> FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

> > 30 JUNE 2016

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The Directors of Oncology Research International Limited present their Report together with the financial statements of the consolidated entity, being Oncology Research International Limited ('the Company') and its controlled entity ('the Group') for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the Independent Auditor's Report thereon.

# DIRECTORS

The names of each person who has been a Director during the year and to the date of this report are:

# PROFESSOR JOHN GORDON MCVIE - MD, FRCP, FRCPS, FRCSE, FMedSci, DSc (Hon)

Professor McVie is a Non-executive Director, Chairman of the Board of Oncology Research International Limited and Chairman of ORIL's Scientific Advisory Committee. Professor McVie was formerly Director General of the Cancer Research Campaign in the UK before it merged with the Imperial Cancer Research Foundation to form Cancer Research UK, when he became co-Director General. Professor McVie is a leading world authority in the research and treatment of cancer. He is currently Senior Consultant at the Scientific Directorate within the European Institute of Oncology, Milan, an active clinical oncologist, lead editor of several prestigious oncology journals and advisor to the World Health Organisation.

# DR PHILIP ANDREW MARSHALL - BSc (Hons), PhD, FRACI, CChem MAICD

Dr Marshall is an Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer and manages the corporate aspects of the Company, as well as overseeing the scientific and research programs. Dr Marshall has over 30 years' international experience at senior and executive management level in scientific affairs within the pharmaceutical industry. He has considerable experience in bringing pharmaceutical products from concept to commercialization, risk management, international regulatory affairs and compliance to best practice, and in patents. Dr Marshall is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

## DR KENNETH MICHAEL WAYTE - DC

Dr Wayte is an Executive Director, holds a Doctor of Chiropractic and served as secretary of the Australian Chiropractors Association, Western Australia from 1977 to 1980. He was diagnosed with bowel cancer in 1986 and after following a demanding and restrictive vegetarian diet with specific plant-based treatments he recovered. As a result, he founded ORIL in 1993 with the objective of researching plant-based therapies for cancer.

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

# **COMPANY SECRETARY**

Dr Kenneth Michael Wayte held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year.

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year is medical research. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

## **OPERATING RESULTS**

The consolidated operating loss of the Group after providing for income tax for the financial year amounted to \$ 1,206,157 (30 June 2015: Loss \$ 2,050,155).

## DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

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

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **REVIEW OF OPERATIONS**

ORIL has indeed made significant progress since its humble beginnings. Like all great discoveries leading to innovation, good scientific discipline and hard work is accompanied with challenging the conventional wisdom and paradigms. There are often setbacks and detractors. The term "business ecosystem" means applying innovation to a commercial setting and this requires entrepreneurship in addition to dealing with the many other complex business and scientific issues. ORIL's international focus is to position the company for sustainable growth. From the stakeholders' perspective the company's key attributes include:

- Novel approach to oncology using ORIL compounds that are differentiated from existing classes of oncology drugs by their novel mode of action. This provides potential multiple indications and product dosage forms as a path to market
- Internationally focused product registration strategy for ORIL's lead compounds to become IND<sup>1</sup>-ready for multiple dosage forms for specific indications in the next 18 months as funds permit.
- Strong intellectual property portfolio with 4 patent families granted or in national phase entry in the lead markets; others are pending with new applications in draft for filing of provisional patents
- Surety of supply of lead compounds and new analogues through its manufacturing processes (patents pending) under regulatory compliance to pharmaceutical standards
- Growth through diversification and building the product pipeline:
  - Development of novel 2<sup>nd</sup> generation oncology drugs that are new chemical entities based on the ORIL family but with improved properties
  - o Combination therapy with other agents for cancer treatment including immuno-oncology therapies
  - o Other applications e.g. use as Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)/dietary supplement
  - o Investigation of R&D and commercial opportunities e.g. in Australia, Asia-Pacific and elsewhere
  - Applications (in addition to cancer), where angiogenesis is a therapeutic target e.g. gastric anti-inflammatory diseases, complications associated with diabetes, cardiac diseases

## R&D PROGRAM

## ONCOLOGY

ORIL's major focus continues to be the treatment of cancers with high unmet clinical need such as breast, lung, pancreatic, prostate and bowel cancers.

The company's R&D oncology program was expanded in 2015 to include the development of multiple drug delivery systems (i.e. dosage forms or formulations) incorporating the oncology lead candidate ORIL007, to build a fence of patents around the core technology. Work has continued with the aim to develop at least one system to "IND-ready" regulatory status which also provides multiple product development and market opportunities. While funding limitations have restricted the program, there has nonetheless been progress.

## Topical (dermal)

A collaborative study in with experts based at the Translational Research Institute (TRI) at the University of Queensland to investigate the use of ORIL007 in a topical (dermal) product in animal models that closely mimic the clinic situation of skin cancers, was initiated. These complex trials with the TRI will take a minimum of 9-10 months to complete from the commencement of treatment, and subject to the availability of the specialised breed of animals, with results expected around the end of 2016.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> IND is Investigational New Drug – a USA FDA regulatory process to obtain approval for a Phase I clinical study in humans of a new drug entity.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT

## **REVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)**

# Oral

ORIL designed and directed studies to improve water-solubility of ORIL007 (one of the most important features of a drug molecule for formulation purposes), for application in oral solid-dose formulations. This has produced highly encouraging results and it is planned to file a provisional patent application later in 2016 to protect this innovative technology. ORIL entered into a research collaboration with the Women & Children's Hospital (W&CH) and University of Adelaide, SA into the investigation of the application of ORIL007 (in the novel oral formulation), in colorectal cancer, in both prevention and treatment and later, as funds permit, in ulcerative colitis. Colorectal cancer is still the second highest cause of death in Australia (after lung cancer), and ulcerative colitis is strongly liked to colorectal cancer. To facilitate and monitor disease progression, ORIL procured special instrumentation for use by the W&CH scientists. Initial results are expected around the end of 2016.

#### Parenteral

There have been challenging technical issues for ORIL007 administered via the parenteral (intravenous) route, and some of these have been overcome (e.g. drug solubilisation), but with variable success in the *in vivo* models, highlighting the significant challenges in translating *in vitro* results to the *in vivo* situation. Work is continuing, including evaluation of the new generation water-soluble "derivatives" as a longer term options.

#### Next generation: Prodrugs/derivatives

Looking forward into the next generation of oncology compounds, ORIL has recently designed and synthesized novel **derivatives** (or prodrugs) of ORIL007 with improved pharmaceutics properties. Initial results are promising in that (for example), ORIL019 has increased *in vitro* potency in each of 5 cancer types tested and with greatly reduced haemolytic activity (i.e. reduced lysis of human blood cells, a favourable indicator of safety) compared to both the parent ORIL007 and to a commercial comparator. Not only do these new compounds present the potential opportunity for improvement of the therapeutic application, it provides high-value "Composition of Matter" patent(s) for out-license. It is planned to file one or more corresponding provisional patent applications later in 2016.

#### **Combination Therapy**

Given the increasing clinical trend of combination therapy the company also decided to revisit and expand on the coadministration of ORIL compounds with other anti-cancer agents where earlier *in vivo* tests showed added or better than added efficacy – an application for which ORIL holds patents in major jurisdictions (See Table 2). Additional advantages of combination therapy include potential reduction in side effects caused by the co-administered agent, (as less agent is required) and subsequent reduction in costs to the patient.

Positive combination outcomes have further been demonstrated with other cancer agents in an ongoing program focused on optimising combination therapies using ORIL007 as one of the components. A summary is provided in the table below.

Chemo Agent	Breast (metastatic)	Breast (triple- negative)	Colon	Lung	Prostate	Kidney
Cisplatin		Synergy	Additive		Additive	
Docetaxel	Synergy		Additive	Additive	Additive	
Doxorubicin	Additive	Additive	Additive			
5-FU			Additive			
Gemcitabine	Synergy	Additive	Additive	Additive		
Carboplatin				Synergy		
Sorafenib						Synergy

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## **REVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)**

Other combinations of current and new ORIL compounds with antibodies and immuno-oncology agents are under investigation for application in immuno-oncology therapies.

Optimal combination therapies have the potential to increase efficacy, reduce toxicity or both, and overall cost of treatment when compared with the equivalent monotherapy.

# ANGIOGENESIS AS A THERAPEUTIC TARGET

While ORIL's major focus is the treatment of cancers with high unmet clinical need such as breast, lung, pancreatic, prostate, and colorectal cancer, the company is also seeking to diversify and build its product pipeline. This is not only in oncology, but in other therapeutic areas in which angiogenesis plays a role including cardiac diseases, diabetic retinopathy, and inflammatory bowel diseases, particularly for the Chinese and Asian market, where ORIL007 has its origin in Traditional Chinese Medicine. ORIL has also been granted patents in a number of major worldwide jurisdictions, (including China), for the application and use of these compounds in oncology and in diseases involving angiogenesis and is planning further collaborative research with world-leading experts in the area.

Background investigations and discussions with research groups to design appropriate *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies to support additional "proof-of-concept" stage have commenced. Due to lack of resources and funding these studies have not been progressed.

## **IP PORTFOLIO**

The patents for the anticancer and the anti-angiogenesis applications have been allowed or granted in most international jurisdictions. The synthesis and polymorph patent applications have been accepted in Australia and the corresponding PCTs are currently undergoing National Phase Entry in the major jurisdictions. New applications for novel formulations and composition of matter of the new chemical entities are in draft.

The following table below provides an update of the status of the ORIL family of patents.

Title (Family)	Patent Application No.	Status
Methods and compositions for promoting activity of anti-cancer therapies	PCT/AU2007/001091	Granted in Australia, USA, India, Canada, China, Europe, Eurasia, Mexico, Taiwan and Japan Under examination/pending in Brazil
Methods and compositions for inhibiting angiogenesis	PCT/AU2007/001092	Granted in Australia, China, Europe, Eurasia, Taiwan, Canada, Japan, Mexico Under examination/pending in Brazil, India, USA
Improved synthesis of a class of steroid saponins	PCT/AU2013/000416	National Phase Entry November 2014. Granted in Australia
Polymorph (ORIL007)	PCT/AU2013/000417	Phase Entry November 2014. Granted in Australia
Novel Chemical Entities		In draft for filing provisional application
Novel Formulations		In draft for filing provisional application

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **REVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)**

#### THE PATH FORWARD

There are many significant accomplishments in the journey of ORIL, together with their impact on therapeutics, general public health care and wellness, in oncology and in other applications. ORIL is at the crossroads where significant new capital investment is required to advance its technology through the pre-clinical studies (GLP safety, toxicology and pharmacokinetics) necessary to become IND-ready, and to commence the human clinical studies that enable conventional inflection points for new investment. Complementing this program is the building and diversification of the ORIL product range with further discovery, innovation and/or acquisition of new complementary technology to enable growth and be a sustainable business.

## SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

#### EVENTS ARISING SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

#### LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

Likely developments in the operations of the consolidated group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have been discussed where appropriate in relation to the Group's medical research prospects in the Review of Operations contained in this report.

There are no further likely developments of which the Directors are aware which could be expected to affect the result of the Group's operations in future years.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION**

The Company's operations are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory in Australia.

#### INDEMNIFYING OFFICER OR AUDITOR

During the year, Oncology Research International Limited paid a premium to insure officers of the Group. The officers of the Group covered by the insurance policy include all Directors.

The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Group has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of the Group against a liability incurred as such by an officer or auditor.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

# PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF 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 any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

#### UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION

As at the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Oncology Research International Limited under option are as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
2 May 2012	2 May 2017	\$1.00	100,000
			100,000

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

No options were issued to Directors and key management personnel as remuneration during the year ended 30 June 2016 and to the date of this report.

## **DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

The number of meetings of Directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director is as follows:

	Meetings Attended	Meetings Eligible to Attend
J G McVie	6	6
P A Marshall	6	6
K M Wayte	6	6

#### AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s307C of the Corporations Act 2011 is included on the following page of this financial report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

P. & Kloushall

P A MARSHALL DIRECTOR

Dated this 29<sup>th</sup> day of September 2016

Mahly Ber

K M WAYTE DIRECTOR



Level 1 10 Kings Park Road West Perth WA 6005

Correspondence to: PO Box 570 West Perth WA 6872

T +61 8 9480 2000 F +61 8 9322 7787 E info.wa@au.gt.com W www.grantthornton.com.au

# Auditor's Independence Declaration To the Directors of Oncology Research International Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Oncology Research International Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

FRANT THORNTON

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD Chartered Accountants

M A Petricevic Partner - Audit & Assurance

Perth, 29 September 2016

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# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	NOTE	Consolidate	ed Group
		2016	2015
		\$	\$
Other revenue	2	784,905	586,965
Depreciation expense		(1,127)	(759)
Accountancy		(171,295)	(176,400)
Audit fees		(19,750)	(19,905)
Corporate advisory		(126,434)	(230,038)
Consultancy fees		(655,621)	(608,160)
Directors fees		(130,000)	(100,000)
Legal fees		(10,491)	(20,876)
Patents		(196,025)	(237,344)
Research & development	3	(494,128)	(1,083,726)
Secretarial fees		(31,210)	(36 <i>,</i> 505)
Travel and accommodation		(108,222)	(81,199)
Other expenses		(46,759)	(42,208)
Loss before income tax		(1,206,157)	(2,050,155)
Income tax expense	4	<u> </u>	
Loss for the year		(1,206,157)	(2,050,155)
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive loss, net of tax, attributable to owners of the parent entity		(1,206,157)	(2,050,155)

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	NOTE	Consolidat	ed Group
		2016 \$	2015 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	403,016	1,665,729
Trade and other receivables	6	31,577	41,875
Other current assets	7 _	8,814	41,997
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	443,407	1,749,601
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	8	2,407	3,078
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	2,407	3,078
TOTAL ASSETS	-	445,814	1,752,679
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9 _	153,289	256,247
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	153,289	256,247
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	153,289	256,247
NET ASSETS		292,525	1,496,432
NET ASSETS	=	232,323	1,430,432
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	17,327,763	17,325,513
Reserves	11	237,540	237,540
Accumulated losses	-	(17,272,778)	(16,066,621)
TOTAL EQUITY	-	292,525	1,496,432

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Reserves	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated group				
Balance at 1 July 2014	17,325,513	(14,016,466)	237,540	3,546,587
Loss for the year	-	(2,050,155)	-	(2,050,155)
Transactions with owners				
Issue of share capital, net of issue costs	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	17,325,513	(16,066,621)	237,540	1,496,432
Loss for the year Transactions with owners	-	(1,206,157)	-	(1,206,157)
Issue of share capital, net of issue costs	2,250	-	-	2,250
Balance at 30 June 2016	17,327,763	(17,272,778)	237,540	292,525

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	NOTE	Consolidate	ed Group
		2016 \$	2015 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		20,514	85,187
Goods & Services tax refund		136,808	148,155
Research & Development Tax Offset Refund		769,045	510,118
Payments to suppliers	_	(2,190,874)	(2,752,306)
Net cash used in operating activities	20	(1,264,507)	(2,008,846)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Plant and Equipment		(456)	(1,908)
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(456)	(1,908)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of share capital Share issue costs		2,250	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	2,250	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(1,262,713)	(2,010,754)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	_	1,665,729	3,676,483
Cash at the end of the financial year	5 _	403,016	1,665,729

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Nature of operations

The principal activity of Oncology Research International Limited and its subsidiary (the Group) is medical research.

## General Information and statement of compliance

The consolidated general purpose financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards results in full compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB.) Oncology Research International Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Oncology Research International Limited is the Group's ultimate parent company. Oncology Research International Limited is an unlisted public company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office of the company is Level 5 45 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000. The principal place of business is 40 Redheart Road Carramar WA 6031.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (including comparatives) were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29<sup>th</sup> day of September 2016.

#### **Going Concern**

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Directors believe to be appropriate. The Directors are confident that the Group will be able to maintain sufficient levels of working capital to continue as a going concern and continue to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

For the year ended 30 June 2016, the Group incurred a loss before tax of \$ 1,206,157 (2015: \$2,050,155). For the year ended at 30 June 2016, the Group incurred net operating cash outflows of \$1,264,507 (2015: \$2,008,846).

The going concern of the Group is dependent upon it maintaining sufficient funds for its operations and commitments. The Directors continue to be focused on meeting the Group's business objectives and are mindful of the funding requirements to meet these objectives. The Directors consider the basis of going concern to be appropriate for the following reasons:

- The current cash of the Group relative to its fixed and discretionary commitments;
- The contingent nature of certain of the Groups' project expenditure commitments;
- The ability of the Group to receive rebates from research and development and other government grants; and
- The underlying prospects for the Group to raise funds.

The Directors are confident that the Group can continue as a going concern and as such are of the opinion that the financial report has been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

Should the Group be unable to undertake the initiatives disclosed above, there is uncertainty which may cast doubt as to whether or not the Group will be able to continue as a going concern and whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

## 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### New and amended standards adopted by the Group in this financial report

A number of new or amended standards became applicable for the current reporting period, however, the Group did not have to change its accounting policies or make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting these standards. Information on these new standards which are relevant to the Group is presented below.

#### Impact of standards issued but not yet applied by the Group

New and revised accounting standards and amendments that are currently issued for future reporting periods that are relevant to the Group include:

#### AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 9. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019.

## AASB 1057 Application of Australian Accounting Standards

In May 2015, the AASB decided to revise Australian Accounting Standards that incorporate IFRSs to minimise Australian-specific wording even further. The AASB noted that IFRSs do not contain application paragraphs that identify the entities and financial reports to which the Standards (and Interpretations) apply. As a result, the AASB decided to move the application paragraphs previously contained in each Australian Accounting Standard (or Interpretation), unchanged, into a new Standard AASB 1057 Application of Australian Accounting Standards.

When this Standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no impact on the financial statements.

## AASB 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

AASB 14 permits first-time adopters of Australian Accounting Standards who conduct rate-regulated activities to continue to account for amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP. Accordingly, an entity that applies AASB 14 may continue to apply its previous GAAP accounting policies for the recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition of its regulatory deferral account balances. This exemption is not available to entities who already apply Australian Accounting Standards.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When AASB 14 becomes effective for the first time for the year ending 30 June 2017, it will not have any impact on the entity.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118: Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations. In summary, AASB 15:

- establishes a new revenue recognition model;
- changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time at a point in time;
- provides a new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (eg multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return and warranties); and
- expands and improves disclosures about revenue.

When this Standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2018, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

# AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

This amendment impacts on the use of AASB 11 when acquiring an interest in a joint operation.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

## AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments to AASB 116 prohibit the use of a revenue-based depreciation method for property, plant and equipment. Additionally, the amendments provide guidance in the application of the diminishing balance method for property, plant and equipment.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

## AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments introduce the equity method of accounting as one of the options to account for an entity's investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the entity's separate financial statements.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address a current inconsistency between AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011). The amendments clarify that, on a sale or contribution of assets to a joint venture or associate or on a loss of control when joint control or significant influence is retained in a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, any gain or loss recognised will depend on whether the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations*. Full gain or loss is recognised when the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, whereas gain or loss attributable to other investors' interests is recognised when the assets or subsidiary do not constitute a business.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

# AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle

These amendments arise from the issuance of Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle in September 2014 by the IASB.

Among other improvements, the amendments clarify that when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for sale to being held for distribution (or vice-versa), the accounting guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations does not apply.

The amendments also state that when an entity determines that the asset (or disposal group) is no longer available for immediate distribution or that the distribution is no longer highly probable, it should cease held-for-distribution accounting and apply the guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of AASB 5.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

# AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle

These amendments arise from the issuance of Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle in September 2014 by the IASB.

Among other improvements, the amendments clarify that when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for sale to being held for distribution (or vice-versa), the accounting guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations does not apply.

The amendments also state that when an entity determines that the asset (or disposal group) is no longer available for immediate distribution or that the distribution is no longer highly probable, it should cease held-for-distribution accounting and apply the guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of AASB 5.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

## 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101

The Standard makes amendments to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements arising from the IASB Disclosure Initiative project.

The amendments are listed below:

- clarify the materiality requirements in AASB 101, including an emphasis on the potentially detrimental effect of obscuring useful information with immaterial information
- clarify that AASB 101's specified line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position can be disaggregated
- add requirements for how an entity should present subtotals in the statement(s) of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position
- clarify that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes, but also emphasise that understandability and comparability should be considered by an entity when deciding that order
- remove potentially unhelpful guidance in AASB 101 for identifying a significant accounting policy

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

## AASB 2015-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Scope and Application Paragraphs

AASB 2015-9 inserts scope paragraphs into AASB 8 Operating Segments and AASB 133 Earnings per Share in place of application paragraph text in AASB 1057.

There is no change to the requirements or the applicability of AASB 8 and AASB 133.

When this Standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no impact on the financial statements.

## AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

AASB 2016-1 amends AASB 112 Income Taxes to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, particularly where changes in the market interest rate decrease the fair value of a debt instrument below cost.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2018, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107

AASB 2016-2 amends AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2018, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

#### **Accounting Policies**

#### (a) Overall Considerations

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarised below.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

## (b) Principles of Consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and its subsidiary drawn up to 30 June 2016. The Parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of 30 June.

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the controlled entity have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended.

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (c) Property, Plant and Equipment

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of Fixed Assets	Useful Life
Plant and equipment	5 to 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement.

## (d) Income Tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using the rates of tax enacted, or are substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

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

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are charged or credited directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

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

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (d) Income Tax (continued)

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income tax legislation and the anticipation that the consolidated group will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

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

## **Tax Consolidation**

Oncology Research International Limited and its wholly owned Australian subsidiary have formed an income tax consolidated group from 1 July 2003 under tax consolidation legislation. Oncology Research International Limited is responsible for recognising the current and deferred tax liabilities for the tax consolidated group.

## (e) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying value of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite lives.

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

## (f) Non-current assets classified as held for sale

When the Group intends to sell a non-current asset or a group of assets (a disposal group), and if sale within 12 months is highly probable, the asset or disposal group is classified as 'held for sale' and presented separately in the statement of financial position. Liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' and presented as such in the statement of financial position if they are directly associated with a disposal group.

Assets classified as 'held for sale' are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. However, some 'held for sale' assets such as financial assets or deferred tax assets, continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for those assets. Once classified as 'held for sale', the assets are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

## (g) Intangibles

## Research and Development

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

Developments costs have a finite life and are amortised on a systematic basis matched to the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

## 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (h) Revenue

Interest revenue is reported on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Government and other grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Grants are not credited directly to shareholders equity.

When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to deferred income and is released to the profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

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

## (i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

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

## (j) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

## Functional and presentation currency

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

## (j) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances (Continued)

#### Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Exchange rate differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

## (k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

## 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (I) Financial instruments

#### Recognition

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

## Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management and within the requirements of AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these assets are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include any financial assets not included in the above categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are reflected at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to equity.

## **Financial liabilities**

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

## Fair value

Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

## Impairment

At each reporting date, the group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

## (m) Share-based payments

The Company provides benefits to key management personnel (including directors) and research contractors of the Company in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby services are rendered in exchange for options over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The fair value of the equity to which the key management personnel become entitled is measured at grant date and recognised as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to an equity account.

## (n) Comparative Figures

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		Consolidated	d Group
		2016 Ś	2015 \$
2.	REVENUE	Ŧ	Ŧ
	Operating activities		
	- Interest received	15,860	76,847
	<ul> <li>Research &amp; Development Tax Offset Refund</li> </ul>	769,045	510,118
	Total Revenue	784,905	586,965
3.	LOSS FOR THE YEAR Expenses		
	- Research & development costs	494,128	1,083,726
4.	ΙΝCOME ΤΑΧ		
	The prima facie tax payable (benefit) on the profit/(loss) from activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense or benefit as follows:		
	Prima facie income tax payable (benefit) on profit/(loss) from activities before income tax at 28.5% (2015 :30%) Tax effect of differences:	(343,755)	(615,046)
	Non assessable items: - Research & Development Tax Offset Refund Non allowable items:	(219,178)	(153,035)
	- Research & Development Tax Offset Claim	339,320	499,821
	- Other non allowable items	822	2,406
	Decrease (Increase) in Deferred Tax Asset	22,797	(26,707)
	Deferred Tax Assets not brought to account at 28.5% (2015:30%)	199,994	292,561
	Income tax benefit attributable to profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax		
	Potential tax benefit at 30% of unused tax losses for which no Deferred Tax Asset has been recognised	2,115,888	2,082,498

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	e Consolidate	ed Group
		<b>2016</b> \$	<b>2015</b> \$
5.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Cash at bank and in hand Reconciliation of Cash Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:	403,016	1,665,729
	Cash and cash equivalents	403,016	1,665,729
6.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES Current Other receivables Goods & Services Tax Receivable	151 <u>31,426</u> 31,577	4,804 
7.	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS Current Prepayments	8,814	41,997
8.	<b>PROPERTY, PLANT &amp; EQUIPMENT</b> Plant & equipment, at cost Accumulated depreciation	14,513 (12,106) 2,407	14,057 (10,979) 3,078

# (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

# **Plant and Equipment**

Balance at beginning of year	3,078	1,929
Additions	456	1,908
Depreciation Expense	(1,127)	(759)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	2,407	3,078

#### 9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current		
Trade payables	153,289	256,247

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		Consolidated Group		
		2016 \$	2015 \$	
10.	SHARE CAPITAL			
	43,345,749 (2015: 43,341,249) Fully paid ordinary shares	17,327,763	17,325,513	
	<b>Ordinary shares</b> At the beginning of the reporting period Shares issued during the year At reporting date	43,341,249 	43,341,249  43,341,249	

4,500 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.50 per share were issued during the financial year resulting from the exercise of share options prior to the expiry date of 31 December 2015.

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

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

## Options

At balance date, share options existed which if exercised would result in the issue of 100,000 (2015: 9,263,250) fully paid ordinary shares as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	<b>Exercise Price</b>	Number under Option
2 May 2012	2 May 2017	\$1.00	100,000
			100,000

The options are exercisable before the expiry date at the discretion of the option holder.

No share options were issued to key management personnel during the financial year.

9,158,750 share options expired during the financial year.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

#### **Capital Management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Group can fund its operating and continue as a going concern.

The Company monitors its working capital position against expenditure requirements to undertake its planned research and development program and maintain its ongoing operations. Where required the Company will issue new securities or modify its research and development program to ensure the Company's working capital requirements are met.

There have been no changes in the policy adopted by management to control the capital of the Company since the prior year.

#### 11. RESERVES

#### **Option Reserve**

The Option Reserve is used to recognise fair value of options issued to key management personnel (including directors), their associates and research contractors. Details of the movement in reserves are shown on the face of the statement of changes in equity. No options were issued during the financial year.

## 12. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

#### **Compensation Practices**

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of the Group during the year are as follows:

	Consolidate	d Group
Short term benefits	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash fees <sup>1</sup>	590,000	510,000

#### Note 1

The cash fees paid are directors fees and consulting fees paid to companies associated with key management personnel for the services provided by key management personnel to the Group.

#### Other key management personnel transactions

Other transactions and balances with key management personnel are disclosed in Note 13.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

## 13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### Other transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel and their associated entities were reimbursed for expenditure incurred in respect of the consolidated group totalling \$85,682 excluding GST (2015: \$92,458 excluding GST). The amount owed to the consolidated group in respect to reimbursements due at 30 June 2016 to key management personnel and their associated entities was \$ 7,083 excluding GST (2015: the consolidated group owed \$30,799 excluding GST.)

The amount owed by the consolidated group at 30 June 2016 for directors fees and consulting fees as disclosed at Note 12 was \$77,500 excluding GST (2015: \$77,500 excluding GST.)

Details of key management personnel compensation are disclosed separately in Note 12.

## 14. SHARE – BASED PAYMENTS

There were no share based payments existing at 30 June 2016:

	2016	5	2015		
	Number of options	Weighted Average exercise price	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,520,000	\$0.76	2,520,000	\$0.76	
Granted	-	-	-	-	
Forfeited	-	-	-	-	
Exercised	-	-	-	-	
Expired	2,520,000	-	-	-	
Outstanding at year end	-	-	2,520,000	\$0.76	
Exercisable at year end	-	-	2,520,000	\$0.76	

All options granted to key management personnel which were for ordinary shares in Oncology Research International Limited expired during the financial year. The options conferred a right of one ordinary share for every option held if exercised by the expiry date.

## 15. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The consolidated group operates predominantly in the medical research industry within Australia.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

## 16. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARY

Set below are details of the directly held subsidiary:

ONCOLOGY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES PTY LTD	2016	2015
Country of Incorporation	Australia	Australia
Class of Share	Ordinary	Ordinary
Cost of Parent Company's Investment	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Equity Holding	100%	100%
Contribution to Consolidated Income (Loss) from		
Ordinary activities before income tax	-	-

#### **Deed of Cross Guarantee**

Oncology Research International Limited and Oncology Research Associates Pty Ltd are parties to a Deed of Cross Guarantee which was lodged with and approved by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission on 8 December 1995. Under the Deed of Cross Guarantee each of the above named companies guarantees the debts of the other company.

The aggregate assets and liabilities of the above named entities relieved under the deed, and their aggregate net profit/(loss) after tax for the period then ended (after eliminating intercompany investment and other intercompany transactions) are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Assets	-	-
Liabilities	-	-

## 17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There was no outstanding commitments or contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements of the consolidated group as at 30 June 2016.

## 18. PARENT ENTITY - ONCOLOGY RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Parent entity		
Assets		
Current assets	443,407	1,749,601
Non-current assets	2,407	3,078
Total assets	445,814	1,752,679
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	153,289	256,247
Total liabilities	153,289	256,247
Equity		
Issued capital	17,327,763	17,325,513
Option Reserve	237,540	237,540
Retained earnings	(17,272,778)	(16,066,621)
Financial performance		
Loss for the year	1,206,157	2,050,155
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	1,206,157	2,050,155
		Da an I

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# **19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**Financial Risk Management** 

The group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and loans to subsidiaries.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for the group operations.

The group does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2016.

#### (a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is where the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Receivables and loans to and from related entities are interest free and therefore do not evidence interest rate risk.

The consolidated group's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance date is as follows:

Financial Instruments	Float Interes	0		Total carrying interest Amount as per earing the Statement of Financial Position		Weighted average Effective interest rate		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
(i) Financial assets								
Cash	403,016	1,665,729	-	-	403,016	1,665,729	1.74%	2.93%
Trade receivables	-	-	31,577	41,875	31,577	41,875	-	-
Prepayments	-	-	8,814	41,997	8,814	41,997	-	-
Total financial assets	403,016	1,665,729	40,391	83,872	443,407	1,749,601	-	-
(ii) Financial liabilities Trade creditors &								
accruals	-	-	153,289	256,247	153,289	256,247	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	153,289	256,247	153,289	256,247	-	-

#### Interest rate sensitivity

At 30 June 2016, if interest rates had changed by -100/+70 basis points from the year-end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been \$9,111 lower/ \$6,378 higher (2015 – change of -100/+70 bps: \$26,225 lower/ \$18,358 higher), mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents. Equity would have been \$9,111 lower/ \$6,378 higher (2015 – change of -100/+70 bps: \$26,225 lower/ \$18,358 higher) mainly as a result of an increase/decrease in the interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# 19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

## (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the consolidated entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The consolidated entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the consolidated entity's reputation.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risks by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

The table below reflects the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed.

# Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

30 June 2016	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial assets liabilities due for payment Trade creditors and accruals	153,289	153,289	-	-	-	-
Financial assets – cash flows realisable						
Cash and cash equivalents	403,016	403,016	-	-	_	_
Trade and other receivables	40,391	40,391	-	-	-	-
30 June 2015	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial assets liabilities			6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
			6-12 months -	1-2 years	2-5 years -	
Financial assets liabilities due for payment	amount	less	6-12 months	1-2 years -	2-5 years -	
Financial assets liabilities due for payment Trade creditors and accruals Financial assets – cash	amount	less	<b>6-12 months</b> -	1-2 years -	2-5 years -	

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# **19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

#### (c) Fair values

The aggregate net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date, are as follows:

	-	Total carrying amount As per balance sheet		egate alue
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Financial assets				
Cash	403,016	1,665,729	403,016	1,665,729
Prepayments	8,814	41,997	8,814	41,997
Receivables - other debtors	31,577	41,875	31,577	41,875
Total financial assets	443,407	1,749,601	443,407	1,749,601
Financial liabilities				
Trade creditors & accruals	153,289	256,247	153,289	256,247
Total financial liabilities	153,289	256,247	153,289	256,247

The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the fair values of financial assets and liabilities.

#### **Recognised financial instruments**

Cash: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of their short-term to maturity.

Trade receivables: Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

Trade creditors and accruals are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

## (c) Credit risk exposures

The consolidated group's maximum exposures to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet.

## 20. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Details of the reconciliation of cash flows used in operating activities are as follows:

#### **Consolidated Group**

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Loss for the period	(1,206,157)	(2,050,155)
Adjustment for depreciation	1,127	759
Change in trade and other receivables	10,298	9,503
Change in other current assets	33,183	(26,283)
Change in trade and other payables	(102,958)	57,330
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,264,507)	(2,008,846)

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

## 21. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affect or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated Group in subsequent financial years.

#### **ONCOLOGY RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** AND IT'S CONTROLLED ENTITY ABN 34 067 964 621

#### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

- 1. In the opinion of the directors of Oncology Research International Limited:
  - a) the consolidated financial statements and notes of Oncology Research International Limited, as set out on pages 8 to 31 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
    - i) giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date; and
    - ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
  - b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that Oncology Research International Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- 2. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The company and a wholly owned subsidiary, Oncology Research Associates Pty Ltd, have entered into a deed of cross guarantee as described in Note 16 under which the company and its subsidiary guarantee the debts of each other.

At the date of this declaration there are reasonable grounds to believe that the companies which are party to the deed of cross guarantee will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject to by virtue of the deed.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Director

P. & Cloud of ( P A Marshall

Director

K M Wayte

Dated this 29th day of September 2016



Level 1 10 Kings Park Road West Perth WA 6005

Correspondence to: PO Box 570 West Perth WA 6872

T +61 8 9480 2000 F +61 8 9322 7787 E info.wa@au.gt.com

# **Independent Auditor's Report** To the Members of Oncology Research International Limited Wwww.grantthornton.com.au

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Oncology Research International Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

# Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors also state, in the notes to the financial report, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require us to comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error.

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In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

# Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

# Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

- a the financial report of Oncology Research International Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
  - i giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

# **Emphasis of matter**

Without qualification to the audit opinion expressed above, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report which indicates that the entity incurred a loss of \$1,206,157 and cash outflows from operating activities of \$1,264,507 for the year ended 30 June 2016. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

RANT THORNTON

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD Chartered Accountants

M A Petricevic Partner - Audit & Assurance

Perth, 29 September 2016