EMVISION

Annual Report 2024

emvision.com.au

ASX:EMV

Dear Shareholders,

Over the past year we have made great progress towards the realisation of our goals. Our talented team has worked diligently to achieve our product development and clinical trial objectives in our pursuit of taking our world first products to market.

With the development and commercialisation of our portable neurodiagnostic scanners we are setting out to reduce the societal and health economic burden of stroke and other time sensitive neurological emergencies. The realisation of this goal will improve the lives of millions of patients and create value for all of our stakeholders.

Stroke remains a leading cause of disability and death worldwide, with significant consequences for patients, families, communities and the global economy. Despite powerful advancements in stroke treatment and intervention, many people worldwide still do not have access to life-saving care at the right time. Thrombolytics and thrombectomy are considered gold standard interventions for ischaemic stroke and most recently the INTERACT-4 study has shown a clear benefit from administering early blood pressure lowering treatment for patients with haemorrhage. One in four people globally will suffer a stroke in their lifetime, but currently only about 10% receive treatment. For treatments and interventions to work effectively they must be initiated as soon as possible. Urgent identification of stroke type (bleed or blockage) is required to enable the appropriate treatment pathways.

Our two products (emu™ & first responder) create an opportunity to broadly improve access to the right stroke care, at the right time, whether at the bedside or in the pre-hospital setting. At the same time, by ensuring our products are cost effective and easy to use, we can help address disparities in stroke care access, particularly for rural, remote and underserved communities. We are also proposing a neuro monitoring paradigm with our emu™ device to enable healthcare professionals to keep a closer eye on patients, particularly those at risk of complications and deterioration, at the bedside, in the wards and in intensive care units.

We are pleased to have completed our multi-site clinical trial (pre-validation) with our production equivalent emu™ device. Our study has enrolled over 270 suspected stroke patients presenting to emergency departments. During this study our device has been deployed across three high volume comprehensive stroke centres in Australia: the Royal Melbourne Hospital (VIC), Princess Alexandra Hospital (QLD), and Liverpool Hospital (NSW). The engagement from investigating clinicians, their clinical research teams, participating patients and their families, has been exceptional. Our device has been easy to use and quick to complete scans within streamlined acute stroke care workflow. The majority of scans have been completed by nurses and there has been an excellent safety profile with no device related adverse events. We have been pleased to report highly promising interim insights showing the ability of our emu™ AI algorithms to differentiate between haemorrhagic, ischemic and non-stroke events and we look forward to sharing clinical trial results from the pre-validation trial in the coming months.

We have successfully established our pilot commercial production line at our Macquarie Park HQ which was supported by a $5m non-dilutive Federal government Modern Manufacturing Initiative (MMI) grant. This production line has an initial capacity for the build, test, and release of approximately one emu™ brain scanner per week and with minimal personnel expansion, this capacity can increase up to three devices per week. Further production scaling is anticipated to be feasible with more space, production technicians and without major capex investment.

Early in the year we were thrilled to announce a strategic $15.28m investment from Keysight Technologies (NYSE:KEYS), a long-standing collaborator and supplier of EMVision. Keysight is an S&P 500 technology company that holds a leading market position and has a rich history of accelerating innovation across a diverse range of industries. We have been working closely with Keysight for a several years now to drive innovation in our neurodiagnostic products. We exhibited together at Radiological Society of North America in Chicago in November 2023. At this event our technology's potential to transform stroke care was widely recognised by clinicians and industry alike. This strategic investment, which funds our validation studies and other 'go fast' initiatives, speaks to Keysight's increasing commitment to our collaboration and their desire to enable breakthroughs in digital healthcare and emerging point-of-care sensing and imaging.

We are preparing for a meeting with the FDA later next month to finalise the protocol for our upcoming Validation trial. This meeting will be a major step forward, detailing precisely "what success looks like" for this trial and subsequent FDA De Novo submission to market our emu™ product in the United States and other global markets. In parallel we are preparing contracts and administrative elements for US investigational sites. We anticipate a handful of domestic and US-based sites to be used in the validation trial. We have been delighted with the enthusiasm to participate from clinical key opinion leaders and their US stroke centres, with sites to be announced in due course.

Additionally, in recent weeks we were excited to unveil our First Responder proof of concept unit, which attracted significant national and international medical and clinical attention. The backpack-sized scanner weighs around 10 kilograms and is designed to enable paramedics to rapidly scan and send neurodiagnostic images via telehealth to expert neurologists from the site of a suspected stroke or brain injury. This aims to enable much earlier triage, transfer or treatment decisions. With more than 15 million strokes and 50 million traumatic brain injury events estimated to occur worldwide each year, the technology has the potential to drastically improve the speed of diagnosis and treatment, particularly in settings where traditional imaging modalities like CT and MRI are not readily available. The device will now be the subject of a series of studies and developments including healthy human volunteer testing and road (ambulance) and air (RFDS) studies in collaboration with the Australian Stroke Alliance.

We would like to thank our shareholders for their continued support. We would also like to thank our clinical collaborators for their invaluable guidance and encouragement. Lastly, we'd like to thank our board and the EMVision team across Sydney and Brisbane for their hard work and dedication to achieving our goals.

Scott Kirkland
CEO and Managing Director

John Keep
Non-Executive Chairman

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
Appendix 4E
Final report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
ABN:	38 620 388 230
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2024
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2023

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2. Results for announcement to the market

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Revenues from ordinary activities	up	63%	to	11,560,412
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the owners of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd	up	-29%	to	2,729,610
Loss for the year attributable to the owners of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd	up	-29%	to	2,729,610

Dividends

	Amount per security Cents	Franked amount per security Cents
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024	0.0	0.0
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024	0.0	0.0

No dividend has been declared.

Comments
Review of operations

Review of operations
The loss for the company for the year after providing for income tax amounted to $2,729,610 (2023: $3,870,705).

During the year, the company increased revenue by 63% to $11,560,412 (2023: $7,092,740) largely generated from non-dilutive grant programs, R&D Tax Incentive rebates and accrued receivable.

The company had total grant income of $4,299,473 (2023: $4,454,951) generated from the Australian Stroke Alliance Limited “Golden Hour” project (“ASA”) $1,800,000 (2023: $3,000,000) and the Modern Manufacturing Initiative Medical Products Manufacturing Translation Stream program (“MMI”) $2,449,473 (2023: $1,454,951). EMVision actively pursues non-dilutive funding opportunities and is appreciative of the financial and collaborative support from its grant programs.

The company also recorded R&D Tax Incentive rebate revenue of $6,846,483 (2023: $2,501,285) which includes the accrued rebate for the current financial year of $4,260,132 and the cash refund received of $2,586,351 from the company’s R&D Tax Incentive claim for the prior financial year. The Australian Commonwealth Government’s R&D Tax Incentive program provides a cash refund on eligible research and development activities performed by Australian companies. The company implemented tax accrual accounting in the current financial year.

Operating expenses during the year principally related to research and development costs, employee expenses, general corporate overheads, non-cash share-based payments associated with the issue of options and performance rights to Directors, management and employees and contractors, and depreciation of plant and equipment and leases.

Total administration, employee and research and development costs of $12,191,955 (2023: $8,675,992) increased by 40% compared to the prior year with expanded clinical trial activities and the manufacture of devices to support the current and future clinical trials. Employee expenses include EMVision's in-house product and development and research team. Research and developments costs include payments of components and materials for clinical trial devices and ongoing prototyping and product development, and the company's multi-site clinical trials which have been ongoing during the year with encouraging progress.

Non-cash share-based payments during the year of $874,033 (2023: $1,910,166) are for the expensing of options and performance rights issued to Directors, management and contractors over their vesting period.

Net operating cash outflows for the year were $5,991,708 (2023: $834,154 inflows) with an increase in device manufacturing and multi-site clinical trial activities and lower grant receipts. Grant cash receipts for the year, excluding GST, were received from the ASA $1,800,000 (2023: $3,000,000) and MMI $1,250,000 (2023: $3,750,000).

Investing cashflows for the year were $302,413 (2023: $187,293) with investment in computing, lab equipment and the establishment of a commercial pilot manufacturing line at the company's Sydney office.

Net financing cash inflows for the year were $15,001,337 (2023: $2,523,070) with a strategic $15,281,174 (US$10,000,000) investment before share issue costs via a placement to Keysight Technologies Inc., a long-standing technology collaborator of the company. The placement involved the issue of 7,454,231 fully paid ordinary shares at $2.05 per share, Financing cashflows also includes lease repayments of $244,468 (2023: $221,192) for the company's Head Office at Macquarie Park Sydney which includes small scale manufacturing facilities.

On 27 January 2023, the company signed a Funding Agreement with NSW Health, acting through the Health Administration Corporation, for $2,500,000 in non-dilutive funding from the NSW Medical Devices Fund (MDF). The NSW MDF supports bringing local innovation to market, provides connectivity and access to the broader NSW healthcare system and the funding will support the company's clinical studies. Repayment of the grant is triggered upon a "commercial success" milestone defined as $500,000 positive EBITDA. The appropriate timing and structure of any repayment of the funds is to be agreed by both parties when approaching this milestone. Interest accrues at the lower of CPI and 3.5% from 1 July 2023 until repayment, unless agreed otherwise at the annual performance review. In the financial year, interest of $87,500 accrued at 3.5% (2023: Nil).

The company had a net asset position at 30 June 2024 of $18,515,748 (2023: $5,115,045). The net asset position includes cash of $18,601,524 (2023: $9,894,308, R&D rebate tax receivable of $2,780,246 (2023: Nil), a $480,000 (2023: $480,000) intangible asset being patents for the EMVision technology, deferred income of $1,045,576 (2023: $2,295,049) being the unearned portion of grant funds received from the MMI Translation Stream grant and borrowings of $2,587,500 (2023: $2,500,000) being the non-dilutive funding received from the NSW Medical Devices Fund and accrued interest.

3. Net tangible assets

	Reporting period Cents	Previous period Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	20.91	5.95

4. Control gained over entities

Not applicable.

5. Loss of control over entities

Not applicable.

6. Details of associates and joint venture entities

Not applicable.

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7. Audit qualification or review

The financial statements have been audited and an unqualified opinion has been issued.

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8. Attachments

The Annual Report of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2024 is attached.

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9. Signed

Signed ______________________________ Date: 27 August 2024

John Keep
Director

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd

ABN 38 620 388 230

Annual Report – 30 June 2024

Directors	John Keep Tony Keane Scott Kirkland Philip Dubois Geoff Pocock Patryk Kania (appointed on 7 March 2024) Ron Weinberger (resigned on 7 March 2024)
Company secretary	Emma Waldon
Registered office	BDO (QLD) Pty Ltd Level 10, 12 Creek Street Brisbane QLD 4000
Principal place of business	Suite 4.01, 65 Epping Road Macquarie Park 2113 NSW
Share register	Link Administration Services Pty Limited QV1 Building, Level 12, 250 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000
Auditor	BDO Audit Pty Ltd 11/1 Margaret St Sydney NSW 2000
Solicitors	Hamilton Locke Pty Ltd Level 48, 152 – 158 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000
Bankers	National Australia Bank 292 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000
Stock exchange listing	EMVision Medical Devices Ltd shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: EMV)
Website	https://emvision.com.au/
Corporate Governance Statement	https://emvision.com.au/investors/

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd (referred to hereafter as the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Directors

The following persons were directors of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

John Keep
Tony Keane
Scott Kirkland
Philip Dubois
Geoff Pocock
Patryk Kania (appointed on 7 March 2024)
Ron Weinberger (resigned on 7 March 2024)

Principal activities

During the financial year, the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of the research and development and commercialisation of innovative neurodiagnostic technology for stroke diagnosis and monitoring, as well as other medical imaging needs. The company's primary focus is portable, cost effective and non-invasive brain scanners, including a bedside device (emu™) and an ultra-light weight first responder pre-hospital device.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Review of operations

The loss for the company for the year after providing for the income tax amounted to $2,729,610 (2023: $3,870,705).

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There are a number of inherent risks associated with the development of new medical device products to a marketable stage and the commercialisation of a medical device. The clinical trial process, which is often lengthy, is designed to assess the safety and efficacy of a device prior to commercialisation and there is no guarantee of achieving the outcomes necessary to generate a viable commercial product. Other risks include uncertainty of patent protection and proprietary rights, the obtaining of necessary regulatory authority approvals, uncertainty of product reimbursement and the evolving competitive landscape. Companies such as EMVision are dependent on the success of their research and development projects, product development, clinical engagement and on the ability to attract funding to support these activities. Investment in research and development and novel product development cannot be assessed on the same fundamentals as trading and manufacturing enterprises. The company seeks to mitigate these key development risks through the employment and engagement of subject matter experts and complying with the applicable standards and approvals required for medical device development and clinical trials.

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Refer to ‘Review of operations’ for information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations.

Environmental regulation
The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Information on directors

Name:	John Keep
Title:	Non-Executive Chairman
Qualifications:	Bachelor Degree (Economics and Financial Studies Major) from Macquarie University, alumnus of INSEAD Business School, Fontainebleau.
Experience and expertise:	Mr John Keep has extensive public company board and senior management experience in the healthcare and hospitality sectors including both medical diagnostic companies and start up enterprises. Previously Chief Executive of Queensland Diagnostic Imaging, one of Queensland's most successful radiology and diagnostic imaging groups and later as Director of Operations at Lemarne Healthcare, a company specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of skin cancer. Mr Keep was previously Company Secretary of Castlemaine Tooheys Limited which had a market capitalization on the ASX of $1.2 Billion prior to its takeover. He is currently a director of Queensland Symphony Orchestra Holdings Ltd
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Member of Audit & Risk Committee
Interests in shares:	2,066,670
Interests in options:	300,000

Name:	Scott Kirkland
Title:	Executive Director (Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer from 1 July 2023)
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Arts Informatics from University of Sydney
Experience and expertise:	Mr Scott Kirkland is the co-founder of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd (ASX:EMV). Mr Kirkland has held several senior sales and marketing positions, including Head of Client Sales at Quantcast, a US-based AI technology company, prior to establishing EMVision as a leader in innovative neurodiagnostic technology. Mr Kirkland is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	None
Interests in shares:	4,276,987
Interests in options:	500,000

Name:	Tony Keane
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Science (Mathematics) degree from University of Adelaide, a Graduate Diploma in Corporate Finance from Swinburne and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors
Experience and expertise:	Mr Tony Keane is an experienced business and finance executive and holds a number of independent non-executive director and advisory board roles. Mr Keane also undertakes finance advisory and consultancy assignments for various business clients and previously held numerous roles with a major trading bank principally in business, corporate and institutional banking. Mr Keane is currently an Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman of National Storage Holdings Ltd, the holding company established for National Storage REIT, the first independent, internally managed and fully-integrated owner and operator of self-storage centres listed on the ASX.
Other current directorships:	National Storage Holdings Ltd (ASX: NSR)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Audit & Risk Committee and Member of Remuneration & Nomination Committee
Interests in shares:	600,000
Interests in options:	200,000

Name:	Philip Dubois
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	MBBS, FRCR, FRANZCR, FAICD
Experience and expertise:	Dr Dubois is an independent Non-executive Director. He is a neuroradiologist and nuclear imaging specialist, and up until recently a Non-Executive Director of Sonic Healthcare Limited (ASX:SHL), former CEO of their imaging division and served as Executive Director from 2001 to 2020. He is also the founder and former CEO and Chairman of Queensland X-Ray. Dr Dubois is currently an Associate Professor of Radiology at the University of Queensland Medical School. He has served on numerous government and radiology group bodies, including the councils of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists and the Australian Medical Association, and as Vice-President of the Australian Diagnostic Imaging Association.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Sonic Healthcare Limited (ASX:SHL)
Special responsibilities:	Member of Remuneration & Nomination Committee. Chair of Clinical Advisory Board.
Interests in shares:	47,500
Interests in options:	200,000

Name:	Geoff Pocock
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Science (first class honours) from University of Western Australia; Bachelor of Laws (University of Western Australia) and Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from Securities Institute of Australia.
Experience and expertise:	Mr Geoff Pocock has significant experience as a corporate advisor and strategy consultant advising companies on commercialisation and IP management, business development, mergers and acquisitions strategy and raising equity capital from private and public equity markets. Mr Pocock is currently the principal of Polaris Consulting (WA) Pty Ltd, was Non-Executive Chairman of Argenica Therapeutics Limited (AX: AGN) and was formerly the Managing Director of Hazer Group Ltd (ASX: HZR), an ASX-listed cleantech chemical engineering company, commercialising a novel low cost and low emission graphite and hydrogen production process initially developed by the University of Western Australia. Mr Pocock previously spent several years as a research scientist in the biopharmaceutical industry in Australia and the United Kingdom.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Argenica Therapeutics Limited (ASX: AGN)
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Remuneration & Nomination Committee and Member of Audit & Risk Committee
Interests in shares:	855,000
Interests in options:	200,000

Name:	Patryk Kania (appointed on 7th March 2024)
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	MBA from Beedie School of Business at Simon Fraser University, BBA/BA (Joint Major Business/Economics) from Simon Fraser University
Experience and expertise:	Mr Patryk Kania is a medical device executive with over 20 years of commercialisation and leadership experience in medical devices, pharma and health technologies working across the US, Europe and APAC, within sales and marketing management, and general management roles. Currently Mr Kania is CEO and President USA of Field Orthopaedics Ltd. and has previously held senior roles at Smith+Nephew, Abbott, J&J Medical and Roche.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	None
Interests in shares:	Nil
Interests in options:	Nil

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Former directorships (last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Company secretary
Emma Waldon has held the role of Company Secretary since 7 August 2017. Emma has diverse corporate advisory, capital markets and corporate governance experience having held roles in accounting and debt and equity capital markets in Australia and the United Kingdom. Emma Waldon qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Ernst & Young in Perth, worked as an Equities Analyst with Euroz Securities and spent 9 years in London with Bank of Scotland and Lloyds Bank originating and re-structuring debt finance for private equity leveraged buy-outs of businesses across Europe. Emma is also Company Secretary of Argenica Therapeutics Limited (ASX:AGN).

Emma Waldon completed a Bachelor of Commerce at UWA, a Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from Securities Institute of Australia and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Australia and a Certificated Member of the Governance Institute of Australia

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full board		Nomination and Remuneration Committee		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
John Keep	8	8	-	-	2	2
Tony Keane	8	8	1	1	2	2
Scott Kirkland	8	8	-	-	-	-
Geoff Pocock	7	8	1	1	2	2
Philip Dubois	8	8	1	1		
Ron Weinberger	3	6	-	-	-	-
Patrik Kania	2	2	-	-	-	-

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

Remuneration report (audited)
The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:
- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional information
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and it is considered to conform to the market best practice for the delivery of reward. The Board of Directors ('the Board') ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors and executives. The performance of the company depends on the quality of its directors and executives. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high-quality personnel.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the company.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board have considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- having economic profit as a core component of plan design
- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive director remuneration is separate.

Non-executive directors remuneration

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. Non-executive directors do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation.

ASX listing rules require the aggregate non-executive directors' remuneration be determined periodically by a general meeting. The Aggregate fixed remuneration for all non-executive directors as determined by the Board is not to exceed $500,000 per annum, approved in the 2023 AGM. Directors’ fees cover all main board and committee activities.

The level of non-executive director fixed fees as at the reporting date are as follows:

Tony Keane	$60,000 plus statutory superannuation per annum.
Geoff Pocock	$60,000 plus statutory superannuation per annum.
Philip Dubois	$60,000 plus statutory superannuation per annum.
Patryk Kania	$60,000 plus statutory superannuation per annum.
John Keep	$95,000 plus statutory superannuation per annum.

Non-executive directors may also receive performance related compensation via options following receipt of shareholder approval. The issue of share-based payments as part of non-executive director remuneration ensures that director remuneration is competitive with market standards as well as providing an incentive to pursue longer term success for the company. It also reduces the demand on the cash resources of the company and assists in ensuring the continuity of service of directors who have extensive knowledge of the company, its business activities and assets and the industry in which it operates. Details of share-based compensation are contained in this report.

Executive remuneration
The company aims to reward executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration which has both fixed and variable components.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has four components:
- base pay and non-monetary benefits
- short-term performance incentives
- share-based payments
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, are reviewed annually based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the company and comparable market remuneration.

Executives may receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash or other fringe benefits (for example motor vehicle benefits) where it does not create any additional costs to the company and provides additional value to the executive.

Performance based short-term incentives ('STI') may be provided to executives to align the targets of the business with the targets of those executives responsible for meeting those targets.

The long-term incentives ('LTI') include long service leave and share-based payments. Shares and options may be awarded to executives based on long-term incentive measures including increasing shareholder value. Share Based LTIs issued to Directors are subject to shareholder approval.

Use of remuneration consultants
The company has not engaged the services of any remuneration consultants during the financial year.

Voting and comments made at the company's Annual General Meeting ('AGM')
The Company received 98.84% “for” votes on its Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration
Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the company are set out in the following tables.

The key management personnel of the company consisted of the following directors of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd:
- John Keep – Non-Executive Chairman
- Scott Kirkland - Executive Director
- Tony Keane - Non-Executive Director
- Geoff Pocock - Non-Executive Director
- Philip Dubois - Non-Executive Director
- Patryk Kania - Non-Executive Director (appointed on 7 March 2024)
- Ron Weinberger – Non-Executive Director (resigned on 7 March 2024)

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other employment benefits	Share-based payments		
2024	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Annual/ Long service leave $	Equity-settled shares $	Equity-settled options $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:								
John Keep	95,000	-	-	10,450	-	-	-	105,450
Tony Keane	50,000	-	-	1,833	-	-	-	51,833
Geoff Pocock	50,000	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	55,500
Philip Dubois	50,000	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	55,500
Patryk Kania	16,667	-	-	1,833	-	-	-	18,500
Ron Weinberger[1]	83,275	-	-	4,577	-	-	147,508	235,360
Executive Directors:								
Scott Kirkland	315,000	-	-	34,650	30,990	-	176,423	557,063
	659,942	-	-	64,343	30,990	-	323,931	1,079,206

[1] Non-Executive Director from 1 July 2023 and resigned on 7 March 2024

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other employment benefits	Share-based payments		
2023	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Annual/ Long service leave $	Equity-settled shares $	Equity-settled options $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:								
John Keep	95,000	-	-	9,975	-	-	244,390	349,365
Tony Keane	50,000	-	-	5,250	-	-	162,927	218,177
Geoff Pocock	50,000	-	-	5,250	-	-	162,927	218,177
Philip Dubois	48,750	-	-	5,119	-	-	220,705	274,574
Executive Directors:								
Scott Kirkland	257,727	-	-	27,061	22,115	-	184,631	491,534
Ron Weinberger	310,545	-	-	32,607	(3,352)	-	184,631	524,431
	812,022	-	-	85,262	18,763	-	1,160,211	2,076,258

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

Name	Fixed remuneration 2024	Fixed remuneration 2023	At risk - STI 2024	At risk - STI 2023	At risk - LTI 2024	At risk - LTI 2023
Non-Executive Directors:						
John Keep	100%	30%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Tony Keane	100%	25%	0%	0%	0%	75%
Geoff Pocock	100%	25%	0%	0%	0%	75%
Philip Dubois	100%	20%	0%	0%	0%	80%
Patryk Kania	100%	N/A	0%	N/A	0%	N/A
Ron Weinberger	37%	65%	0%	0%	63%	34%
Executive Directors:						
Scott Kirkland	68%	62%	0%	0%	32%	38%

Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name:	Scott Kirkland
Title:	Executive Director (Managing Director and CEO from 1 July 2023)
Agreement commenced:	12 July 2018
Term of agreement:	Open
Details:	Base salary of $380,000 plus statutory superannuation to be reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. STI incentives of up to $162,000 (including any applicable statutory superannuation) subject to delivery of KPIs in the period up to 31 December 2025. 3-month termination notice by either party. 12-month non-solicitation clause after termination.

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

Share-based compensation

Issue of shares

There were no shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2024.

Options

The number of options over ordinary shares granted to and vested by Directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2024 are set out below:

Name	Number of options granted during the year 2024	Number of options granted during the year 2023	Number of options vested during the year 2024	Number of options vested during the year 2023
John Keep	-	300,000	-	300,000
Scott Kirkland	-	500,000	250,000	-
Tony Keane	-	200,000	-	200,000
Geoff Pocock	-	200,000	-	200,000
Philip Dubois	-	200,000	-	450,000
Ron Weinberger	-	500,000	250,000	-
Patryk Kania	-	-	-	-

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights.

Additional information

The earnings of the company for the five years to 30 June 2024 are summarised below:

	2024 $	2023 $	2022 $	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue	11,560,412	7,092,739	4,376,014	1,795,689	1,638,431
EBITDA	(1,505,576)	(3,493,419)	(5,847,817)	(8,274,918)	(3,475,158)
EBIT	(1,916,156)	(3,835,428)	(6,091,158)	(8,388,877)	(3,475,158)
Loss after income tax	(2,729,610)	(3,870,705)	(6,091,158)	(8,398,714)	(3,475,756)

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ('TSR') are summarised below:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Share price at financial year end ($)	2.16	1.17	1.50	3.01	1.34
Total dividends declared (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(3.39)	(4.98)	(8.12)	(11.98)	(5.6)

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the company, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

Ordinary shares	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Other	Balance at the end of the year
John Keep	2,066,670	-	-	-	2,066,670
Scott Kirkland	4,276,987	-	-	-	4,276,987
Tony Keane	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
Geoff Pocock	855,000	-	-	-	855,000
Philip Dubois	47,500	-	-	-	47,500
Patryk Kania	-	-	-	-	-
Ron Weinberger	2,128,727	-	-	(2,128,727)[1]	-
	9,974,884	-	-	(2,128,727)	7,846,157

Option holding

The number of options over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the company, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

Options over ordinary shares	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
John Keep	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Scott Kirkland	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Tony Keane	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Geoff Pocock	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Philip Dubois	700,000	-	-	(500,000)[2]	200,000
Patryk Kania	-	-	-	-	-
Ron Weinberger	500,000	-	-	(500,000)[1]	-
	2,400,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	1,400,000

[1] Resigned as a Director on 7 March 2024 and 250,000 options lapsed as vesting criteria not met. At resignation date held 2,128,727 shares and 250,000 options.
[2] Options lapsed unexercised at expiry date.

There were no other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Shares under option
Unissued ordinary shares of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Option series	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
Series F	21/10/2020	20/10/2024	$4.45	750,000
Series I	01/12/2021	01/12/2024	$4.05	500,000
Performance Rights	16/09/2022	30/06/2027	$Nil	41,939
Series J	13/10/2022	31/12/2025	$2.25	250,000
Series J	16/11/2022	31/12/2025	$2.25	1,900,000
Series J	26/10/2023	31/12/2025	$2.25	400,000
Series K	01/12/2021	01/12/2025	$2.65	250,000
Series M	24/04/2023	24/10/2024	$2.25	400,000
Performance Rights	18/09/2023	30/06/2028	$Nil	1,829
				4,493,768

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

Shares issued on the exercise of options and performance rights
The following ordinary shares were issued during the year ended 30 June 2024 and up to the date of this report on the exercise of options granted:

Series	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of shares issued
Performance Rights	16/09/2022	30/06/2027	$Nil	2,366
Performance Rights	18/09/2023	30/06/2028	$Nil	53,070

Indemnity and insurance of officers
The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the company
No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

Non-audit services
Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in note 21 to the financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

Officers of the company who are former partners of BDO Audit Pty Ltd
There are no officers of the company who are former partners of BDO Audit Pty Ltd.

Rounding of amounts
The company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest dollar.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Auditor
BDO Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

John Keep
Director

27 August 2024
Brisbane

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Level 11, 1 Margaret Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY LEAH RUSSELL TO THE DIRECTORS OF EMVISION MEDICAL DEVICES LTD

As lead auditor of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Leah Russell
Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd
Sydney

27 August 2024

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
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General information

The financial statements cover EMVision Medical Devices Ltd. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is EMVision Medical Devices Ltd functional and presentation currency.

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	Principal place of business
BDO Audit Pty Ltd Level, 10, 12 Creek Street Brisbane QLD 4000	Suite 4.01, 65 Epping Road Macquarie Park NSW 2113

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 27 August 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Income			
Grant income		4,299,473	4,454,951
R&D rebate		6,846,483	2,501,285
Other income		73,248	16,925
Interest income		341,208	119,578
Total income		11,560,412	7,092,739
Expenses			
Administration expenses	17	(1,825,997)	(1,527,287)
Employee expenses	18	(5,668,742)	(5,136,981)
Research and development costs		(4,697,216)	(2,011,724)
Finance costs		(115,719)	(35,277)
Share based payments		(874,033)	(1,910,166)
Depreciation and amortisation		(410,580)	(342,009)
Total expenses		(13,592,287)	(10,963,444)
Loss before income tax expense		(2,031,875)	(3,870,705)
Income tax expense	14	697,735	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year		(2,729,610)	(3,870,705)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,729,610)	(3,870,705)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	27	(3.39)	(4.98)
Diluted earnings per share	27	(3.39)	(4.98)

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

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
Statement of financial position
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	18,601,524	9,894,308
Other financial asset		70,942	68,765
Trade and other receivables		16,219	-
Other current assets	5	398,472	271,125
R&D incentive receivable	14	2,780,246	-
Total current assets		21,867,403	10,234,198
Non-current assets			
Intangibles	6	652,078	480,000
Plant and equipment	7	236,623	287,676
Right-of-use asset	8	286,490	515,681
Deferred tax asset	14	928,814	-
Total non-current assets		2,104,005	1,283,357
Total assets		23,971,408	11,517,555
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	928,075	700,560
Contract Liability	10	1,045,576	2,295,049
Employee benefits	12	371,112	312,817
Borrowings	11	821,061	2,500,000
Lease liabilities	13	248,491	228,176
Total current liabilities		3,414,315	6,036,602
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	1,766,439	-
Employee benefits	12	72,227	53,103
Lease liabilities	13	64,314	312,805
Deferred tax liability	14	138,365	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,041,345	365,908
Total liabilities		5,455,660	6,402,510
Net assets		18,515,748	5,115,045
Equity			
Issued capital	15	41,572,883	26,228,166
Reserves	16	3,458,615	4,545,736
Accumulated losses		(26,515,750)	(25,658,857)
Total equity		18,515,748	5,115,045

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

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022		23,212,364	5,657,110	(21,788,152)	7,081,322
Loss after income tax expense for the year		-	-	(3,870,705)	(3,870,705)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(3,870,705)	(3,870,705)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs		(5,738)	-	-	(5,738)
Share based payments		-	1,910,166	-	1,910,166
Fair value transfer between reserves of options and performance rights		3,021,540	(3,021,540)		-
Balance at 30 June 2023		26,228,166	4,545,736	(25,658,857)	5,115,045

	Note	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023		26,228,166	4,545,736	(25,658,857)	5,115,045
Loss after income tax expense for the year		-	-	(2,729,610)	(2,729,610)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(2,729,610)	(2,729,610)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	15	15,256,280	-	-	15,256,280
Share based payments	16	-	874,033	-	874,033
Fair value transfer between reserves of options and performance rights	16	88,437	(88,437)	-	-
Transfer on cancellation/lapse of options	16	-	(1,872,717)	1,872,717	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		41,572,883	3,458,615	(26,515,750)	18,515,748

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

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		3,415,009	7,214,113
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(12,322,348)	(8,989,855)
Research and development tax rebate received		2,586,351	2,501,285
Interest received		341,208	119,578
Interest and other finance costs paid		(11,928)	(10,967)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	26	(5,991,708)	834,154
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment	7	(115,103)	(187,293)
Payments for intangibles	6	(187,310)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(302,413)	(187,293)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease repayments		(244,468)	(221,192)
Borrowings (inclusive of GST)		-	2,750,000
Placement of term deposits		(2,177)	(74,705)
Proceeds from issue of shares, net of share issue costs		15,247,982	(5,738)
Net cash provided by financing activities		15,001,337	2,448,365
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,707,216	3,095,226
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		9,894,308	6,799,082
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	18,601,524	9,894,308

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

Note 1. Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Operating segments
Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Going Concern
For the period ended 30 June 2024 the entity recorded a loss from continuing operations of $2,729,610 (2023: loss of $3,870,705) and had net cash outflows from operating activities of $5,991,708 (2023: inflows of $834,154).

Notwithstanding these events, the financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the entity is a going concern, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity, realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for the following reasons:

- The company has cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2024 of $18,601,524 following a strategic placement during the financial year to Keysight Technologies Inc (NYSE: KEYS), a long-standing technology collaborator of the company. The company raised $15,281,174 (before costs) through the issue of 7,454,231 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $2.05 per share;
- The company will continue to comply with the requirements of the Project Agreement with the Australian Stroke Alliance Limited, and therefore receive funding as due under this agreement. The entity expects to receive a further $1.4 million of grant funding under this Project Agreement, subject to delivery of agreed milestones;
- The company will lodge an R&D Tax Incentive claim for eligible expenditure incurred in the year ended 30 June 2024. The Australian Commonwealth Government’s R&D Tax Incentive program provides a cash refund on eligible research and development activities performed by Australian companies; and
- The company also has the ability to manage its cashflows by reducing its discretionary expenditure to conserve cash.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Grant income
The company receives grant income direct from the Commonwealth Government and also from the Commonwealth Government via ASA. The Company recognises the grant income when the conditions attached to the grant are satisfied and there is reasonable assurance the grant will be received.

Interest income
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.

Other income
Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

R&D Rebate
Research and development tax incentive income is recognised at a point in time when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Impairment of other tangible and intangible assets
At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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 nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities 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. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Right-of-use assets
A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over the estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings
The $2.5 million borrowing is initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. The interest began to be capitalised from 1 July 2023 at the lower of annual CPI or 3.5%.

The repayments of this funding will be triggered upon a “commercial success” defined as a cumulative $500,000 positive EBITDA.

Finance costs
Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability of employee entitlements to long service leave represents the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. 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 currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Share-based payments
Equity-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the company receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:
- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

All changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss. The ultimate cost of cash-settled transactions is the cash paid to settle the liability.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the company or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the company or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

Lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Dividends
Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Research and development
Research costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be successful considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the company is able to use or sell the asset; the company has sufficient resources; and intent to complete the development and its costs can be measured reliably. Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2024. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions
The company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Impairment of intangibles
The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using calculations which incorporate various key assumptions. All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The company has yet to ascribe an estimated useful life of the intangibles as the patents are provisional and the technology is subject to research and development before being commercialized and available for use. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

Treatment of intangible assets
Internally generated intangible assets are classified as being in either the research phase or the development phase, depending on the stage of the project. The company has assessed that its internally generated intangible asset has not yet demonstrated the feasibility of becoming ‘available for use’ and expenditures should be accounted for in the statement of profit or loss. On transition to the development stage, subsequent expenditures will be capitalised.

Research and Development Tax Incentive
Internally generated significant judgement is required in determining the R&D tax rebate receivable. There are many processes undertaken in determining the claim and satisfying the statutory eligibility requirements for which the ultimate outcome is uncertain. The company recognises a R&D tax rebate when a reliable estimate of the receivable can be determined in consultation with its independent R&D tax advisors. Where the outcome of the R&D tax rebate claim is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which such determination is made.

Note 3. Operating segments

The company has considered the requirements of AASB 8 – Operating Segments and has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources.

The company operates as a single segment being research and development of medical device technology. The board of directors review the earnings before tax and net assets of the company. There is no difference between the audited financial report and the internal reports generated for review. The company is domiciled in Australia and is currently in the development phase and hence has not begun to generate revenue from operations. All the assets are located in Australia.

Note 4. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash at bank	5,367,790	4,612,492
Cash on deposit	13,233,734	5,281,816
	18,601,524	9,894,308

Note 5. Current assets - other

	2024 $	2023 $
Prepayments	272,353	265,185
GST refundable	120,179	-
Bond Deposit	5,940	5,940
	398,472	271,125

Note 6. Non-current assets - intangibles

	2024 $	2023 $
Opening balance	480,000	480,000
Addition*	187,310	-
Amortisation **	(15,232)	-
Closing balance	652,078	480,000

* The recent addition pertains to software. In accordance with AASB 116, the company has determined that this should be classified as an intangible asset.

**The amortization reflects the costs associated with the newly acquired software, which is projected to have a useful operational life of four years. The amortisation expense will be evenly distributed over this period, ensuring the cost aligns with the benefit derived from the software's use. The company has yet to ascribe an estimated useful life of the licensed intellectual property intangibles for amortisation purposes as the patents are provisional and the technology is subject to research and development before being commercialized and available for use.

Under the terms of the agreement to acquire the intangible asset, the company is required to pay the vendor a royalty of 3.5% on net sales. The company is also required to pay 10% royalty on any net consideration received for the grant of sub-licences, options, marketing or distribution rights and any settlement, lost profits or damages awarded for infringement of the licenced intellectual property. Furthermore, once the Company obtains regulatory approval for a licensed product in Australia, North America or Europe, and achieves worldwide commercial sales of 20 units of a licensed product, the company will be required to pay $20,000 annually until the last of the patent rights comprising the licensed intellectual property expires.

Note 7. Plant and equipment

	2024 $	2023 $
Office equipment	16,717	15,682
Office equipment – accumulated depreciation	(14,918)	(11,809)
	1,799	3,873
Computer equipment	420,221	365,152
Computer equipment – accumulated depreciation	(278,299)	(148,030)
	141,922	217,122
Laboratory equipment	183,829	124,830
Laboratory equipment – accumulated depreciation	(90,927)	(58,149)
	92,902	66,681
	236,623	287,676

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Office equipment $	Computer equipment $	Laboratory equipment $	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,873	217,122	66,681	287,676
Additions	1,035	55,069	58,999	115,103
Depreciation expense	(3,109)	(130,269)	(32,778)	(166,156)
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,799	141,922	92,902	236,623

Note 8. Right-of-use asset

	2024 $	2023 $
Office space – right-of-use	774,923	774,923
Office space – accumulated amortisation	(488,433)	(259,242)
	286,490	515,681

Note 8. Right-of-use asset (continued)

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2023	515,681
Additions	-
Amortisation expense	(229,191)
Balance at 30 June 2024	286,490

Note 9. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2024 $	**2023 $**
Trade payables	293,480	330,664
Other payables	634,595	285,421
GST payable	-	84,475
	928,075	700,560

Note 10. Contract Liability

	2024 $	**2023 $**
Contract Liability	1,045,576	2,295,049

The contract liability pertains to the unearned income portion of funds received by the Company in relation to the MMI Translation Stream grant.

Note 11. Borrowings

	2024 $	**2023 $**
Borrowings - Current	821,061	2,500,000
Borrowings – Non Current	1,678,939	-
Interest on borrowings - noncurrent	87,500	-
	2,587,500	2,500,000

Under the terms of a Funding Agreement with NSW Health, acting through the Health Administration Corporation, the company received $2,500,000 in non-dilutive funding from the NSW Medical Devices Fund (MDF). Repayment of the grant is triggered upon a “commercial success” milestone defined as $500,000 cumulative positive EBITDA. The appropriate timing and structure of any repayment of the funds is to be agreed by both parties when approaching this milestone. Interest accrues at the lower of CPI and 3.5% from 1 July 2023 until repayment, unless agreed otherwise at the annual performance review.

Note 12. Employee benefits liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Employee benefits – Current	371,112	312,817
Employee benefits – Non-Current	72,227	53,103
	443,339	365,920

Note 13. Lease liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Lease liabilities - current	248,491	228,176
Lease liabilities – non-current	64,314	312,805
	312,805	540,981

Reconciliations

Reconciliations for Lease Liabilities of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2023	540,981
Additions	-
Lease interest expense	16,292
Lease repayments	(244,468)
Balance at 30 June 2024	312,805

Note 14. Income tax

(a) Income tax expense

	2024 $	2023 $
Current tax	1,479,886	-
Deferred tax	(298,983)	-
Over provision in respect of prior years	(483,168)	-
	697,735	-

(b) Amounts recognised directly in equity:
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited or credited to equity.

	2024 $	2023 $
Net deferred tax	8,298	-

(c) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate

	2024 $	2023 $
Loss before income tax expense	(2,031,875)	(3,870,705)
Prima facie benefit on operating income at 25.0% (2023: 25.0%)	(507,969)	(967,676)
Tax affects amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
- Entertainment expenses	1,923	3,395
- Share-based payments	196,549	439,189
- Non-assessable income	(1,711,621)	(625,321)
- Research & development benefits	3,340,460	1,969,706
- Other permanent differences	(138,439)	-
- Previously unrecognized deferred tax assets now brought to account	(483,168)	(123,676)
	697,735	(695,617)
Tax losses utilised not previously recognised	-	695,617
Income tax expense	697,735	-

(d) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
- Property, Plant and equipment	264,363	-
- Lease liability	62,123	-
- Provision for employee benefits	110,835	-
- Capital raising costs	40,405	-
- Grant borrowings	417,392	-
- Other	33,696	-
Deferred tax asset	928,814	-
Deferred tax liability comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
- Prepayments	(66,743)	-
- Right use of asset	(71,622)	-
Deferred tax liability	(138,365)	-

Note 14. Income tax (continued)

(e) R&D incentive receivable

The Company is eligible, in the current year, for an R&D incentive which is receivable after the Australia Tax Office processes the Company's tax return. The amount of R&D incentive receivable is accrued based on eligible expenses incurred during the financial year.

Note 15. Equity - issued capital

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares	2024 $	2023 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	85,424,884	77,915,217	41,564,586	26,228,166

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	30 Jun 2022	77,632,717		23,212,364
Transfer of fair value of performance rights exercised	16 Sep 2022	55,236	1.49	82,302
Transfer of fair value of performance rights exercised	03 Apr 2023	3,662	1.49	5,456
Exercise of options - series G[3]	24 Apr 2023	223,602	1.25	-
Transfer of fair value from options reserve to issued capital	30 Jun 2023	-	-	2,933,782
Share issue transaction costs, net of tax	30 Jun 2023	-	-	(5,738)
Balance	30 Jun 2023	77,915,217		26,228,166
Transfer of fair value of performance rights exercised	18 Sep 2023	41,895	1.60	67,032
Issue of shares – placement	28 Feb 2024	7,454,231	2.05	15,281,174
Transfer of fair value of performance rights exercised	29 Feb 2024	11,175	1.60	17,880
Transfer of fair value of performance rights exercised	29 Feb 2024	2,366	1.49	3,525
Share issue transaction costs, net of tax	30 Jun 2024	-	-	(24,894)
Balance	30 Jun 2024	85,424,884		41,572,883

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

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

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management
The company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current company's share price at the time of the investment. The company is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

Note 16. Equity - reserves

	2024 $	2023 $
Options reserve	3,393,198	4,479,721
Performance rights reserve	65,417	66,015
	3,458,615	4,545,736

Options reserve
The option reserve records items recognised as expenses on the valuation of share options.

Performance rights reserve
The performance rights reserve records items recognised as expenses on the valuation of performance rights.

Movements in reserves
Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Number	Options Reserve Total $
Balance at 1 July 2022	3,550,000	5,657,110
Grant of share options during the year	3,750,000	1,580,674
Grant of share options in prior periods vesting over multiple periods	-	175,719
Transfer fair value from options reserve to issued capital on exercise of options	(1,000,000)	(2,933,782)
Balance at 30 June 2023	6,300,000	4,479,721
Grant of share options during the year[1]	400,000	188,290
Grant of share options in prior periods vesting over multiple periods[2]	-	597,904
Transfer from options reserve to accumulated losses on lapse of share options	(2,250,000)	(1,872,717)
Balance at 30 June 2024	4,450,000	3,393,198

[1] Options issued during the year have vested by 30 June 2024.
[2] Options issued in prior financial years vesting over multiple periods. 3,800,000 of the options issued in prior periods have vested by 30 June 2024.

For the options granted during the current financial year, the fair value was determined by using the Black-Scholes model. The valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value at the grant date, are as follows.

Number Granted	Grant Date	Exercise price	Share price at grant date	Expected volatility[2]	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per option at grant date
400,000[1]	26-Oct-2023	2.25	1.60	65%	0%	4.34%	0.4707

Note 16. Equity – reserves (continued)

The weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was $2.85. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was $0.47. The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 0.93 years.

	Number	Performance Rights Reserve Total $
Balance at 1 July 2023	44,305	66,015
Grant of performance rights during the year[1]	54,899	87,839
Transfer fair value from performance rights reserve to issued capital on exercise of performance rights	(55,436)	(88,437)
Balance at 30 June 2024	43,768	65,417

[1]All of the performance rights issued in the year have vested by 30 June 2024.

Performance Shares

On 25 September 2018, the Company issued 6,000,000 performance shares to UniQuest. The performance shares convert to ordinary shares upon achievement of certain performance milestones as follows:

(a) Class A Performance shares: 1,800,000 performance shares will vest upon the completion of the first Successful Clinical Trial for a Licensed Product on patients (excluding healthy volunteers) for head or neck.
(b) Class B Performance shares: 2,100,000 performance shares will vest upon the issue of the first regulatory approval for any Licensed Product in any of Australia, North America or Europe for the head or neck.
(c) Class C Performance shares: 2,100,000 performance shares will vest upon the completion of the Successful Pivotal Clinical Trial for a Licensed Product for the torso.

The performance shares were ascribed a $nil value. The performance shares lapsed during the year as the performance milestones were not met by the expiry date.

Note 17. Expenses - administration expenses

	2024 $	2023 $
Compliance costs	94,966	107,345
Accounting fees	183,113	120,361
Legal fees	321,225	284,585
Investor relations and marketing	494,038	359,086
Insurance	181,633	178,256
General admin	551,022	477,654
	1,825,997	1,527,287

Note 18. Expenses - employee expenses

	2024 $	2023 $
Wages & salaries	4,959,603	4,501,108
Superannuation	476,764	425,600
Payroll Tax	232,375	210,273
	5,668,742	5,136,981

Note 19. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash, short-term deposits and borrowings (Note 11).

The company manages its exposure to key financial risks, including interest rate and liquidity risk in accordance with its financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of its financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

The company 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 risk and assessments of market forecast for interest rates. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below.

Interest rate risk
The company has a policy of minimising its exposure to interest payable on debt. The company has exposure to interest rate risk through NSW Medical Devices Fund (MDF) where the interest accrues at the lower of CPI and 3.5% from 1 July 2023 until repayment (Note 11).

Foreign currency risk
The company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
US dollars	1,536,617	-	54,518	93,639

Note 19. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is managed through the company's objective to maintain adequate funding to meet its needs, currently represented by cash and short-term deposits sufficient to meet the current cash requirements.

2024	**1 year or less**	**Between 1 - 2 years**	**Between 2 - 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Trade and other payables	928,075	-	-	-
Contract Liability	1,045,576	-	-	-
Borrowings	821,061	-	-	1,766,439
Lease Liability	248,491	64,314	-	-
Total	3,043,203	64,314	-	1,766,439

2023	**1 year or less**	**Between 1 - 2 years**	**Between 2 - 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Trade and other payables	700,560	-	-	-
Contract Liability	2,295,049	-	-	-
Borrowings	2,500,000		-	-
Lease Liability	228,176	248,491	64,314	-
Total	5,723,785	248,491	64,314	-

Capital management
The primary objective of the company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

The company monitors capital with reference to the net debt position. The company's current policy is to keep the net debt position negative, such that cash and cash equivalents exceed debt.

Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures

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

	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Short-term employee benefits	659,942	812,022
Post-employment benefits	64,343	85,262
Other employment benefits	30,990	18,763
Share-based payments	323,931	1,160,211
	1,079,206	2,076,258

Note 21. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company, its network firms and unrelated firms:

	2024 $	2023 $
Audit services - BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of the financial statements	96,060	89,394
ASIC Industry Funding Model	-	-
Grant Acquittal – MMI	8,695	-
Grant Acquittal – NSW MDF	5,500	5,000
	110,255	94,394
Other services - BDO (WA) Pty Ltd		
Assistance with Research & Development Tax Incentive claim	15,500	14,162
Preparation of the income tax return	9,850	8,755
Employee share scheme tax advice	-	5,150
	25,350	28,067
	135,605	122,461

Note 22. Contingent assets and liabilities

The company has the following contingent liabilities at 30 June 2024:

- as outlined in Note 6, under the terms of the agreement to acquire the intangible asset, the company is required to pay the vendor a royalty of 3.5% on net sales. The company is also required to pay 10% royalty on any net consideration received for the grant of sub-licences, options, marketing or distribution rights and any settlement, lost profits or damages awarded for infringement of the licenced intellectual property. Furthermore, once the Company obtains regulatory approval for a licensed product in Australia, North America or Europe, and worldwide commercial sales of 20 units of a licensed product, the Company will be required to pay $20,000 annually until the last of the patent rights comprising the licensed intellectual property expires; and
- under a Project Agreement with the Australian Stroke Alliance Limited ("ASA"), in recognition of the funding, clinical guidance and clinical access to be contributed to EMVision by the ASA, the company is required to pay the ASA a royalty of 2% of Net Sales in respect of commercial sales of devices specifically designed and adapted for road or air ambulance for use in Australia, for a period of five years from the date on which the full amount of funding under the Project Agreement is received.

The company has the following contingent assets at 30 June 2024:

- under a Project Agreement with the Australian Stroke Alliance Limited, the company is due to receive $1,400,000 subject to the company meeting project milestones.

Note 23. Commitments

There are no commitments as at 30 June 2024.

Note 24. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 20 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties
There were no transactions with related parties during the year.

Note 24. Related party transactions (continued)

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no receivables from or payables to related parties at the current reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 25. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 26. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2024 $	2023 $
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(2,729,610)	(3,870,705)
Adjustments for:		
Share based payments	874,033	1,910,166
Depreciation – plant and equipment	166,156	126,441
Amortisation - software	15,232	-
Amortisation of right of use asset	229,191	215,568
Interest expense - lease	16,292	24,310
Interest expense - borrowings	87,500	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
- trade and other receivables	(136,398)	69,869
- R&D incentive receivable	(2,780,246)	-
- deferred tax asset	(920,516)	-
- deferred tax liability	138,365	-
- other current assets	(7,168)	(65,246)
- trade and other payables	227,515	64,127
- contract liability	(1,249,473)	2,295,049
- employee benefits	77,419	64,575
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(5,991,708)	834,154

Note 27. Earnings per share

	2024 $	2023 $
Loss after income tax	(2,729,610)	(3,870,705)
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd	(2,729,610)	(3,870,705)
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	80,437,212	77,711,338
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	(3.39)	(4.98)
Diluted earnings per share	(3.39)	(4.98)

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
Consolidated entity disclosure statement
As at 30 June 2024

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd has no controlled entities and, therefore, is not required by the Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. As a result, section 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* does not apply to the entity.

EMVision Medical Devices Ltd
Directors' declaration
30 June 2024

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

- the information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

John Keep
Director

27 August 2024
Brisbane

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Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Basis of accounting for intangible assets – intellectual property

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
During the year ended 30 June 2024, the Company has progressed its technology via trials and development of initial prototypes. The accounting policy for the Company's intangible asset includes judgement in determining whether the project is in the research or development phase. This determination has an impact on the treatment of the expenditures related to the project and whether they are included in the profit or loss (research phase) or capitalised to the intangible asset (development phase). There is a risk that amounts are incorrectly recognised and/or inappropriately disclosed in the financial statements and consequently it was considered a key audit matter. Refer to Notes 1 and 6 of the financial report for a description of the accounting policy and other disclosures.	To address this matter, our audit procedures included, amongst others: • Evaluating management's assessment of the criteria for entering the development stage, noting that the intangible asset has not yet demonstrated the feasibility of becoming 'available for use' under paragraph 57(a) of AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* given that feasibility trials are still underway. • Reviewed ASX announcements and correspondence with respect to status under the government grant to corroborate management's assertions with respect to the nature of work performed to date. • Considered management's conclusion that the asset is not currently available for use with respect to whether feasibility has been obtained and whether the asset should be amortised.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and

b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of EMVision Medical Devices Ltd, for the year ended 30 June 2024, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

BDO

LRussell

Leah Russell
Director

Sydney, 27 August 2024

ASX Additional Information

The Company's ordinary shares are quoted as 'EMV' on ASX. The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 26 August 2024.

Distribution of equitable securities (ordinary shares)
Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Number of ordinary shares	Number of holders of ordinary shares
100,001 and over	61,480,510	127
10,001 to 100,000	16,989,492	587
5,001 to 10,000	3,279,310	434
1,001 to 5,000	3,078,282	1,153
1 to 1,000	597,290	1,216
	85,424,884	3,517
Holding less than a marketable parcel	36,615	270

Equity security holders (ordinary shares)
Twenty largest quoted equity security holders
The names of the twenty largest security holders of this class of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INC	7,454,231	8.73
MR SCOTT PHILIP KIRKLAND	3,861,987	4.52
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	3,623,186	4.24
MR RYAN MICHAEL LAWS	3,147,250	3.68
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <HUB24 CUSTODIAL SERV LTD>	1,528,587	1.79
MR PAUL RAYMOND BROWN & MRS ANGELIQUE SUSAN BROWN <BROWN FAMILY A/C>	1,434,500	1.68
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	1,293,793	1.51
JM STARCEVICH INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	1,230,000	1.44
UNIQUEST PTY LIMITED	1,200,000	1.40
BUSSO HOLDINGS PTY LTD <BEW A/C>	1,160,000	1.36
GLENSBURG PTY LTD <TYTO CORP PENSION FUND A/C>	1,112,000	1.30
WALSH PRESTIGE PTY LTD <WALSH FAMILY A/C>	1,050,000	1.23
DR STUART CROZIER	1,044,937	1.22
MR VINCENT MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN <O'SULLIVAN A/C>	1,010,101	1.18
MR MARTIN KOLEV	1,000,000	1.17
OOFY PROSSER PTY LTD <DRONES FAMILY A/C>	855,000	1.00
MR KONG PAK LIM	810,500	0.95
WAKIL FAMILY GROUP PTY LTD <RON TON FASHIONS P/L RP A/C>	797,519	0.93
HILLRIDGE PTY LTD	753,165	0.88
PIT2 CO PTY LTD <POWER INVESTMENT 2 A/C>	741,298	0.87
	35,108,054	41.10

Unquoted equity securities

	Number on issue	Number of holders
Series F options over ordinary shares	750,000	1
Series I options over ordinary shares	500,000	1
Series J options over ordinary shares	2,550,000	9
Series K options over ordinary shares	250,000	1
Series M options over ordinary shares	400,000	1
Performance rights	43,768	8

The unlisted options over ordinary shares and performance rights were issued to key management personnel, employees and contractors of the Company.

Substantial holders
Substantial holders in the company are set out below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
Keysight Technologies Inc	7,454,231	8.73%
Mr Scott Philip Kirkland	4,276,987	5.00%

Voting rights
The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

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

There are no other classes of equity securities.

On-market Buy-back
There is no current on-market buy-back of the Company’s securities in place.