28 August 2015

OPTISCAN IMAGING LIMITED

ABN 81 077 771 987

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS AND PRELIMINARY FINAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

OPTISCAN IMAGING LIMITED

ABN : 81 077 771 987

APPENDIX 4E

Preliminary Final Report

Year ended 30 June 2015

Previous corresponding period: Year ended 30 June 2014

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1. Unaudited Results for announcement to the market

The unaudited results of Optiscan Imaging Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015 are as follows:

Results

Revenue decreased 34% to $58,122;

Other income, including grants and design and development income increased 16% to $983,717;

Total expenses increased 5%, to $2,324,403;

Net loss after tax attributable to members for 2015 was down 1.5% to $1,395,399 (2014, loss of $1,417,712).

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared by the entity since the beginning of the reporting period. No dividends were paid or declared in the previous corresponding period.

2. Brief explanation of unaudited financial results

The net loss for 2015 of $1,395,399 was 1.5% lower than the loss of $1,417,712, indicating that most aspects of the results and operations were largely unchanged over the past year.

Sales revenue decreased by $30,304 and other income increased by $136,933, resulting in a net increase of $106,539 or 11.4%. This was due to higher receipts from both R&D income and the R&D Tax Incentive.

Expenses were 5% higher in 2015, up $109,081 to $2,424,403, largely due to costs associated with the financing facilities implemented during the year.

The balance sheet did not alter significantly during the year, with the deficiency of net assets reducing by $9,451. Cash at June 2015 was $268,893, and after balance date, this increased following an entitlements issue which closed on 6 July 2015, with proceeds of $690,074.

3. Commentary on result

Over the past year, the Group's activities have been wholly focussed on the transition from development to product. As was foreshadowed in the last annual report, the key activities in this process involve the formulation of the regulatory strategy and concluding verification and validation testing required for regulatory clearance. These requirements apply to both the research system, the "CellLIVE", as well as the clinical grade neurosurgery instrument being developed under the collaboration with Carl Zeiss (CZM).

The collaboration with MR Solutions commenced in February 2014 with the signing of a global supply agreement to introduce "CellLIVE" into the growing preclinical medical imaging market. The product concept was introduced to the market in September last year and has now been exhibited at several international conferences. This has provided valuable interaction with potential users and customers, and has enabled refinement of features ahead of the design freeze that precedes market release. In particular, we have introduced 3D imaging capability and spectral imaging to allow targeting of image content to specific markers in samples This was not demanded in the medical device markets as there are few dyes available for human use, however in the diverse applications in drug development, cancer research and regenerative medicine (including stem cell research), there are many dyes available that can be imaged to show up individual components of the biological tissue and cells. These enhancements to the product platform were implemented during the year and resulted in a final feature set available for market release, which is to occur in early September 2015 at the World Molecular Imaging Conference in Hawaii.

The highpoint of activity on the CZM collaboration in the past year was achievement of positive results for outstanding tests being undertaken to allow clinical use of its sterility solution (disposable sheath). This aspect of the development of the clinical neurosurgical endomicroscopy system had been challenging and this was a significant breakthrough. Importantly, it also enabled realisation of a development milestone of €$180,000, which contributed funding to engage in the regulatory strategy process. It also enabled some temporary acceleration of software activity (specifically, embedded firmware) which has been on the critical path for some time, and progress had been resource constrained.

The CZM collaboration is approaching an exciting phase. We are in dialogue over the many issues that arise in the final stages of development, and the relationship necessarily moves from agreement covering primarily R&D activity to a more commercial footing inclusive of procurement, quality management and ongoing support. This dialogue is expected to conclude over coming weeks.

4. Other information to be included in Appendix 4E

Net Tangible Assets per ordinary Security

At 30 June 2015 there is a deficiency of net assets of $175,211 (2014, deficiency $184,662).

Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

There were no changes in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the year.

Status of audit of accounts

This Appendix 4E is based on accounts which are in the process of audit. At the date of this report the audit is incomplete.

Audit Report Emphasis of Matter regarding Going Concern

In common with previous years, the audit report, when issued, is likely to include a reference to a material uncertainty regarding going concern.

Audited financial information

Audited financial information together with the Directors' Report will be provided when the audit has been completed, which is expected to be mid September 2015.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 3.30pm on Thursday 12 November 2015 at the offices of the Company at 15-17 Normanby Road, Notting Hill, Victoria 3168.

5. Financial information

Unaudited financial information is set out on pages 4 to 53 of this report.

Bruce Andrew
Director

28 August 2015

Optiscan Imaging Limited

ABN 81 077 771 987

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Contents

Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2015 $	2014 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	268,893	74,942
Trade and other receivables	10	693,004	657,164
Inventories	11	28,500	43,700
Prepayments	12	829	15,924
Total Current Assets		991,226	791,730
Non-current Assets			
Plant and equipment	13	26,985	24,622
Total Non-current Assets		26,985	24,622
TOTAL ASSETS		1,018,211	816,352
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	420,553	644,624
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	510,533	126,466
Provisions	17	242,824	212,926
Total Current Liabilities		1,173,910	984,016
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	17	19,512	16,998
Total Non-current Liabilities		19,512	16,998
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,193,422	1,001,014
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		(175,211)	(184,662)
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	18	48,684,716	47,279,893
Accumulated losses	18	(50,350,332)	(48,954,933)
Reserves	18	1,490,405	1,490,378
TOTAL EQUITY / (DEFICIENCY)		(175,211)	(184,662)
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,018,211	816,352

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2015 $	2014 $
Sale of goods		46,092	71,883
Other revenue	6(a)	12,030	16,633
Revenue		58,122	88,516
Cost of sales		(12,835)	(37,690)
Gross Profit		45,287	50,826
Other income	6(b)	983,717	846,784
Research & development expenses		(1,070,373)	(1,255,457)
Administrative expenses		(1,315,783)	(1,021,804)
Other expenses		(38,247)	(38,061)
Loss before income tax		(1,395,399)	(1,417,712)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Net profit (loss) for the year		(1,395,399)	(1,417,712)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently recycled through profit and loss:			
Foreign currency translation of net investment in foreign subsidiary		27	(5,719)
Items that will not be subsequently recycled through profit and loss:			-
Other comprehensive income for the period net of tax		27	(5,719)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR PERIOD		(1,395,372)	(1,423,431)
Earnings (loss) per share (cents per share)	8		
- basic earnings (loss) per share for the year		(0.72)	(0.87)
- diluted earnings (loss) per share for the year		(0.72)	(0.87)

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	CONSOLIDATED				
	Ordinary shares $	*Accumulated Losses* $	*Share Based Payments* $	*Foreign Currency Translation Reserve* $	*Total* $
At 1 July 2014	47,279,893	(48,954,933)	1,485,661	4,717	(184,662)
Loss for the year	-	(1,395,399)	-	-	(1,395,399)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	27	27
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(1,395,399)	-	27	(1,395,372)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Shares based payments	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Shares issued for cash	574,500	-	-	-	574,500
Shares issued on conversion of notes	849,199	-	-	-	849,199
Transaction costs of share issues	(33,876)	-	-	-	(33,876)
At 30 June 2015	48,684,716	(50,350,332)	1,485,661	4,744	(175,211)
At 1 July 2013	46,993,580	(47,537,221)	1,485,661	10,436	952,456
Loss for the year	-	(1,417,712)	-	-	(1.417,712)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(5,719)	(5,719)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(1,417,712)	-	(5,719)	(1,423,431)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Shares based payments	24,075	-	-	-	24,075
Shares issued on conversion of notes	262,238	-	-	-	262,238
At 30 June 2014	47,279,893	(48,954,933)	1,485,661	4,717	(184,662)

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

Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		306,654	264,015
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,490,057)	(1,832,030)
Royalties received		6,500	12,794
Interest received		5,569	3,865
Receipt of government grants		711,690	866,167
Other income		-	1,797
Net cash used in operating activities	9	(1,459,644)	(683,392)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	13	(14,507)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,507)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	18	574,500	-
Proceeds from issue of convertible notes, net of transaction costs	15	754,196	328,541
Proceeds from short term loan	15	500,000	-
Transaction costs relating to share issues	18	(33,876)	-
Repayment of convertible notes	15	(126,466)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		1,668,354	328,541
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		194,203	(354,851)
Net foreign exchange differences		(252)	(134)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		74,942	429,927
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	9	268,893	74,942

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Optiscan Imaging Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the directors' report. Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note 20.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Table of contents

a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001,* Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Optiscan Imaging Limited is, for the purposes of preparing these financial statements, a for-profit entity.

Compliance with IFRS

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Going Concern (Significant Uncertainty as at 30 June 2015)

In common with many entities in the biotechnology sector, the company's operations are subject to considerable risk due to the nature of the development and commercialisation being undertaken. A part of this risk relates to funding of the Company's activities, and related issues including the conditions prevailing in local and international financial markets. In the context of this operating environment, it is likely that the company will need to raise additional capital in order to execute its near term and medium term plans for expansion of its product portfolio.

As at 30 June 2015, the financial position of the consolidated entity as disclosed in the financial statements reflects a net asset deficiency position of $175,211 (2014: net asset deficiency position of $184,662). This balance has been determined after a consolidated net loss for the year of $1,395,399 (2014: $1,417,712), and a net cash outflow from operations of $1,459,644 (2014: $683,392).

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, which includes the presumption that sufficient funds will be available to finance the operations of the consolidated entity. In adopting this position, the directors have had regard to:

- Cash on hand at 30 June 2015 is $268,893 (2013: $74,942);
- Additional fundraising in July 2015 as highlighted in Note 23;
- Additional cashflow is expected to be received in the 2016 financial year under the agreement with Carl Zeiss;
- Revenue is expected to increase from the sale of systems to MR Solutions and Carl Zeiss;
- The directors believe the Company has the ability to raise additional capital from existing and new investors;
- The Company has a successful track record in raising capital to fund its operations;
- The Company may have the ability to raise additional income, or accelerate forecast cash flows if required.

The directors cannot be certain of the Company's ability to achieve success in its activities, as these are dependent on future events. Thus, should these activities result in a position where there are insufficient funds to allow continuation of current activities, the directors will further reduce the company's scale and activities until either further funding is obtained, or a wholesale reassessment of the company's future is undertaken. The strategy for any potential future capital raising and its timing will be determined by the directors based upon an assessment of the financial and operational circumstances of the consolidated entity at the time.

The directors plan to continue the Company and the consolidated entity's operations on the basis outlined above, and believe there will be sufficient funds for the Group to conduct its affairs for at least twelve months from the date of this report. To the extent that future arrangements may not be concluded on a timely basis, and in the absence of new capital or additional income, there is significant uncertainty whether the Group will continue as a going concern, and therefore, whether the Group will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. The financial statements take no account of the consequences, if any, of the effects of unsuccessful product development, commercialisation or capital raising, nor the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. Hence, the financial report does not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company and consolidated entity not continue as going concerns.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group has adopted the following new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB Interpretations as of 1 July 2015.

AASB 2012-3 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

AASB 2012-3 adds application guidance to AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

AASB 2013-3 – Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

AASB 2013-3 amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. The amendments include the requirement to disclose additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

AASB 1031 - Materiality

The revised AASB 1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other Standards and the Framework (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on materiality. AASB 1031 will be withdrawn when references to AASB 1031 in all Standards and Interpretations have been removed. AASB 2014-1 Part C issued in June 2014 makes amendments to eight Australian Accounting Standards to delete their references to AASB 1031. The amendments are effective from 1 July 2014.

AASB 2014-1 Part A -Annual Improvements 2010–2012 Cycle

AASB 2014-1 Part A: This standard sets out amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the issuance by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle addresses the following items:
► AASB 2 - Clarifies the definition of 'vesting conditions' and 'market condition' and introduces the definition of 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.
► AASB 3 - Clarifies the classification requirements for contingent consideration in a business combination by removing all references to AASB 137.
► AASB 8 - Requires entities to disclose factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments when operating segments have been aggregated. An entity is also required to provide a reconciliation of total reportable segment assets to the entity's total assets.
► AASB 116 & AASB 138 - Clarifies that the determination of accumulated depreciation does not depend on the selection of the valuation technique and that it is calculated as the difference between the gross and net carrying amounts.
► AASB 124 - Defines a management entity providing KMP services as a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments added an exemption from the detailed disclosure requirements in paragraph 17 of AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures for KMP services provided by a management entity. Payments made to a management entity in respect of KMP services should be separately disclosed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle addresses the following items:

► AASB 13 - Clarifies that the portfolio exception in paragraph 52 of AASB 13 applies to all contracts within the scope of AASB 139 or AASB 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in AASB 132.
► AASB 140 - Clarifies that judgment is needed to determine whether an acquisition of investment property is solely the acquisition of an investment property or whether it is the acquisition of a group of assets or a business combination in the scope of AASB 3 that includes an investment property. That judgment is based on guidance in AASB 3.

The above new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB Interpretation did not have a material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

(i) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2015. These are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group*
AASB 9/IFRS 9	*Financial Instruments*	AASB 9 (December 2014) is a new standard which replaces AASB 139. This new version supersedes AASB 9 issued in December 2009 (as amended) and AASB 9 (issued in December 2010) and includes a model for classification and measurement, a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting. AASB 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Standard is available for early adoption. The own credit changes can beearly adopted in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financialinstruments. **Classification and measurement** AASB 9 includes requirements for a simpler approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. There are also some changes made in relation to financial liabilities. The main changes are described below. ***Financial assets*** a. Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) theobjective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) thecharacteristics of the contractual cashflows. b. Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losseson investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are areturn on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. c. Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.	1 January 2018	The Group has considered the impact of this standard anticipates minimal impact on financial statements and disclosures	1 July 2018

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

(i) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group*
AASB 9/IFRS 9 (Cont)	*Financial Instruments (Continued)*	***Financial liabilities*** Changes introduced by AASB 9 in respect of financial liabilities are limited to the measurement of liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) using the fair value option. Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities, the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: ► The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) ► The remaining change is presented in profit or loss AASB 9 also removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value. This change in accounting means that gains or losses attributable to changes in the entity's own credit risk would be recognised in OCI. These amounts recognised in OCI are not recycled to profit or loss if the liability is ever repurchased at a discount. **Impairment** The final version of AASB 9 introduces a new expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, the new Standard requires entities to account for expected credit losses from when financial instruments are first recognised and to recognise full lifetime expected losses on a more timely basis.			

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

(i) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group*
AASB 9/IFRS 9 (Cont)	*Financial Instruments (Continued)*	**Hedge accounting** Amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009 & 2010 editions and AASB 2013-9) issued in December 2013 included the new hedge accounting requirements, including changes to hedge effectiveness testing, treatment of hedging costs, risk components that can be hedged and disclosures. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7, AASB 2010-10 and AASB 2014-1 – Part E. AASB 2014-7 incorporates the consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 9 in Dec 2014. AASB 2014-8 limits the application of the existing versions of AASB 9 (AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010)) from 1 February 2015 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on after 1 January 2015.			
AASB 2014-4	*Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to AASB 116 and AASB 138)*	AASB 116 Property Plant and Equipment and AASB 138 Intangible Assets both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendment also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.	1 January 2016	The Group has considered the impact of this standard anticipates minimal impact on financial statements and disclosures	1 July 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

(i) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group*
AASB 15 ***	*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* replaces the existing revenue recognition standards AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue* and related Interpretations (Interpretation *13 Customer Loyalty Programmes*, Interpretation 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate,* Interpretation 18 *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, Interpretation 131 *Revenue—Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services* and Interpretation 1042 *Subscriber Acquisition Costs in the Telecommunications Industry*). AASB 15 incorporates the requirements of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and developed jointly with the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). AASB 15 specifies the accounting treatment for revenue arising from contracts with customers (except for contracts within the scope of other accounting standards such as leases or financial instruments).The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises 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 those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps: (a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer (b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract (c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price (d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation Currently, AASB 15 is effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017. Early application is permitted. ► AASB 2014-5 incorporates the consequential amendments to a number Australian Accounting Standards (including Interpretations) arising from the issuance of AASB 15.	1 January 2017	The Group has not yet assessed in detail the impact of this standard.	1 July 2017

*** The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in its July 2015 meeting decided to confirm its proposal to defer the effective date of IFRS 15 (the international equivalent of AASB 15) from 1 January 2017 to 1 January 2018. The amendment to give effect to the new effective date for IFRS 15 is expected to be issued in September 2015. At this time, it is expected that the AASB will make a corresponding amendment to AASB 15, which will mean that the application date of this standard for the Group will move from 1 July 2017 to 1 July 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

(i) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group*
AASB 2015-1	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Ccle*	The subjects of the principal amendments to the Standards are set out below: AASB 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations:* • Changes in methods of disposal – where an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for distribution to being held for sale (or visa versa), an entity shall not follow the guidance in paragraphs 27–29 to account for this change. AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures:* • Servicing contracts - clarifies how an entity should apply the guidance in paragraph 42C of AASB 7 to a servicing contract to decide whether a servicing contract is 'continuing involvement' for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42E–42H of AASB 7. AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*: • Discount rate: regional market issue - clarifies that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations should be denominated in the same currency as the liability. Further it clarifies that the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at the currency level. AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting: • Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' - amends AASB 134 to clarify the meaning of disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' and to require the inclusion of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of this information.	1 January 2016	The Group has considered the impact of this standard anticipates minimal impact on financial statements and disclosures	1 July 2016

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Changes in Accounting Policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

(i) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group*
AASB 2015-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101	The Standard makes amendments to AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* arising from the IASB's Disclosure Initiative project. The amendments are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose in the financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. The amendments also clarify that companies should use professional judgment in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.	1 January 2016	The Group has considered the impact of this standard anticipates minimal impact on financial statements and disclosures	1 July 2016
AASB 2015-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 *Materiality*	The Standard completes the AASB's project to remove Australian guidance on materiality from Australian Accounting Standards.	1 July 2015	The Group has considered the impact of this standard anticipates minimal impact on financial statements and disclosures	1 July 2015

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2015. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- De-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- De-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- De-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Sale of goods
Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

(ii) Rendering of services
Revenue from service and product support activities is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of a contract. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

(iii) Royalty revenue
Royalty revenue is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant licensing agreement.

(iv) Interest revenue
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

e) Government grants

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where expenditure has been incurred that gives rise to an entitlement under a grant agreement, the grant income is accrued. Revenue is recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and conditions attached will be complied with.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

(i) Group as lessor
Leases in which the Group retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the term of the lease.

(ii) Group as lessee
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and short term deposits are stated at nominal values.

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

h) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables, both of which generally have 30 to 60 day terms, are non interest bearing and are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Impairment of receivables is assessed by reference to ageing of receivables and the Group’s knowledge of the profile and status of the debtors.

An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials – purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis; cost comprises the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to acquisition
- Finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group sometimes uses derivative financial instruments in the form of forward currency contracts to economically hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

As the Group economically hedges but does not meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss for the year. For information on the Group's financial risk management objectives and policies with respect to its economic hedging program, refer to Note 3.

k) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Optiscan Imaging Limited and its Australian subsidiary is Australian dollars ($). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at balance date.

All transactional exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss. Exchange variations arising on consolidation from the translation of the net investment in foreign subsidiaries, including loans forming part of the net investment, are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

l) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Exceptions to this position arise:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date to determine whether it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reduced to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

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

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

If deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recorded in the accounts, they are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax consolidation
Optiscan Imaging Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiary have elected not to form a tax consolidated group.

m) Other taxes

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

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) Other taxes (continued)

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.

n) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The depreciation rates applied to the main classes of plant and equipment are:

Class of plant and equipment	Depreciation rate
Office furniture & equipment	20% - 40%
Production equipment	20%
R&D equipment	30% - 40%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Disposal
An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

o) Investments and other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of investments in controlled entities, which are carried at cost less any impairment in the parent company's financial statements.

The carrying values of investments in controlled entities are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

p) Intangible assets

The only intangible assets recognised by the group are software assets. The amounts capitalised represent the acquisition cost of software used in the design, development and administrative activities of the group. These amounts are amortised over a period of no more than three years, and are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. At present intangible software assets are fully written down, with zero carrying value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p) Intangible assets (continued)

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an internal project is recognised only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the development and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, a review of activity will be conducted on a project by project basis, and the cost model will be applied, requiring the development asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Any expenditure so capitalised is to be amortised over the period of expected benefits from the related project. No such expenditure has yet been capitalised by the Group.

q) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are non interest bearing and are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are generally paid on 30 day terms.

r) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at fair value. Any fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings. Costs of borrowing facilities are treated as prepayments and allocated over the term of the facility.

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

The consideration received from the issue of convertible notes is allocated between equity and liabilities. The equity component is that part of the consideration that relates to the value of the option to convert to equity. The balance of the consideration received is the fair value of the convertible note liability.

s) Provisions and employee leave benefits

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s) Provisions and employee benefits (continued)

Provisions (continued)
Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at balance date using a discounted cashflow methodology. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Employee leave benefits
(i) Wages, salaries, superannuation, and annual leave
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, superannuation and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting dates are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

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

(iii) Warranty
A provision for warranty at the rate of 3% of sales has been provided and the incidence of warranty claims is monitored on an ongoing basis to assess adequacy of the provision.

t) Share-based payment transactions

(i) *Equity settled transactions with employees*

The Group provides benefits to employees (including key management personnel) in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

There is an Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) in place, which provides benefits to employees.
The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using a Black Scholes valuation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Optiscan Imaging Limited (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date).At each reporting date until vesting the cumulative charge to profit or loss is the product of (i) the grant date fair value of the award; (ii) the current best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest, taking into account such factors as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period, and the likelihood of non market performance conditions being met, and (iii) the expired portion of the vesting period. The charge to profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount as calculated above less the amounts already charged in previous periods. There is a corresponding entry to equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

Until an award has vested, any amounts recorded are contingent and will be adjusted if more or fewer awards vest than were originally anticipated to do so. Any award subject to a market condition is considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition is fulfilled, provided all other conditions are satisfied. If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

(ii) *Equity settled transactions with parties other than employees*

The Group may from time to time enter into arrangements with parties other than employees which involve consideration in the form of equity-settled transactions by way of allotment of shares and or options.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service is provided.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings / (loss) per share (see note 8).

u) Contributed equity

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

The consideration received from the issue of convertible notes is allocated between equity and liabilities. The equity component is that part of the consideration that relates to the value of the option to convert to equity.

v) Earnings (Loss) per share

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

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated as net profit (loss) attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers, being the board of directors.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, cash and short-term deposits, loans and, from time to time, convertible notes and derivatives.

In the context of the Group’s overall risk profile, financial instruments do not represent the most significant exposure. Commercial risk associated with our business partnerships, technology risk around future development and market risk relating to adoption of the technology will have considerably more impact on our risk profile than the risks relating to financial instruments.

The Group monitors its exposure to key financial risks, principally currency and liquidity risk, with the objective of achieving the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

The Group enters into derivative transactions from time to time, mainly forward currency contracts. The purpose is to manage the currency risks arising from the Group's operations. These derivatives provide economic hedges, but do not qualify for hedge accounting and are based on limits set by the Board. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Group’s policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest and foreign exchange rates. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts and regular internal reporting. There is a lesser degree of risk management in relation to interest rate risk and credit risk, as these are considered to have less capacity to materially impact the Group’s financial position at the present time.

The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below. Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board. It reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks, including the use of derivatives, hedging cover of foreign currency, credit allowances, and future cash flow forecast projections.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Risk Exposures and Responses

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's borrowings and cash and cash equivalents. The impact of movements in interest rates is not material in the context of the Group's operations or trading results.

At balance date, the Group had the following financial assets exposed to Australian variable interest rate risk that are not designated in cash flow hedges:

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
Financial Assets	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents *	255,435	69,147
Financial Liabilities	-	-
Net exposure	255,435	69,147

*These amounts differ from the balance sheet due to non- interest bearing cash on hand and foreign currency balances and loans with fixed interest rates.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at balance date:

At 30 June 2015, if interest rates had moved throughout the year, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements in interest rates:	Net Profit Higher (Lower)		Other Comprehensive Income Higher (Lower)	
	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $
Consolidated				
+0.50% (50 basis points)	1,062	503	-	-
-0.25% (25 basis points)	(531)	(252)	-	-

Interest rates during 2014/2015 continued a downward trend, with official rates remaining at historical lows at year end. At balance date, the economic outlook in Australia is similarly steady, with sentiment on future interest rates remaining flat, suggesting the prospect of modest increases in the medium term. On this basis, a possible movement in rates from -0.25% to +0.50% has been adopted as a reasonably possible movement in rates. The movements in net loss are due to higher and lower amounts of interest received from interest bearing cash balances. There is no movement in other comprehensive income as there are no derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency risk

As nearly all of the Group's sales revenue, as well as some expenses and inventory purchases, are denominated in United States Dollars and Euro, the Group's statement of financial position can be affected by significant movements in these exchange rates. At 30 June 2015, there were no economic hedges in place in respect of net foreign currency exposures, as there were no bank facilities in place.

At 30 June 2015, the Group had the following exposure to foreign currency (US$ and Euro) that is not designated in cash flow hedges:

Consolidated	2015 $	2014 $
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents US$	1,452	690
Cash and cash equivalents Euro	3,941	1,799
Trade and other receivables US$	3,390	15,000
Trade and other receivables Euro	-	2,500
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables US$	(2,171)	(40,167)
Borrowings (Convertible Notes) US$^	-	(125,000)
Net exposure US$	2,671	(149,477)
Net exposure Euro	3,941	4,299

^ Not hedged at balance date as no bank facility available

The following sensitivity is based on the foreign currency risk exposures in existence at balance date:

At 30 June 2015, had the Australian Dollar moved by the same amount illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements in A$ exchange rates:	Net Loss (Higher) Lower		Equity Higher (Lower)	
Consolidated	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $
AUD/USD +10.0%, (2014, 1.5%)	(316)	2,437	-	-
AUD/USD -10.0%, (2014, 1.5%)	316	(2,515)	-	-
AUD/EURO + 0.6% (2014, 2.6%)	33	(162)	-	-
AUD/EURO – 0.6% (2014, 2.6%)	(33)	170	-	-
Parent Entity				
AUD/USD +1.5%	-	2,038	-	-
AUD/USD - 1.5%	-	(2,103)	-	-

Management believe the balance date risk exposures are representative of the risk exposure inherent in the financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk
Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and derivative instruments. 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 balance date is addressed in each applicable note. The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure. The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their independent credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation. Risk limits are set for each individual customer, and are regularly monitored. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. There is no significant concentration of credit risk in the Group’s current trading position. With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Group’s exposure to credit risk arises from the possibility of default of the counter party. This is considered unlikely as the Group places cash and cash equivalents only with recognised Australian trading banks.

Liquidity risk and capital management

The Group's objective is to maintain adequate funding of its activities. Prior to May 2009, all capital financing has been derived from issues of equity. Since May 2009, the Group has from time to time, issued convertible notes, introducing debt finance to the funding mix. Capital management is a process of monitoring cash reserves and forecast cash requirements, and there are no externally imposed capital requirements. The table below reflects all contractually fixed pay-offs and receivables for settlement from recognised financial assets and liabilities, as of 30 June 2015. Cash flows for financial assets and liabilities without fixed amount or timing are based on the conditions existing at 30 June 2015.

	Consolidated		
	<6 months	1-5 years	Total
Year ended 30 June 2015			
Liquid financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	268,893	-	268,893
Trade and other receivables	693,004	-	693,004
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	420,553	-	420,553
Short term loans	510,533	-	510,533
Callable bank guarantee	45,500	-	45,500
Net maturity	(14,689)	-	(14,689)
Year ended 30 June 2014			
Liquid financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	74,942	-	74,942
Trade and other receivables	657,164	-	657,164
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	644,624	-	644,624
Convertible notes	126,466	-	126,466
Callable bank guarantee	45,500		45,500
Net maturity	(84,484)	-	(84,484)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk and capital management (continued)

The contractual maturities of the Group's and parent entity's financial assets and liabilities set out in the table are equivalent to the maturity analysis of financial assets and liability based on management's expectation.

The risk implied from the values in the table reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from investments in working capital, principally inventories and trade receivables. These assets are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk, which is monitored through review of forecasts of liquidity reserves on the basis of expected cash flow.

The cash and cash equivalent balance classified as being capable of settlement within 90 days includes term deposits which are secured by the bank (refer note 16). These amounts could be released within six months upon cancellation of the underlying bank facilities, or upon a re-negotiation of the security arrangements, for example, by providing a charge over assets other than cash.

The Group’s activities are funded from its cash reserves and convertible notes. There are no unused credit facilities. Bank facilities are non credit lines, details of which are disclosed in note 16.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The methods for estimating fair value are outlined in the relevant notes to the financial statements, and unless specifically stated, carrying value approximates fair value for all financial instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation transaction. Management has assessed that the fair value of cash and short term deposits, trade receivables, and trade payables approximate their carrying amount due to the short term nature of the instruments.

Fair value measurement of interest bearing borrowings
Interest bearing borrowings disclosed in note 15 are carried at fair value. This valuation at balance date was based on an exit price that established by reference to significant observable inputs (level 2 under AASB 13), being the amount paid shortly after balance date to extinguish the liability (refer note 15).

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The following table outlines the fair value measurement hierarchy for the liabilities carried at fair value:

		Fair value measurement using			
Liability	Date of Valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		$	$	$	$
Interest bearing loans	30 June 2015	510,533	-	510,533	-
Convertible notes	30 June 2014	126,466	-	126,466	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management continually evaluates judgements, estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Group. All judgements, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions. The more significant judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below:

Net realisable value of inventory
Most of the inventory held by the Group is materials for second generation processors, scanners and probes. Inventory relating to the first generation confocal imaging platform, including FIVE 1 products and accessories, remains on hand but is carried at zero value. The rate of future sales, and the usage of parts for service and support are uncertain, and as a consequence the Group's ability to realise the carrying value of inventory is similarly uncertain.

Long service leave provision
The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of services provided by all employees up to balance date. In determining the present value of the liability, years of service, attrition rates, future pay increases and inflation have been taken into account. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as practicable, the estimated future cash outflows.

Recognition of grant receivable for R&D Tax Incentive
The Group has established a precedent for entitlement to grant income from the R&D Tax incentive in prior periods. This experience supports the assumption that eligibility for the grant will continue on the same basis, and accordingly, it is appropriate to recognise entitlement to the income in the current period.

Capitalisation of research and development expenditure
The group expenses all research and development expenditure (refer note 2(p)). The group's development activities are at a stage where there is not yet adequate probability that the tests for capitalisation can be met. The matter is kept under regular review.

Recognition of deferred tax assets
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is dependent upon a judgement as to whether it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. In the light of the continuing expenditure on R&D there is not yet adequate probability of taxable profit in the future that will enable the utilisation of these deductible temporary differences, which include tax losses (refer note 2 (l)).

Useful lives of assets
The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience and management judgement. In addition, the condition of assets is assessed annually and considered in the context of remaining useful life, and adjustments to useful life are made where necessary. Depreciation charges are disclosed in note 6(c). Details of useful lives by major asset category are included in note 2(n).

Fair value of financial liabilities
When the fair values of financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility and other external inputs. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by management and the board (the chief decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. The operating segments are identified by management based on the activities undertaken. Financial information about each of these operating activities is reported to management on a monthly basis. The group has two separate business segments, being product realisation (trading), where activities comprise manufacturing and sales of confocal imaging products, and research and development, where activities include design and development of new products and technologies, including related income from customers. Unallocated amounts relate mainly to central costs and overheads, and include unallocated revenues and other income. The accounting policies used by the group in reporting segments internally are the same as those contained in note 2 to the accounts and in the prior period.

Major customers

There is no significant concentration of customers in the Group's trading activities, which are limited in scope at present. The major customer in the Group's primary activity, research and development, is Carl Zeiss, where income is received under the terms of a collaboration agreement.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	Trading *$*	*R&D* *$*	*Unallocated* *$*	*Total* *$*
Year ended 30 June 2015				
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	46,092	-	-	46,092
Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	46,092	-	-	46,092
Other revenues	-	-	12,030	12,030
Total consolidated revenue	46,092	-	12,030	58,122
Result				
Net profit (loss) for year by segment	9,565	(86,655)	-	(77,090)
Unallocated items	-	-	(1,318,309)	(1,318,309)
Consolidated net profit (loss)	9,565	(86,655)	(1,318,309)	(1,395,399)
Assets and liabilities				
Segment assets *	34,179	663,800	320,232	1,018,211
Segment liabilities	(41,716)	(149,889)	(1,001,817)	(1,193,422)
Segment net assets (deficiency)	(7,537)	513,911	(681,585)	(175,211)
Cash flow				
Segment net cash flow from operating activities	38,266	(98,128)	(1,399,782)	(1,459,644)
Investing cash flows	-	-	(14,507)	(14,507)
Financing cash flows	-	-	1,668,354	1,668,354
Net cash flow for year	38,266	(98,128)	254,065	194,203
Other Segment information				
Non cash expenses				
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	12,144	12,144
Amortised cost adjustment of convertible notes & loans	-	-	59,732	59,732
Impairment of inventory	23,692	-	-	23,692
Share based payments	-	-	15,000	15,000
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	279	279
Revenue by geographic segment (location of customer)				
Asia	-	-	6,500	6,500
Australia	23,659	-	5,530	29,189
Europe	5,561	-	-	5,561
USA & Canada	16,872	-	-	16,872
Total	46,092	-	12,030	58,122

* Unallocated segment assets include cash balances unrelated to the operating segments

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

		Trading *$*	*R&D* *$*	*Unallocated* *$*	*Total* *$*
Year ended 30 June 2014					
Revenue					
	Sales to external customers	71,883	-	-	71,883
	Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-
	Total segment revenue	71,883	-	-	71,883
	Other revenues	-	-	16,633	16,633
	Total consolidated revenue	71,883	-	16,633	88,516
Result					
	Net profit (loss) for year by segment	34,193	(410,469)	-	(376,276)
	Unallocated items	-	-	(1,041,436)	(1,041,436)
	Consolidated net profit (loss)	34,193	(410,469)	(1,041,436)	(1,417,712)
Assets and liabilities					
	Segment assets *	47,320	652,416	116,616	816,352
	Segment liabilities	(88,987)	(74,080)	(837,947)	(1,001,014)
	Segment net assets (deficiency)	(41,667)	578,336	(721,331)	(184,662)
Cash flow					
	Segment net cash flow from operating activities	78,138	(217,730)	(543,800)	(683,392)
	Investing cash flows	-	-	-	-
	Financing cash flows	-	-	328,541	328,541
	Net cash flow for year	78,138	(217,730)	(215,259)	(354,851)
Other Segment information					
Non cash expenses					
	Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	16,802	16,802
	Amortised cost adjustment of convertible notes	-	-	63,791	63,791
	Impairment of inventory	47,826	-	-	47,826
	Share based payments	-	-	24,075	24,075
	Foreign exchange differences	-	-	(9,213)	(9,213)
Revenue by geographic segment (location of customer)					
	Asia	39,375	-	12,794	52,169
	Australia	5,284	-	3,839	9,123
	Europe	27,224	-	-	27,224
	USA & Canada	-	-	-	-
	Total	71,883	-	16,633	88,516

* Unallocated segment assets include cash balances unrelated to the operating segments

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

6 REVENUES AND EXPENSES

		CONSOLIDATED	
		2015 *$*	*2014* *$*
(a)	**Other revenue**		
	Royalty revenue	6,500	12,794
	Finance revenue – bank interest received	5,530	3,839
	Total Other revenue	12,030	16,633
(b)	**Other income**		
	Design and development income	260,643	192,572
	Government grants – R&D Tax incentive	723,074	652,416
	Insurance claim proceeds	-	1,796
	Total Other income	983,717	846,784
(c)	**Depreciation and amortisation**		
	-Depreciation included in cost of sales	-	-
	- Depreciation included in R&D expenses	-	-
	- Depreciation included in administration expenses	12,144	16,802
		12,144	16,802
(d)	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Wages and salaries	1,028,515	971,571
	Workers' compensation costs	9,960	8,357
	Superannuation contribution expense	97,753	88,258
	Annual leave expense	15,084	(9,095)
	Long service leave expense	17,328	14,426
		1,168,640	1,073,517
(e)	**Cost of inventories recognised as an expense**		
	Consumed in production – cost of goods sold	-	-
	Consumed in R&D	-	-
	Write down inventory to net realisable value	23,692	47,826
		23,692	47,826
(f)	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on convertible notes	-	8,017
	Fair value adjustment of convertible notes	95,003	63,791
	Amortised cost adjustment on short term loan	10,533	-
	Other interest costs	5,481	-
		111,017	71,808
(g)	**Share based payment expense**		
	Share-based payments expense – non-employees		
	– funding facility costs	15,000	22,289
	– interest on convertible notes	-	1,786
		15,000	24,075

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7 INCOME TAX

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 *$*	*2014* *$*
The components of income tax expense are:		
Income Statement		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year:	-	-
Withholding tax deducted from royalty revenue	-	-
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax (expense) benefit reported in the income statement	-	-

Tax Losses
The Group has unconfirmed, unrecouped tax losses in Australia of $40,693,930 (2014: $40,252,368) which have not been brought to account. The ability to be able to recognise a deferred tax asset in respect of these tax losses will be dependent upon the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised and the conditions for deductibility imposed by Australian tax authorities will be complied with.

Tax Consolidation
Optiscan Imaging Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiary have elected not to form a tax consolidated group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7 INCOME TAX (continued)

	CONSOLIDATED 2015 $	*CONSOLIDATED* 2014 $
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting loss before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:		
Accounting loss before income tax	(1,395,399)	(1,417,712)
Prima facie income tax (benefit) at the Parent entity's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%)	(418,620)	(425,314)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	39,516	-
Non assessable gains	(216,922)	(203,951)
Share based payments not deductible	5,625	-
R&D Tax Incentive deductions foregone for tax offset	451,449	434,944
Expenditure not allowable for income tax purposes	16,794	26,360
Other deductible expenditure	(21,240)	-
Deferred tax assets recognised /(not recognised)	(143,398)	(167,961)
Income tax expense	-	-

	Statement of financial position 2015 $	*Statement of financial position* 2014 $	*Statement of comprehensive income* 2015 $	*Statement of comprehensive income* 2014 $
Deferred income tax - not brought to account Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following items and has not been brought to account (Refer note 2(l):				
CONSOLIDATED				
Deferred tax assets				
Undeducted patent costs	214,658	214,193	465	13,393
Employee benefit & warranty provisions	78,701	68,978	9,723	(3,152)
Expenses not yet deductible	9,900	9,360	540	360
Inventory impairment provision	468,296	468,095	201	(5,688)
Deferred deductible equity issue costs	-	-	-	(3,419)
Tax Losses available	12,208,179	12,075,710	132,469	166,467
Foreign tax credits		-	-	-
Gross deferred income tax assets	12,979,734	12,836,336		
Less amounts not recognised in accounts	(12,979,734)	(12,836,336)		
Gross deferred income tax assets	-	-		
Deferred tax income/ (expense) incurred			143,398	167,961
Less deferred income tax (expense) not recognised in accounts			(143,398)	(167,961)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)			-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

8 EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share computations:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015	*2014*
	$	*$*
Net loss	(1,395,399)	(1,417,712)
	2015	*2014*
	Number	*Number*
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	193,843,018	163,733,749
Effects of dilution:		
Share options	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	193,843,018	163,733,749
Weighted average number of converted, lapsed or cancelled potential ordinary shares included in diluted earnings per share	-	-

Options on issue have been determined to be not dilutive, as the exercise prices exceed current market price, making the prospect of exercise highly unlikely.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements, other than a rights issue in July 2015 to raise funds for working capital (refer notes 15 and 24).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. At balance date the bank balance interest rate is 2.45% (2014: 2.35%), and the balances are at call. The fair value of cash at bank approximates the carrying amount.

At balance date the term deposit interest rate is 3.25%, and the weighted average term to maturity is 47 days. The fair value of cash deposit approximates the carrying amount, in view of the short term to maturity. Term deposits amounting to $65,500 are subject to a charge which secures banking facilities made available to the group (refer note 16).

Reconciliation to Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 $	*2014 $*
Cash at bank and in hand	203,393	6,970
Short-term deposits	65,500	67,972
	268,893	74,942

Reconciliation of net profit (loss) after tax to net cash flows from operations		
Net profit (loss)	(1,395,399)	(1,417,712)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	12,144	16,804
Fair value adjustment of loans and convertible notes	105,536	63,791
Impairment of assets	23,692	47,826
Net exchange differences	279	(9,213)
Shares based payments expensed	15,000	24,075
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(35,840)	282,405
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(8,492)	(1,694)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	15,095	(6,245)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(224,071)	327,080
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	32,412	(10,509)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,459,644)	(683,392)

Disclosure of financing facilities - Refer to note 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 *$*	*2014* *$*
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	5,679	3,620
GST refund receivable	23,310	874
Interest receivable	215	254
R&D Tax incentive grant receivable	663,800	652,416
Net carrying amount	693,004	657,164

Ageing Analysis of Receivables

	Total	0-30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90 Days PDNI*	90+ Days PDNI*
Consolidated – 2015	693,004	688,590	-	-	4,414
Consolidated – 2014	657,164	657,164	-	-	-

* Past due not impaired (“PDNI”)

(i) All receivables shown as past due are the subject of follow up action by the company.

(ii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 day terms. An allowance for doubtful debts will be made if there is objective evidence that a trade receivable is impaired. No such allowance has yet been made. Receivables other than cash on term deposit are also non-interest bearing.

(iii) The fair value of receivables approximates the carrying amount, in view of the short term nature of the trading terms.

(iv) The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of receivables. Collateral is not held as security, nor is it the Group’s policy to transfer or on sell receivables to special purpose vehicles.

(v) Details regarding foreign exchange risk exposure of current receivables are disclosed in note 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

11 INVENTORIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 *$*	*2014* *$*
Raw materials (at net realisable value)	28,500	43,700
Work in progress (at net realisable value)	-	-
Finished goods (at cost)	-	-
Total inventories at net realisable value	28,500	43,700
Write down to net realisable value	23,692	47,826

12 PREPAYMENTS

Current		
Prepaid expenses	829	15,924

13 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015	*Office Furniture & Equipment 2015 $*	*Production Equipment 2015 $*	*R&D Equipment 2015 $*	*Total Plant & Equipment 2015 $*
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation	24,622	-	-	24,622
Additions	14,507	-	-	14,507
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(12,144)	-	-	(12,144)
At 30 June 2015, net of accumulated depreciation	26,985	-	-	26,985
At 30 June 2015				
Cost	698,835	258,483	364,905	1,322,223
Accumulated depreciation	(671,850)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,295,238)
Net carrying amount	26,985	-	-	26,985
At 1 July 2014				
Cost	684,327	258,483	364,905	1,307,715
Accumulated depreciation	(659,705)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,283,093)
Net carrying amount	24,622	-	-	24,622

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

13 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014	*Office Furniture & Equipment 2014 $*	*Production Equipment 2014 $*	*R&D Equipment 2014 $*	*Total Plant & Equipment 2014 $*
Opening balance, net of accumulated depreciation	41,424	-	-	41,424
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(16,802)	-	-	(16,802)
At 30 June 2014, net of accumulated depreciation	24,622	-	-	24,622
At 30 June 2014				
Cost	684,327	258,483	364,905	1,307,715
Accumulated depreciation	(659,705)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,283,093)
Net carrying amount	24,622	-	-	24,622
At 1 July 2013				
Cost	684,327	258,483	364,905	1,307,715
Accumulated depreciation	(642,903)	(258,483)	(364,905)	(1,266,291)
Net carrying amount	41,424	-	-	41,424

14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 $	*2014 $*
Current		
Trade payables (i)	213,165	281,814
Accrued expenses	201,617	360,900
Other creditors	5,771	1,910
	420,553	644,624

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. The fair value of trade payables approximates the carrying amount due to the short term nature of the trading terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

15 INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 *$*	*2014* *$*
Current		
Convertible notes	-	126,466
Short term loan	510,533	-
	510,533	126,466
Movement in interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Convertible notes		
Opening balance (Refer (e) below)	126,466	-
Convertible notes issued (Refer (f) below)	754,196	328,541
Fair value adjustment of convertible notes	95,003	63,791
Convertible notes converted to equity by noteholders	(849,199)	(262,238)
Convertible notes repaid	(126,466)	-
Foreign currency revaluation at balance date	-	(3,628)
Closing balance	-	126,466
Short term loan		
Opening balance	-	-
Proceeds from short term loan	500,000	-
Amortised cost adjustment	10,533	-
Closing balance	510,533	-

(a) Fair value
Convertible notes and short term loans on issue are accounted for at fair value.

(b) Interest rate
Details regarding interest rate and liquidity risk are detailed in Note 3.

(c) Assets pledged as security
The short term loan is secured by a charge over the assets of Optiscan Imaging Ltd and by a first charge over the R&D Tax Incentive government rebate.

(d) Terms and conditions of short term loan
The short term loan was drawn on 9 June 2015, and is repayable on 30 November 2015. The interest rate on the loan is 15%pa, and the loan is secured by a registered charge over Optiscan Imaging Limited and by a first charge over the R&D Tax Incentive government rebate. A facility fee by way of the allotment of 1,000,000 shares was settled in July 2015 (refer note 23). In the event of late repayment of the loan after 30 November 2015, Optiscan would incur a further monthly facility fee of 1,000,000 shares per month until repayment is made.

(e) The convertible note facility commenced on 30 August 2013. The agreement provided for the issue of convertible notes of US$100,000 each with a one year term, which can be converted to equity at the option of the holder. The amount payable upon conversion is 122% of face value, with the number of shares determined by reference to the daily volume-weighted average share price of the Group's shares. The notes carry interest at 8% per annum. The notes were repaid in July 2104.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

15 INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) In July 2014, the company entered into a finance facility with a conversion option. The face value of the debt was $531,250 and the expiry date of the facility was 11 February 2015, if not converted earlier. The conversion rate was $0.05 per share. In November, December and January, all notes were converted into ordinary shares. In September 2014, the company entered into a loan agreement with a conversion option. The face value of the debt was $300,000 and the expiry date of the facility was 19 September 2015, if not converted earlier. The conversion rate was $0.04 per share. In November and January all notes were converted into ordinary shares. Interest was payable on each convertible note facility at a rate of 15% per annum. The facilities were secured by a charge over the assets of the Group.

(g) Potential Dilution
In the event that convertible notes are converted to ordinary shares, and in a circumstance where the Group generates a net profit, there will be potential dilution of earnings per share from the increased number of shares on issue as a consequence of the conversion of notes.

16 FINANCING FACILITIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 *$*	*2014* *$*
Bank Facilities		
- credit cards	20,000	20,000
- bank guarantees and indemnities	45,500	45,500
	65,500	65,500
Facilities used at reporting date:		
- credit cards	2,766	3,527
- bank guarantees and indemnities	45,500	45,500
	48,266	49,027
Facilities unused at reporting date:		
- credit cards	17,234	16,473
- bank guarantees and indemnities	-	-
	17,234	16,473
Total bank facilities	65,500	65,500
Facilities used at reporting date	48,266	49,027
Facilities unused at reporting date	17,234	16,473
Assets pledged as security The bank facilities are secured by charges over specific term deposits	65,500	65,500
Convertible Note Funding Facility		
		US$
Total facility	-	1,000,000
Facilities used at reporting date	-	115,000
Facilities unused at reporting date*	-	885,000

The convertible note funding facility was secured by a floating charge over the unsecured assets of the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

17 PROVISIONS

	Annual Leave *$*	*Long Service Leave* *$*	*Warranty* *$*	*Total* *$*
At 30 June 2014	77,006	124,834	28,084	229,924
Arising during the year	95,192	17,328	-	112,520
Utilised	(80,108)	-	-	(80,108)
At 30 June 2015	92,090	142,162	28,084	262,336
Current 2015	92,090	122,650	28,084	242,824
Non-current 2015	-	19,512	-	19,512
	92,090	142,162	28,084	262,336
Current 2014	77,006	107,836	28,084	212,926
Non-current 2014	-	16,998	-	16,998
	77,006	124,834	28,084	229,924

Annual Leave Provision
The annual leave provision is for the unused entitlements to annual leave for employees. Staff are encouraged to take leave when due or entitled, but workflow considerations sometimes prevent all entitlements being utilised.

Long Service Leave
Long service leave provision provides for the future entitlements of employees to long service leave or, where sanctioned by legislation, entitlement to pro rata payment upon termination. Some employees have reached entitlement to pro rata payment upon termination.

Warranty
A provision for warranty at the rate of 3% of sales has been provided and the incidence of warranty claims is monitored on an ongoing basis to assess adequacy of the provision.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

18 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES

	CONSOLIDATED	
Ordinary shares - Issued and fully paid	$48,741,091	$47,279,893
	No of Shares	*$*
Movement in ordinary shares on issue		
At 1 July 2013	162,088,113	46,993,580
Issued for cash in placement		-
Shares issued upon conversion of notes	4,741,960	261,719
Shares issued for facility costs and interest	395,428	24,594
		-
At 30 June 2014	167,225,501	47,279,893
Issued for cash in placement	19,991,938	574,500
Shares issued upon conversion of notes	18,554,950	849,199
Shares issued for facility costs and interest	1,250,000	37,500
Transaction costs of share issues	-	(56,376)
At 30 June 2015	207,022,389	48,684,716

Ordinary shares
Effective 1 July 1998, the Corporations legislation abolished the concepts of authorised capital and par value of shares. Accordingly, the Parent does not have authorised capital nor par value in respect of its issued shares. Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Share options
The company has a share based payment option plan under which options to subscribe for the company's shares have been granted to employees (refer note 21).

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015	*2014*
	$	*$*
Accumulated losses		
Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:		
Balance 1 July	(48,954,933)	(47,537,221)
Net profit (loss) for the year	(1,395,399)	(1,417,712)
Balance 30 June	(50,350,332)	(48,954,933)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

18 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES (continued)

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015 $	2014 $
Reserves		
Movements in reserves were as follows:		
Share Based Payments Reserve		
Balance 30 June	1,485,661	1,485,661
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance 1 July	4,717	10,436
Foreign currency translation difference	27	(5,719)
Balance 30 June	4,744	4,717
Total reserves	1,490,405	1,490,378

Nature and purpose of reserves

Share based payments reserve
This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees and other parties in consideration for services rendered. Refer to note 21 for further details of the employee share option plan and other share based payments.

Foreign currency translation reserve
This reserve is used for foreign currency translation differences arising on the consolidation of the USA subsidiary, Optiscan Inc.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

19 PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	2015 *$*	*2014* *$*
Information relating to Optiscan Imaging Ltd:		
Current assets	3,889	1,174
Total assets	383,822	2,048
Current liabilities	559,033	186,710
Total liabilities	559,033	186,710
Issued capital	48,684,716	47,279,893
Accumulated losses	(50,345,588)	(48,950,216)
Share based payments reserve	1,485,661	1,485,661
Total equity / (deficiency)	(175,211)	(184,662)
Profit (Loss) of the parent entity	(1,395,372)	(1,423,431)
Other comprehensive income of the parent entity		
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	(1,395,372)	(1,423,431)
Parent entity guarantees for debts of subsidiaries	-	-
Contingent liabilities of parent entity	-	-
Contractual commitments of parent entity	-	-

20 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Optiscan Imaging Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

		% Equity interest		*Investment $*	
Name	*Country of incorporation*	*2015*	*2014*	*2015*	*2014*
At cost:					
Optiscan Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	6,605,396	6,605,396
Optiscan Inc	United States	100	100	2,002	2,002
Accumulated impairment				(6,607,398)	(6,607,398)
				-	-

Optiscan Imaging Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity.

Transactions with Subsidiaries
Inter-company transactions between the parent entity, Optiscan Imaging Limited and subsidiary, Optiscan Pty Ltd amounted to $1,554,388 (2014: $573,428). Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The balances are classified current by the parent entity. An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the subsidiaries to determine whether there is objective evidence that a related party receivable is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Details of Key Management Personnel

(i) Board of Directors

Executive Directors

A. Holt	Chairman (Appointed to board 12 February 2009, Executive Chairman 14 May 2009)
P. Delaney	Director of Technology (Appointed to board 21 March 1994)
B. Andrew	Chief Financial Officer (Appointed to board 20 January 2010)

On 21 July 2015, Mr Angus Holt resigned from the board, and Mr Patrick O'Connor and Mr George Cameron-Dow were appointed as Non-executive Chairman and Non-executive Director respectively.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Table 1: Compensation of Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2015

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015	*2014*
	$	*$*
Short term employee benefits	328,417	329,625
Post Employment benefits	30,083	20,812
Other long term benefits	4,243	2,988
	362,743	353,425

There were no other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

21 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Types of share based payments

Issue of shares in relation to Finance Facilities

The following costs associated with finance facilities were settled by way of share based payments:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015	*2014*
	$	*$*
Finance facility fees	37,500	22,289
Interest	17,948	2,305
	55,448	24,594

Details of option issues to parties other than employees

The following table illustrates the movement in the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of share options issued to parties other than employees during the year:

Options issued to parties other than employees	No. Options 2015	WAEP 2015	No. Options 2014	WAEP 2014
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,900,000	0.166	6,900,000	0.118
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	(1,900,000)	-	(5,000,000)	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	1,900,000	0.166
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	1,900,000	0.166

On 13 July 2015, the company issued 3,000,000 options over fully paid ordinary shares at an exercise price of ten cents per option, and an expiry date of 12 June 2017 in part consideration of the underwriting of a rights issue (refer note 23).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

22 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee

The previous property lease over the premises occupied by the Group expired in September 2007. The Group currently occupies the premises on a monthly tenancy. There are no future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June 2015.

Capital commitments

At 30 June 2015 there were no material capital commitments outstanding (2014: Nil).

Contingent Liabilities

The group has contingent liabilities in relation to bank guarantees on issue at balance date amounting to $45,500 (2014: $45,500).

23 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The directors are not aware of any events after balance date that would have a material impact on the financial statements at 30 June 2015, other than:

- On 15 June 2015, the company announced a fully underwritten rights issue that would close on 6 July 2015, resulting in the allotment of 13,801,493 new shares at a subscription price of $0.05 each. In July the company received $690,074 from the rights issue. The underwriting agreement for the rights issue included a 5% underwriting fee that was paid in July, together with the issue of 3,000,000 options over fully paid ordinary shares at an exercise price of ten cents per option, and an expiry date of 12 June 2017.

- On 15 June 2015, the company also announced a short term loan of $500,000 repayable on 30 November 2015. In July 2015, the company effected allotment of 1,000,000 ordinary shares in respect of the commitment fee payable on the loan facility.

- There were three changes in the board of directors on 21 July 2015:
    - Mr Patrick O'Connor was appointed to the board as non executive Chairman
    - Mr George Cameron-Dow was appointed to the board as a non executive director
    - Mr Angus Holt resigned from the board.

24 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditor of Optiscan Imaging Limited is Ernst & Young (Australia).

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2015	*2014*
	$	*$*
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
• An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group	53,385	54,425
• Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group		
- R&D tax services	12,875	-
	66,260	54,425