potentially result in certain cash-generating units being subject to impairment. The value in use calculations are most sensitive to changes in the discount rate and/or changes to the forecast gross profits. See an analysis of the sensitivity of these value-in-use calculations (based on all other assumptions remaining constant):

	Change in discount rate			Change in EBITDA (base year)		
	+2%	+4%	+6%	(5%)	(10%)	(20%)
Impairment expense that would be recognised	11,920	1,517,677	2,684,409	-	848	270,681

(ii) Amortisation of intangibles

As detailed in Note 1 (j), the group has a policy of amortising intangible assets with a finite useful life over a period of 3 to 20 years (other than those which are subject to a fixed term license) and the remainder have been determined to have an indefinite useful life. The carrying value of those assets with a finite useful life and those with an indefinite useful life is set out in Note 16. The determination of the useful life of each intangible asset, which comprises capitalised product development costs, is based on the group's knowledge of each major category of intangible assets and the future economic benefits expected to be received from each. The group reassesses the useful life of intangible assets at each reporting date and at any future period may change the useful life of an intangible asset based on information available at that date. The group recognised amortisation of $740,149 relating to assets with a finite useful life during the current year.

(ii) Capitalised Development Costs

As detailed in Note 1 (j), the Group has a policy of capitalising development costs under certain conditions. A degree of judgement is used in assessing the suitability of these costs for capitalisation in regards to technically feasibility, adequate resources being available to complete the project, the probability that future economic benefits will be generated and that the expenditure attributable to the project can be measured reliably.

8: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND THEIR RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

Full details of Key Management Personnel and their related party disclosures are set out in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors Report.

(a) Key management personnel compensation:

	2017 $	2016 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,286,532	1,979,047
Post-employment benefits	141,376	160,702
Other long term benefits	20,986	34,235
Share-based payments	-	17,160
Total compensation	1,448,894	2,191,144

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive directors and other KMP.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current-year's estimated costs of providing for the Group's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

9: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2017 $	2016 $
Amounts paid/payable to ShineWing Australia for:		
Audit services		
Auditing or reviewing the financial report	123,000	115,920
	123,000	115,920

10: DIVIDENDS

A dividend of 1.5 cents per fully paid ordinary share was paid in relation to the financial year ended 30 June 2016. An interim dividend of 0.5 cents per fully paid ordinary share was paid on 21 April 2017. A dividend has been declared for the year ended 30 June 2017 as per below.

	2017		2016	
	Cents per Share	Total $	Cents per Share	Total $
Recognised Amounts				
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares				
Interim dividend for half year ended 31 December fully franked at 30% corporate tax rate	0.5	264,647	-	-
Final dividend for year ended 30 June, fully franked at 30% corporate tax rate	-	-	1.50	793,940
Unrecognised Amounts				
Fully paid ordinary shares				
Final dividend for year ended 30 June, fully franked at 30% corporate tax rate	1.50	793,940	-	-

	2017 $	2016 $
Dividend franking account		
Amount of franking credits available for subsequent years	933,917	1,157,405

11: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash on hand and at bank	321,624	505,622

Interest rate risk exposure

The Group's and the parent entity's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 30.

12: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Trade accounts receivable - third parties	10,665,100	8,600,789
Less: allowance for impairment of receivables	(130,722)	(104,625)
Total current trade receivables	10,534,378	8,496,164
GST receivable	73,981	66,016
Other receivables	213,784	132,828
Total current trade and other receivables	**10,822,143**	**8,695,008**

(a) An analysis of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired at the reporting date:

	2017 Gross $	2017 Allowance $	2016 Gross $	2016 Allowance $
Not past due	9,896,988	-	6,775,959	-
Past due 1 - 30 days	509,963	-	999,842	-
Past due 31 - 60 days	75,115	-	551,257	-
Past 61 days	183,034	(130,722)	273,731	(104,625)
	10,665,100	**(130,722)**	**8,600,789**	**(104,625)**

(b) Impaired trade receivables

Trade debtors are generally extended on credit terms of between 14 days to 60 days. As at 30 June 2017, current trade receivables of the Group with a nominal value of $233,809 (2016 - $184,296) were impaired. The amount of the allowance was $130,722 (2016 - $104,625). The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to customers, which are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations.

Trade receivables that are neither past due or impaired relate to long standing customers with a good payment history.

Other receivables are expected to be recoverable in full and are due from reputable companies.

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
At 1 July	**104,625**	**220,925**
Provision for impairment recognised / (reversed) during the year	26,097	(70,483)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(45,817)
At 30 June	**130,722**	**104,625**

Payment terms on receivables past due but not considered impaired have not been renegotiated. The Group has been in direct contact with the relevant customers and are reasonably satisfied that payment will be received in full.

(c) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(d) Foreign exchange and interest rate risk

Information about the Group's and the parent entity's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in relation to trade and other receivables is provided in Note 30.

	2017 $	2016 $
13: INVENTORIES		
CURRENT		
Raw materials - at cost	6,983,386	7,025,523
Work in progress - at cost	1,137,209	746,757
Finished goods - at cost	2,305,976	1,738,083
Provision for obsolescence	(672,744)	(392,156)
	9,753,827	**9,118,207**
14: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	**469,438**	**290,618**

15: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017 $	2016 $
Freehold land - at independent valuation	4,030,000	3,800,000
Building - at independent valuation	10,970,000	9,500,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(136,460)	(441,000)
	10,833,540	**9,059,000**
Plant & equipment - at cost (i)	17,925,359	19,052,460
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(8,638,092)	(8,569,727)
	9,287,267	**10,482,733**
Leased plant & equipment	3,779,663	5,191,628
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,288,571)	(1,806,942)
	2,491,092	3,384,686
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**26,641,899**	**26,726,419**

All of the Group's freehold land and buildings were revalued by an independent valuer in March 2017 and resulted in a net revaluation decrease of $419,818. Refer to Note 32 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Group's freehold land and buildings.

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts	Freehold land $	Buildings $	Plant, Equipment & Other $	Leased Plant, Equipment & Other $	Total $
Consolidated Group					
Carrying amount at 1 July 2015	3,800,000	9,439,000	10,242,643	3,739,218	27,220,861
Additions	-	-	2,419,450	175,043	2,594,493
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	251,390	(251,390)	-
Disposals	-	-	(830,003)	-	(830,003)
Transfer to property held for resale	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(380,000)	(1,600,748)	(278,185)	(2,258,933)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2016	**3,800,000**	**9,059,000**	**10,482,733**	**3,384,686**	**26,726,419**
Carrying amount at 1 July 2016	3,800,000	9,059,000	10,482,733	3,384,686	26,726,419
Additions	-	871,354	1,185,902	454,765	2,512,021
Impairment	-	-	(128,893)	-	(128,893)
Revaluation	230,000	(649,818)	-	-	(419,818)
Reclassification	-	2,058,718	(1,004,051)	(1,054,667)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to property held for resale	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(505,714)	(1,248,424)	(293,692)	(2,047,830)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2017	**4,030,000**	**10,833,540**	**9,287,267**	**2,491,092**	**26,641,899**

16: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2017 $	2016 $
(a) Intangible summary and reconciliation		
Developed Products		
Acquired products - at cost	12,667,555	12,759,747
Accumulated amortisation	(3,451,169)	(3,105,525)
	9,216,386	**9,654,222**
Developed products - at cost	10,375,585	9,640,492
Accumulated amortisation	(2,359,076)	(1,964,571)
	8,016,509	7,675,921
	17,232,895	**17,330,143**
Products under development - at cost	1,578,658	1,486,466
	1,578,658	1,486,466
Total intangible assets	**18,811,553**	**18,816,609**

Probiotec Ltd has both acquired and capitalised trademarks, licenses, product development costs and product dossiers ("Developed Products"). Product dossiers incorporate formulations, registrations, Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) listings, stability and validation data, and manufacturing and testing procedures.

Reconciliation of Intangible Assets:

	Goodwill	Developed Products	Products under Development	Total
Opening balance as at 1 July 2015	-	16,015,425	2,421,006	18,436,431
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	980,178	-	980,178
Transfer of commercialised product	-	934,540	(934,540)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	(600,000)	-	(600,000)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2016	**-**	**17,330,143**	**1,486,466**	**18,816,609**
Opening balance as at 1 July 2016	-	17,330,143	1,486,466	18,816,609
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	309,368	425,726	735,094
Transfer of commercialised product	-	260,391	(260,391)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	(667,006)	(73,143)	(740,149)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2017	**-**	**17,232,895**	**1,578,658**	**18,811,553**

Estimated useful life of intangible assets

Intangible assets, comprising products under development and goodwill, have indefinite useful lives. Developed Products subject to a license with a specified term have a finite life of 10 to 20 years. Developed Products with indefinite lives comprise trademarks and product dossiers. Developed Products with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight line basis over their effective life. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under administration and other expenses in the income statement. The directors consider intangibles to have an indefinite life when, based on an analysis of all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cashflows for the group.

	2017 $	2016 $
17: DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		
Deferred tax assets is comprised as follows:		
Temporary differences - provisions	476,425	427,607
Temporary differences - Property, plant & equipment	-	-
Temporary differences - leases	349,497	516,270
Temporary differences - other	598,697	405,454
Offset against deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Tax losses	2,876,353	3,671,514
	4,300,972	**5,020,844**
18: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade accounts payable	8,450,849	7,283,871
Sundry creditors & accruals	2,049,612	2,339,881
GST payable	268,990	476,140
	10,769,451	**10,099,892**

(a) Fair value

Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Amounts payable in foreign currencies	2017 $	2016 $
Current		
Euro	49,822	541,109
Great British Pounds	68,332	227,422
US Dollars	491,540	40,005
NZD	21,476	-
	631,170	**808,536**

Detailed information about the Group's and the parent entity's exposure to foreign currency risk in relation to trade and other payables is provided in note 30.

	2017 $	2016 $
19: INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES		
Current		
Secured borrowings		
Bank loans	3,886,794	5,736,794
Lease liabilities	507,697	707,758
	4,394,491	**6,444,552**
Non-Current		
Secured borrowings		
Bank loans	2,400,000	-
Lease liabilities	657,292	1,013,141
	3,057,292	**1,013,141**
(a) Total current and non-current secured liabilities:		
Bank loans	6,286,794	5,736,794
Lease liabilities	1,164,989	1,720,899
	7,451,783	**7,457,693**
(b) The carrying amount of the assets secured by a first registered mortgage:		
Freehold land and building (Note 16)	14,863,540	12,859,000

(c) The bank loans are provided by Commonwealth Bank of Australia and are secured by a registered first mortgage over all freehold property of the parent entity and the subsidiaries which in total have a carrying amount as set out above.

The bank covenants require a ratio of net worth to total tangible assets of greater than 40%, debt service to EBITDA to exceed 2.5 times and the ratio of financial indebtedness to EBITDA of less than 2.75 time, where EBITDA excludes extraordinary items. The Group is in compliance with the bank convenants.

The bank loans provided by Commonwealth Bank are secured by cross guarantees between Probiotec Limited and its controlled entities.

(d) Finance lease liabilities:

Weighed average interest rate of 6.37%

Secured by leased plant / assets

Finance leases are entered into with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The lease terms are from 3 to 5 years. Finance leases may be extended at the expiry of their term by negotiation with the lease finance provider.

(e) Interest rate risk exposure

The Group's and the parent entity's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 30.

	2017 $	2016 $
20: PROVISIONS		
Current		
Employee benefits (a)	919,218	865,586
Non-Current		
Employee benefits (a)	668,265	559,770
Total provisions	**1,587,483**	**1,425,356**

(a) Provision for employee benefits represents accrued annual leave along with an allowance for long service leave either earned by employees and not yet taken or partly earned. For partly earned long service leave, historical retention rates are used to determine likelihood of achieving fully vested long service leave.

Reconciliation of provisions:	Annual leave	Long Service leave
Opening balance at 1 July 2016	865,586	559,770
Amounts used	(799,484)	(50,460)
Additional provisions	853,116	158,955
Amounts unused and reversed	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	**919,218**	**668,265**

	2017 $	2016 $
21: DEFERRED TAXES		
Deferred taxes is comprised as follows:		
Deferred tax assets (note 18)	4,300,972	5,020,844
Deferred tax liabilities - temporary differences (a)	(6,746,030)	(6,555,700)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(2,445,058)**	**(1,534,856)**
Deferred tax expense debit / (credit) to income tax expense	1,035,725	833,256
Deferred tax expense charged to equity	125,523	324
(a) Deferred tax liabilities comprises:		
Temporary differences - property, plant & equipment	(1,147,398)	(1,015,406)
Temporary differences - capitalised development costs	(3,876,579)	(3,692,296)
Temporary differences - other	(1,722,053)	(1,847,998)
	(6,746,030)	**(6,555,700)**

Reconciliation of net deferred tax liabilities:	$
Opening as at 1 July 2015	(701,924)
Add : deferred tax expense charge	(833,256)
Less : deferred tax expense charged to equity	324
Closing as at 30 June 2016	(1,534,856)
Less : deferred tax expense	(1,035,725)
Less : deferred tax expense charged to equity	125,523
Closing balance as at 30 June 2017	**(2,445,058)**

	2017 $	2016 $
22: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY		
52,929,356 (2016: 52,929,356) fully paid ordinary shares	33,686,519	33,686,519
Reconciliation of fully paid ordinary shares		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	33,686,519	33,686,519
Issue of shares	-	-
Cancellation of shares held under Equity Compensation Plan	-	-
Equity raising expenses	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	**33,686,519**	**33,686,519**

	2017 No,	2016 No,
Reconciliation of ordinary shares		
Balance at the beginning of reporting period	52,929,356	52,929,356
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the report date	**52,929,356**	**52,929,356**

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the numbers of shares held.

At the shareholders meeting each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholders has one vote on a show of hands.

(a) Capital management

The Group's objective is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure the Group continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management also aims to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements other than those set out in Note 19.

The Group effectively manages the Group's capital by monitoring its gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt.

The level of gearing in the Group is periodically reviewed by the Board to ensure that a responsible level of gearing is maintained. The directors consider that the Group is currently operating at a responsible gearing level. The gearing ratios at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017 were as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Total borrowings	7,451,783	7,457,693
Less cash and cash equivalents	(321,624)	(505,622)
Net debt	7,130,159	6,952,071
Total contributed equity	33,686,519	33,686,519
Total capital employed	**40,816,678**	**40,638,590**
Gearing ratio	17.5%	17.1%

There were no changes to the Group's approach to capital management from 2016.

	2017 $	2016 $
23: RESERVES		
Asset revaluation reserve	4,026,722	4,320,595
Foreign currency translation reserve	(371,648)	(391,968)
Share based payments reserve	18,931	18,933
Reconciliation of asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	4,320,595	4,320,595
Revaluation of assets	(293,873)	-
Balance at end of financial year	**4,026,722**	**4,320,595**
Reconciliation of foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	(391,968)	(363,101)
Translation of net investment in foreign entities	20,320	(28,867)
Balance at end of financial year	**(371,648)**	**(391,968)**
Reconciliation of share based payments reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	18,933	-
Issue / (cancellation) of options	(2)	18,933
Balance at end of financial year	**18,931**	**18,933**

Asset revaluation reserves arise on the revaluation of non-current assets.

Where a revalued asset is sold that portion of the reserve which relates to that asset, and is effectively realised, is transferred to retained earnings.

Foreign currency translation reserves arise upon the translation of net investments in foreign entities at balance date.

24: COMMITMENTS

	2017 $	2016 $
Lease commitments		
Operating leases		
Non-cancellable operating leases		
Payable - minimum lease		
Within one year	459,747	485,919
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	289,612	581,729
Commitments not recognised in the statement of financial position	**749,359**	**1,067,648**
Finance leases commitments		
Payable - minimum lease		
Within one year	556,477	723,601
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	691,025	1,160,381
Minimum lease payments	1,247,502	1,883,982
Less: Future finance charges	(82,513)	(163,083)
	1,164,989	**1,720,899**
Representing lease liabilities (Note 19):		
Current	507,697	707,758
Non-current	657,292	1,013,141
	1,164,989	**1,720,899**

The weighted average interest rate implicit in the leases is 6.37%. The carrying value of assets purchased via leases is $2,491,092 (2016: $3,384,686).

Leases are entered into with terms between 3 to 5 years. Operating leases are entered into for rental of sites, plant, equipment and vehicles. Finance leases are entered into for the purchase of various items of property, plant and equipment. Leased property is held at all of the group's Australian based manufacturing sites. Leases may be renewed by negotiation. No contingent rents are payable under any lease contract entered into.

25: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

(a) Incentive Option Scheme

The Group has in place an option incentive scheme to encourage employees to share in the ownership of the company in order to promote the long-term success of the company as a goal shared by the employees. This scheme is designed to attract, motivate and retain eligible employees. These options are governed by the Probiotec Limited Executive Option Plan ("the plan"). Under the plan, participants may be granted options which vest if the participant remains in the employment of the group for a period of greater than one year from the grant date. Participation in the plan is at the Board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed amount of options. For details of options issued to key management personnel refer to the remuneration report.

CEO Employment Options (issued to former CEO-resigned 30 June 2015) as at 30 June 2017

Grant Date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	Balance at start of year number	Options granted number	Options forfeited/ exercised number	Balance at end of year number	Vested and exercisable at end of year
23.11.2012	23.11.2014	23.11.2016	0.70	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	-
Weighted average exercise price				$0.70	-	-	$0.70	$-

Employee incentive scheme options for the year ended 30 June 2017

The following incentive scheme options were issued to eligible employees, including key management personnel:

Grant Date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	Balance at start of year number	Options granted during the year number	Options exercised/ lapsed during the year number	Balance at end of year number	Vested and exercisable at end of year
06.10.2015	06.10.2016	05.10.2018	0.50	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-
01.07.2015	01.07.2016	30.06.2018	0.50	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	-
Weighted average exercise price				-	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$-

Employee incentive scheme options for the year ended 30 June 2016

The following incentive scheme options were issued to eligible employees, including key management personnel:

Grant Date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	Balance at start of year number	Options granted during the year number	Options exercised/ lapsed during the year number	Balance at end of year number	Vested and exercisable at end of year
06.10.2015	06.10.2016	05.10.2018	0.50	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-
01.07.2015	01.07.2016	30.06.2018	0.50	-	1,800,000	(100,000)	1,700,000	-
Weighted average exercise price				-	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$-

The weighted average contractual life remaining on employee incentive scheme options outstanding is 370 days as at balance date.

The fair value at grant date of the options issued as part of the employee incentive scheme were calculated internally using the Black Scholes pricing model that takes into account the term of the option, the underlying value of the shares, the exercise price, the expected dividend yield, the impact of dilution and the risk-free interest rate.

The inputs used in the valuation of these options were:

Exercise price:	as per table above.
Expected volatility of company shares:	48%
Risk-free interest rate:	1.92%
Vesting period:	1 year
Projected dividend yield:	3%
Share price:	weighted average share price for 5 trading days preceeding grant date.

(b) Expenses arising from share-based payments

	2017 $	2016 $
Options issued under executive option plan	-	18,933
Options issued to CEO	-	-
	-	**18,933**

26: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated. No balances have been written off and no provision for doubtful debts has been made against any balances with related parties.

Associated companies	2017 $	2016 $
Payments were made to The Continental Group Pty Ltd, an entity associated with Mr Geoffrey Pearce (director). These payments were for the supply of raw materials and packaging items.	2,574,281	-
Amounts payable to Continental Group Pty Ltd at year end	1,132,944	-

Key Management personnel

There were no transactions between Key Management Personnel and Probiotec Limited or any of its subsidiaries during the year ended 30 June 2017 other than as disclosed above and in note 8.

Identification of Related Parties - Ultimate Parent Entity

The ultimate parent company is Probiotec Limited which is incorporated in Australia.

	2017 $	2016 $
27: NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
(a) Financing facilities with banks		
Secured bank overdraft facility:		
Facility balance	1,500,000	1,500,000
Amount used	-	-
Amount unused	1,500,000	1,500,000
Secured term loan and working capital facilities with banks:		
Facility balance	9,500,000	8,746,000
Amount used	(6,286,794)	(5,736,794)
Amount unused	3,213,206	3,009,206
Lease finance facilities:		
Facility balance	3,500,000	3,500,000
Amount used	(1,164,989)	(1,720,899)
Amount unused	2,335,011	1,779,101
(b) Reconciliation of Profit from Ordinary Activities After Related Income Tax to Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Profit after related income tax	2,264,162	4,013,465
Depreciation and amortisation	2,787,979	2,858,933
Loss / (profit) on sale of plant and equipment	1,040	(2,181,850)
Impairment and reclassification costs	128,893	291,378
Foreign currency translation	(20,320)	28,867
(Decrease)/increase in net deferred taxes	1,036,147	832,933
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(635,620)	471,964
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(2,127,135)	(355,568)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(178,820)	(44,048)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	669,559	(1,049,179)
Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	162,128	175,308
Net cash from operating activities	4,088,013	5,042,204

Non-cash financing and investing activities:

During the year the Group acquired plant and equipment with an aggregate value of $454,765 (2016: $175,043) by means of finance leases.

	2017 $	2016 $
28: EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Profit	2,264,162	4,013,465
Earnings used in the calculation of basic EPS	2,264,162	4,013,465
Earnings used in the calculation of dilutive EPS	2,264,162	4,013,465
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of basic EPS	52,929,356	52,929,356
Weighted average number of options outstanding	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of dilutive EPS	52,929,356	52,929,356
Earnings per share:		
Basic earnings per share (cents)	4.3	7.6
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	4.3	7.6
Earnings per share from discontinued operations:		
Basic earnings per share (cents)	(0.47)	3.2
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	(0.47)	3.2

29: SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Information about principal subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

Name of subsidiary	**Principal Place of Business**	**Ownership Interest Held by the Group** 2017 %	 2016 %
Probiotec Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Biotech Pharmaceuticals Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Probiotec (QLD) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Probiotec (NSW) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Australian Dairy Proteins Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Milton Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Probiotec Nutritionals Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Willie Labs Generics Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Probiotec (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	100	100
Probiotec (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	100	100

Subsidiary financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statements.

During the 2017 financial year, the following dormant entities were deregistered:

Biotech Pharmaceuticals (NZ) Pty Ltd

Probiotec BLC Pty Ltd

Golden Life Australia Pty Ltd

Probiotec International Pty Ltd

Southern Dairy Ingredients Pty Ltd

30: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of receivables, payables, bank loans and overdrafts, finance leases, loans from related parties, cash and short-term deposits.

The Board of Directors has overall responsiblity for establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established the Audit and Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for approving and reviewing the Group's financial risk management strategy and policy. The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the Group's risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors to enable the risks to be balanced against appropriate rewards for the taking and managing of the risks.

Risk management policies are established to identify, assess and control the risks which affects its business and are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Audit and Risk Committee overseas how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures including the review of the adequacy of the risk management framework with respect to the risks faced by the Group.

Financial Risks

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures when it undertakes sale and purchase of goods and services in currencies other than the Group's measurement currency, primarily with respect to the British Pound, US dollar and the Euro. The Group seeks to mitigate the effect of its foreign currency exposure by maintaining foreign currency bank accounts that match the cash flows generated from and used by the underlying foreign currency transactions.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk or the manner in which the Group manages and measures the risk from previous period.

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

	Consolidated Group			
2017	GBP $	NZD $	USD $	EUR $
Financial Assets				
Trade and other receivables	653,779	92,780	-	14,982
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	68,332	21,476	491,540	49,822
Net exposure	**585,447**	**71,304**	**(491,540)**	**(34,840)**

2016	GBP $	NZD $	USD $	EUR $
Financial Assets				
Trade and other receivables	996,274	79,607	50,020	257,798
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	227,422	-	40,005	541,109
Net exposure	**768,852**	**79,607**	**10,015**	**(283,311)**

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the financial instruments held as at 30 June 2017, a 10% strengthening of Australian dollar against GBP, 15% strengthening of Australian dollar against the New Zealand dollar (NZD), 10% strengthening of Australian dollar against US dollar and a 10% strengthening of Australian Dollar against EUR at 30 June would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2016.

	Profit $	Equity $
2017		
GBP	(53,222)	-
NZD	(9,301)	-
US dollars	44,685	-
EUR	3,167	-
2016		
GBP	(69,896)	-
NZD	(10,384)	-
US dollars	(910)	-
EUR	25,756	-

A 10% weakening of Australian dollar against GBP, 15% weakening of Australian dollar against NZD, 10% weakening of Australian dollar against US dollar and a 10% weakening of Australian dollar against EUR at 30 June would have the equal but opposite effect on GBP, US dollar and NZD to the amount shown above on the basis that other variables remain constant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations. The level of debt is disclosed in note 19. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

The Group constantly analyses its interest rate exposure. The Group's current approach is to maintain approximately 0% - 50% of its borrowings at fixed rate using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps and/or fixed rate leasing to achieve this (where applicable). Occasionally, the Group raises long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates that are lower than those available if the Group borrowed at fixed rates directly. If interest rate swaps are used, the Group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals (mainly quarterly), the difference between fixed contract rates and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts. These swaps are designated to hedge the underlying debt obligations. During 2016 and 2017, the Group's borrowings at variable rates were denominated in Australian Dollars.

As at the reporting date, the Group had the following financial assets and liabilities exposed to variable interest rate risk:

2017	Weighted average interest rate %	Floating interest rate maturing 1 year or less $	Over 1 to 5 years $	More than 5 years $	Total $
Financial assets:					
Cash	-	321,624	-	-	321,624
Total financial assets		321,624	-	-	321,624
Financial Liabilities:					
Loans and overdraft	4.57	3,886,794	2,400,000	-	6,286,794
Total financial liabilities		3,886,794	2,400,000	-	6,286,794
Net exposure		**(3,565,170)**	**(2,400,000)**	**-**	**(5,965,170)**

2016	Weighted average interest rate %	Floating interest rate maturing 1 year or less $	Over 1 to 5 years $	More than 5 years $	Total $
Financial assets:					
Cash	-	505,622	-	-	505,622
Total financial assets		505,622	-	-	505,622
Financial Liabilities:					
Loans and overdraft	5.40	5,736,794	-	-	5,736,794
Total financial liabilities		5,736,794	-	-	5,736,794
Net exposure		**(5,231,173)**	**-**	**-**	**(5,231,173)**

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the financial assets and liabilities held as at 30 June 2017, an increase in interest rates would have the following financial impact on the Group. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2016.

2017	Profit $
1%	(59,652)
2%	(119,303)

2016	
1%	(52,312)
2%	(104,624)

A reduction in interest rates at 30 June would have the equal but opposite effect to the amount shown above on the basis that other variables remain constant.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulties rasing funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments such as borrowing repayments.

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

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and to have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

In addition, the Group had access to undrawn credit facilities available for use at the reporting date which would further reduce the liquidity risk. For further details see Note 27(a).

Maturities of financial liabilities

Consolidated Group

2017	Carrying amount $	Total contractual cash flows $	Less than 6 months $	6 - 12 months $	1 - 5 years $
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	8,719,839	8,719,839	8,719,839	-	-
Fixed borrowings (including finance leases)	1,164,989	1,247,502	278,239	278,239	691,025
Variable borrowings	6,286,794	6,286,794	300,000	300,000	5,686,794
	16,171,622	16,254,135	9,298,078	578,239	6,377,819
2016					
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	7,760,011	7,760,011	7,760,011	-	-
Fixed borrowings (including finance leases)	1,720,899	2,056,072	395,826	486,836	1,173,410
Variable borrowings	5,736,794	5,736,794	300,000	300,000	5,136,794
	15,217,704	15,552,877	8,455,837	786,836	6,310,204

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables from subsidiaries and financial guarantees given to entities within the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Exposure at reporting date is addressed in Note 12.

The Group's policy is to trade with recognised and credit-worthy third parties and as such no collateral is required. The Group manages its credit risk by assessing the credit quality and financial position of its customers including past experience and other factors. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis minimising the exposure to bad debts. The Group has also taken out a credit insurance policy that applies to export based debtors. This policy provides insurance for 90% of the invoiced value outstanding based on pre-defining maximum credit limits agreed between the group and the insurer.

(d) Price risk

The Group is not exposed to any commodity and equity securities price risk. Most of the raw materials are sourced through importing agents and major suppliers in the local milk powder industry and the Group does not actively trade in equity investments.

(e) Fair values

The fair values of loans and amounts due are determined by discounting the cash flows, at market interest rates of similar borrowings, to their present value. For forward exchange contracts the fair value is the recognised unrealised gain or loss at reporting date determined from the current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturities.

For other assets and other liabilities the fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form other than listed investments, forward exchange contracts and interest rates swaps. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds fair values have not been written down as the economic entity intends to hold these assets to maturity.

There has been no change to the Group's method of calculating fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities since last year.

	2017		2016	
	Carrying Amount $	Net Fair Value $	Carrying Amount $	Net Fair Value $
Financial Assets				
Trade & other current receivables	10,822,143	10,822,143	8,695,008	8,695,008
Cash	321,624	321,624	505,622	505,622
	11,143,767	11,143,767	9,200,630	9,200,630
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & others payables	8,719,839	8,719,839	7,760,011	7,760,011
Short term borrowings	6,286,794	6,286,794	5,736,794	5,736,794
Lease liability	1,164,989	1,164,989	1,720,899	1,720,899
	16,171,622	16,171,622	15,217,704	15,217,704

Fair values are materially in line with carrying values for all financial assets and liabilities.

31: PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

The following details information related to the parent entity, Probiotec Limited, at 30 June 2017.

The information presented here has been prepared using consistent financial statements.

	2017 $	2016 $
Current assets	36,919,454	36,015,559
Non-current assets	17,008,509	17,928,071
Total Assets	**53,927,963**	**53,943,630**
Current Liabilities	13,649,063	14,760,307
Non-current liabilities	5,926,743	3,876,545
Total Liabilities	**19,575,806**	**18,636,852**
Contributed equity	33,686,519	35,072,269
Retained earnings	(2,924,561)	(2,412,814)
Equity Compensation Plan	-	(1,385,750)
Other reserve	3,590,199	4,033,072
Total equity	**34,352,157**	**35,306,777**
Profit / (loss) for the year	1,033,123	(63,785)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	(442,873)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**590,250**	**(63,785)**

The parent company has not guaranteed any loans held by its subsidiaries other than as part of the cross guarantees set out in Note 19(c).

The parent entity is subject to contractual obligations in regards to the group's interest bearing liabilities as detailed in Note 19. All finance leases held by the group (see Note 19) are held by the parent entity.

32: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(a) The following tables provide the fair values of the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value heirarchy:

	Note	Level1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
			30 June 2017		
Recurring fair value measurements					
Non-financial assets					
Freehold land	15	-	4,030,000	-	4,030,000
Freehold buildings	15	-	-	10,833,540	10,833,540
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		**-**	**4,030,000**	**10,833,540**	**14,863,540**
Non-recurring fair value measurements					
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value on a non-recurring basis		-	-	-	-
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value		**-**	**4,030,000**	**10,833,540**	**14,863,540**

	Note	Level1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
			30 June 2016 (restated)		
Recurring fair value measurements					
Non-financial assets					
Freehold land	15	-	3,800,000	-	3,800,000
Freehold buildings	15	-	-	9,059,000	9,059,000
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		**-**	**3,800,000**	**9,059,000**	**12,859,000**
Non-recurring fair value measurements					
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value on a non-recurring basis		-	-	-	-
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value		**-**	**3,800,000**	**9,059,000**	**12,859,000**

(b) Valuation techniques and inputs used to measure Level 2 fair values

Description	Fair Value at 30 June 2017	Valuation technique(s)	Inputs used
Non-financial assets			
Freehold land *	4,030,000	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties;	Price per square metre ($100 - $340 psm);
	4,030,000		

** The fair value of freehold land and buildings is determined at least every three years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the directors review the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data.*

(c) Valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used to measure Level 3 fair values

Description	Fair Value at 30 June 2017	Valuation technique(s)	Significant Inputs Used
Non-financial assets			
Freehold Buildings	10,833,540	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Useful life (20-22 years) Cost per square metre ($600 - $700 psm)

The depreciated replacement cost method had been applied in the valuation of the Freehold Building as the independent valuer had determined that the buildings are specialised in nature. Specialised buildings are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method, adjusting for the associated depreciations. As depreciation adjustments are unobservable in nature, specialised buildings are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements.

(d) Reconciliation of recurring level 3 fair value measurements

	Specialised Building
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,059,000
Additions	871,354
Transfers	2,058,718
Depreciation	(505,714)
Revaluation	(649,818)
Balance at the end of the year	10,833,540

33: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There has not been any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect, the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in financial years after the financial year.

34: SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Description of segments

Management has determined the operating segments based on reports reviewed by the executive management committee for making strategic decision. The executive management committee comprises the chief executive officer, chief financial officer and divisional managers. The committee monitors the business based on product and geographic factors and have identified 4 reportable segments.

Branded Pharmaceuticals

The branded pharmaceuticals segment involves the sale of branded pharmaceutical products (both owned and licensed brands) predominantly throughout Australia and also to slected South East Asian countries.

Contract manufacture

The contract manufacturing segment involves the contract manufacturing of pharmaceutical, food and animal nutrition products on behalf of domestic and international pharmaceutical and food companies.

Obesity and weight management

The obesity and weight management segment is involved in the manufacture and sale of a range of products across a number of channels including FMCG, pharmacy, health food stores and online. The majority of sales of this segment are made domestically with a small portion being sold to New Zealand and several other countries. This segment includes the Celebrity Slim brand along with the Impromy program (including the Flexi by Impormy range launched in June 2017).

Europe

The Europe segment is involved in the manufacture and sale of products within Europe. The majority of sales revenue in this segment is generated from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Specialty products

The specialty products segment is involved in the sale of human and animal nutrition products, incorporating the sale of ingredients and additives for use in the pharmaceutical and food industries. This segment previously incorporates the Group's ADP Protein Plant, which was sold in September 2015.

Business Segments	Segment name
Segment 1	Branded Pharmaceuticals
Segment 2	Contract manufacturing
Segment 3	Obesity and health
Segment 4	Europe
Segment 5	Specialty products

	Segment 1 $'000	Segment 2 $'000	Segment 3 $'000	Segment 4 $'000	Segment 5 $'000	Consolidated $'000
Year ended 30 June 2017						
Revenue from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from external customers	7,372	40,629	12,668	1,877	-	62,546
Total segmental revenue	7,372	40,629	12,668	1,877	-	62,546
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segmental profit / (loss) from continuing operations	1,198	4,813	1,376	(289)	-	7,098
Total segmental profit / (loss)	1,198	4,813	1,376	(289)	-	7,098
Interest						(442)
Unallocated other income						-
Unallocated corporate expenses						(3,356)
Total unallocated income / (expense)						(3,798)
Profit from continuing activities before income tax						3,546
Profit from discontinued operations before income tax						(246)
						3,300
Year ended 30 June 2016						
Revenue from discontinued operations	-	-	323	-	-	323
Revenue from external customers	7,324	41,102	13,000	4,007	174	65,606
Total segmental revenue	7,324	41,102	13,323	4,007	174	65,929
Loss from discontinued operations	-	-	10	(291)	2,040	1,759
Segmental profit	826	4,512	1,143	264	74	6,819
Total segmental profit	826	4,512	1,143	(27)	2,114	8,578
Interest						(677)
Unallocated other income						8
Unallocated corporate expenses						(3,063)
Total unallocated income / (expense)						(3,732)
Loss from continuing activities before income tax						3,088
Loss from discontinued operations before income tax						1,758
						4,846

	2017 $	2016 $
(b) Reconciliation of segmental revenue to total revenue		
Segmental revenue	62,546,410	65,930,204
Interest received	-	-
Total revenue	62,546,410	65,930,204

(c) Segment revenue

Sales between segments (if they occur) are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation. The revenue from external parties reported to the board is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

Revenues from external customers are derived from the sale of products on both a wholesale and business-to-business basis from each of the business segments outlined earlier in this note. A breakdown of revenue is provided in the tables above.

(d) Segment profit

The board assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of adjusted EBIT. This measurement basis excludes the effects of non-recurring expenditure from the operating segments such as restructuring costs, legal expenses and goodwill impairments when the impairment is the result of an isolated, non-recurring event. This measurement basis also exlcudes the effects of any non-recurring items of revenue or income. Interest income and expenditure are not allocated to segments, as this type of activity is driven by the central treasury function, which manages the cash position of the group.

(e) Entity wide information

The gross revenue in each region where significant export revenue is achieved for the year was:

	Australia $	New Zealand $	European Union $	United States of America $	Other $
Gross Revenue for year ended 30 June 2017	60,290,535	310,348	1,877,377	-	68,150
Gross Revenue for year ended 30 June 2016	61,390,982	361,497	4,007,189	-	170,536

Revenue of approximately $10,482,542 (2016: $10,873,067) were derived from a major external customer included in the contract manufacturing segment.

(f) Segment assets

No disclosure of segment assets has been made as this information is not provided to the chief decision maker on a regular basis.

35: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:
Probiotec Limited, 83 Cherry Lane, Laverton North VIC 3026

The principal place of business is:
83 Cherry Lane, Laverton VIC

The ultimate parent company is Probiotec Limited, a company incorporated in Australia.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

PROBIOTEC LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ACN 075 170 151

DECLARATION BY DIRECTORS

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements, comprising the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and accompanying notes, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated entity.

2. The company has included in the notes to the financial statements an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

3. 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.

4. The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:

Wesley Stringer
Director

Dated at Laverton this 24th day of August 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PROBIOTEC LIMITED

ShineWing Australia
Accountants and Advisors
Level 10, 530 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
T +61 3 8635 1800
F +61 3 8102 3400
shinewing.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PROBIOTEC LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Probiotec Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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.

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Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed during the audit
Impairment Analysis (Note 7) Australian Accounting Standards require the Group to undertake an impairment analysis of assets where impairment indicators are identified from internal and external sources of information. Intangible assets of the Group are allocated to appropriate Cash Generating Units (CGUs) for impairment testing. Management's impairment assessment process is highly judgemental and is based on assumptions including: • Identifying the business' cash generating units; • Cash flow forecast; • Growth rates; • Terminal growth rates; and • Discount rate. These assumptions are affected by expected future profitability of product lines (including new products) and the continuing profitability of the core business.	Our audit procedures included, amongst others: • We enquired with management on the basis of assumptions applied in the value in use model to obtain an understanding of the key variables impacting on each CGU; • We obtained and evaluated the assumptions and methodology applied in management's value in use calculation including sales forecast, operating costs, capital expenditure and corporate overheads; • We performed sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions and variables to determine various outcomes of the value in use model in assessing whether certain CGUs are impaired; • We engaged our internal valuation specialists to compare several valuation assumptions including the discount rate to external and industry benchmarks for reasonableness; and • We reviewed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures about these assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive, that is, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of assets.
Capitalisation and Measurement of Intangible Assets (Note 16) During the year, the Group had capitalised development costs relating to pharmaceutical product development projects. For internally generated intangible assets, the Australian Accounting Standards require certain conditions to be satisfied prior to development costs being capitalised. This assessment can be complex as it requires management to differentiate costs between the research phase and development phase. As at 30 June 2017, the Group had disclosed a carrying value of $1,578,658 relating to products under development.	Our audit procedures included, amongst others: • We tested a sample of capitalised development costs for the year to source documentation and verified whether the intangible asset recognition criteria had been satisfied for capitalisation. This includes determining whether the nature of the expense relates to research or development activity; and • We considered management's assessment of the amortisation period relating to the subsequent measurement of intangible assets and determined whether this is in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

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 2017, 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PROBIOTEC LIMITED

ShineWing AUSTRALIA

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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

We 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.

We 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.

We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

We 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.

We 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.

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We 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 6 to 14 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

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

Responsibilities

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

ShineWing Australia

ShineWing Australia
Chartered Accountants

Rami Eltchelebi
Partner

Melbourne, 24 August 2017

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OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ASX LISTING RULES

The information in this section is current as at the 19th of September 2017.

Substantial Holders in the entity, as disclosed in substantial holding notices given to the entity

Charles Wayne Stringer	9,637,690 fully paid ordinary shares

Holders of each class of equity securities

Security Classes	Holders	Total Units
Fully Paid Ordinary	985	52,929,356

Voting rights attached to each class of equity securities

Each fully paid ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.

Distribution schedule of number of holders of each class of equity securities

Security Classes	Holdings Ranges	Holders	Total Units	%
Fully Paid Ordinary	1-1,000	203	104,930	0.198
	1,001-5,000	349	844,744	1.596
	5,001-10,000	131	1,034,613	1.955
	10,001-100,000	223	7,362,450	13.910
	100,001-99,999,999,999	79	43,582,619	82.341
	Totals	**985**	**52,929,356**	**100.000**

Holders with less than a marketable parcel of the main class of securities

At the date of this report, a marketable parcel of fully paid ordinary shares was 980 or more shares.

Security Classes	Holdings Ranges	Holders	Total Units	%
Fully Paid Ordinary	0 – 980	171	72,943	0.138
	980 – 99,999,999,999	814	52,856,413	99.862
	Totals	**985**	**52,929,356**	**100.000**

Company secretaries

The secretary of Probiotec Limited is:

Mr. Jared Stringer

Full details and qualifications for the secretary can be found in the Directors' Report.

20 largest holders of each class of quoted equity securities

At the date of this report, there is only one class of quoted equity securities, being fully paid ordinary shares. The 20 largest holders of this class at the date of this report were:

Holder Name	Holding	%
INSTON PTY LTD (STRINGER SUPER FUND A/C)	3,987,359	7.533%
INSTON PTY LTD (STRINGER FAMILY A/C)	3,111,121	5.878%
MR CHARLES WAYNE STRINGER	2,438,574	4.607%
BNP PARIBAS NOMS (NZ) LTD (DRP)	2,361,821	4.462%
MR TERRENCE EDMOND DAVENPORT	2,000,000	3.779%
GANTER CORPORATION PTY LTD (GANTER FAMILY A/C)	1,993,015	3.765%
GR PEARCE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (PEARCE INVESTMENTS A/C)	1,900,000	3.590%
CGP PTY LTD	1,173,292	2.217%
TRIFERN PTY LTD (SUPER FUND ACCOUNT)	1,171,589	2.213%
VBS INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	1,121,043	2.118%
MR SCOTT JOHNSTON (JOHNSTON FAMILY S/F A/C)	1,018,255	1.924%
STINOC PTY LIMITED	940,849	1.778%
BRAZIL FARMING PTY LTD	936,654	1.770%
LAWN VIEWS PTY LTD	832,556	1.573%
MT SMITH GROUP PTY LTD (MT SMITH FAMILY A/C	779,680	1.473%
HOLTEX PTY LIMITED (BUCKERIDGE SUPER FUND A/C)	754,924	1.426%
HOLTEX PTY LTD (BUCKERIDGE S/F A/C)	693,761	1.311%
INVESTMENT CUSTODIAL SERVICES LIMITED (R A/C)	658,542	1.244%
G J P INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (THE LANGHAM A/C)	637,508	1.204%
TAYLOR CO PTY LTD (PETER TAYLOR SUPER FUND A/C)	636,883	1.203%
	29,147,426	**55.069%**

Registered Office and principal administrative office

The registered office and principal administrative office for Probiotec Limited is:

83 Cherry Lane
Laverton North
Victoria 3026
Ph: (03) 9278 7555

Register of securities, register of depositary receipts and other facilities for registration or transfer

All registers of securities, registers of depositary receipts and other facilities for registration or transfer are kept at:

Boardroom Limited
Level 7, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Ph: (02) 9290 9600
Fax: (02) 9279 0664

Other stock Exchanges on which entity's securities are quoted

Securities in Probiotec Limited are not quoted on any other stock exchange other than the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

Restricted and Escrowed Securities

At the date of this report, there were no securities subject to escrow.

Unquoted Equity Securities

Security Classes	Holders	Total Units
Unquoted options – issued under Probiotec Executive Option Plan	7	1,700,000
Unquoted options – issued to the Chief Executive Officer	1	1,000,000

On market buy-back

As at the date of this report, there is no current on market buy-back.

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PROBIOTEC
Annual Report 2017

Head office
Probiotec Limited
83 Cherry Lane, North Laverton,
VIC, Australia, 3026

www.probiotec.com.au