



ASX Announcement

30 August 2022

Attached is the Appendix 4E and Preliminary Financial Report for the Year ended 30 June 2022.

The Appendix 4E and Preliminary Financial Report have been approved for release by the Board.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Ho". The signature is written in a cursive style with a period at the end.

Anthony Ho
Chairman



BIOXYNE LIMITED

ABN 97 084 464 193

The Companies Announcements Office
The Australian Stock Exchange Limited
SYDNEY

Date: 30 August 2022

APPENDIX 4E

The results for announcement to the market are as follows:-

1. The reporting period is twelve months to 30 June 2022. The previous reporting period was twelve months to 30 June 2021.
2. Key information relating to the above reporting periods is as follows:-

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	% change
	\$	\$	
Revenue from ordinary activities	2,520,651	2,222,834	13%
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	(236,508)	(495,725)	-52%
Net loss attributable to members	(236,508)	(495,725)	-52%
Proposed dividend	-	-	-
Net tangible assets per issued security	0.003	0.003	-

- 3 to 6. See attached financials.
7. No dividends have been paid or are proposed.
8. There is no dividend reinvestment plan.
9. Net tangible assets per security \$0.003 (2021; \$0.003).
10. *Acquisition or disposal of any entities occurring during the financial year.*

Nil
11. *Any other significant information needed by an investor to make an informed assessment of the Group's financial performance and financial position.*

Included in this document.
12. The Company is not a foreign entity.
13. *Commentary on the results*

See commentary and the attached financials.
14. The financial statements are subject to completion of the audit.



COMMENTARY ON RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

REVENUE

Product revenue for the year amounted to \$2,416,351 a 14.5% increase on the prior year (2021:\$2,110,377).

The Group's core revenue continued to be from the sale of the Group's patented probiotic *Lactobacillus fermentum* VRI-003 (PCC®) in the international market in FY 2022. International sales of PCC® for FY 2022 of \$1,934,866 (2021: \$1,815,462) were up 6.6% on the prior year.

Revenue from direct sales in the markets where the Group holds direct selling licences, Indonesia and Malaysia, continued to be impacted by COVID-19 this financial year with Indonesia showing some gradual recovery.

The first container shipment of the Company's ColosNZ Pro product to Asia shipped during the year and with positive market acceptance a further order is in progress.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure was substantially in line with the prior year \$1,629,520 (2021: \$1,689,516). Both years suffered from non-cash impairment charges, \$132,660 in 2022 (2021: \$224,423) given product reaching expiry dates before projected deferred direct sales given the slowdown caused by COVID-19.

Research and development (R&D) expenditure continued on from the prior year with successful trial and completion of a colostrum coffee product. The first commercial order will ship in the next quarter.

The loss for the year was \$236,508 a 52% reduction over the prior year loss of \$495,725 and a 62% reduction on removing the impairment non-cash write offs in both years.

BALANCE SHEET

The net assets of the group increased marginally to \$1,941,351 as at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$1,933,822), being attributable to the result for the year, and a weak Australian dollar resulting in a translation gain on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries.

CASHFLOW

The Group reported a positive operating cash flow for the year of \$435,016 (2021: inflow \$53,134), reflecting operating results and working capital movements at year end.

Cash at the end of the year was approximately \$2,168,009 (2021: \$1,602,210)

OUTLOOK

The Company is pursuing initiatives to grow the existing business at an accelerated rate.

In addition the Company is continuing to look for opportunities (products or businesses) that have synergies with or are complementary to the existing business.



Bioxyne Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue from continuing operations			
Sale of goods	3	2,416,351	2,110,377
Other income	4	104,300	112,457
Cost of goods sold		(1,127,640)	(1,029,043)
Expenses			
Research and development		-	(89,726)
Personnel costs		(351,865)	(391,728)
Business development		(295,328)	(171,618)
Marketing		(21,296)	(42,199)
Professional fees		(176,954)	(143,374)
Compliance costs		(119,276)	(104,514)
Non-executive director fees		(285,297)	(236,127)
General and administration		(246,261)	(200,152)
Depreciation-right-of-use assets		-	(49,899)
Impairment of inventory		(132,660)	(224,423)
Foreign exchange loss		-	(34,072)
Borrowing costs		(582)	(1,684)
Loss before income tax		(236,508)	(495,725)
Income tax	5	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(236,508)	(495,725)
Loss is attributable to:			
Members of Bioxyne Limited		(236,508)	(495,725)
Earnings per share			
<i>From continuing operations</i>		Cents	Cents
- Basic loss per share	26	(0.04)	(0.08)
- Diluted loss per share	26	(0.04)	(0.08)

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Bioxyne Limited and controlled entities
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,168,009	1,602,210
Trade receivables	7	17,848	335,334
Current tax receivables	8	9,412	28,813
Other current assets	9	312,444	174,539
Inventories	10	310,230	369,517
Total Current Assets		2,817,943	2,510,413
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	11	30,269	30,269
Plant and equipment	12	74,649	130,358
Right-of-use assets	13	-	7,530
Other financial assets	14	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		104,918	168,157
Total Assets		2,922,861	2,678,570
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	961,684	731,728
Provisions	16	19,826	13,019
Total Current Liabilities		981,510	744,748
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		981,510	744,748
Net Assets		1,941,351	1,933,822
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	17	62,177,536	62,177,536
Reserves	18	188,288	(55,749)
Accumulated losses	18	(60,477,334)	(60,240,826)
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of Bioxyne Limited		1,888,490	1,950,961
Non-controlling interests	19	52,861	52,861
Equity		1,941,351	1,933,822

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Bioxyne Limited and controlled entities
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Contributed equity \$	Accumulated losses \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Non- controlling Interests \$	Total \$
2022					
At 30 June 2021	62,177,536	(60,240,826)	(55,749)	52,861	1,933,822
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(236,508)	-	-	(236,508)
Movement in foreign translation currency reserve	-	-	244,037	-	244,037
At 30 June 2022	62,177,536	(60,477,334)	188,288	52,861	1,941,351

	Contributed equity \$	Accumulated losses \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Non- controlling Interests \$	Total \$
2021					
At 30 June 2020	62,177,536	(59,745,101)	123,924	52,861	2,609,220
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(495,725)	-	-	(495,725)
Movement in foreign translation currency reserve	-	-	(179,673)	-	(179,673)
At 30 June 2021	62,177,536	(60,240,826)	(55,749)	52,861	1,933,822

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Bioxyne Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts of other income (inclusive of goods and services tax)		2,889,689	2,095,015
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(2,493,099)	(2,060,547)
		396,590	34,468
Research and development tax rebate		23,035	-
Interest received		15,391	18,665
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	23	435,016	53,134
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for plant and equipment		(5,787)	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(5,787)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		-	(46,783)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		-	(46,783)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		429,229	6,351
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,602,210	1,747,886
Foreign exchange adjustment to cash balance		136,570	(152,027)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6	2,168,009	1,602,210

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Bioxyne Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Bioxyne Limited and controlled entities - Summary of significant accounting policies

These preliminary financial statements and notes represent those of Bioxyne Limited (the “Group”) and its subsidiaries.

(a) Basis of preparation

Reporting Entity

Bioxyne Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, except for selected financial assets for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

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 consolidated entity’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.

(b) Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 28.

(c) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Bioxyne Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2022 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Bioxyne Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the consolidated entity. Losses incurred by the consolidated entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

(d) 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 Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Group is Australian dollars.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settling foreign currency transactions, as well as from restating foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges or where they relate to differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Items included in the financial statements of the Group's operations are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods to a customer. The consolidated entity recognises revenue when the goods are shipped.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. The effective interest method uses the effective interest rates which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected future life of the financial asset.

When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Research and Development Tax Incentive

Research and Development Tax Incentive claims are recognised as other income in the period to which the incentive claims relate.

(g) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

(h) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases, at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. Exceptions are made for certain temporary differences arising on initial recognition of an asset or a liability if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, associated and interests in joint ventures where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this

information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(j) Leases

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 is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

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

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, the consolidated entity'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

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

penalties. The variable lease payments that do not 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.

(k) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period the Group assesses whether there is any indication that individual assets are impaired. Where impairment indicators exist, recoverable amount is determined and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss where the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of 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.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount for an individual asset, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(l) Cash and cash equivalent

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with 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, and bank overdrafts.

(m) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for credit losses.

(n) Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a 'first in first out' basis. Cost comprises of direct materials and delivery costs, direct labour, import duties and other taxes, an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure based on normal operating capacity, and, where applicable, transfers from cash flow hedging reserves in equity. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Stock in transit is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

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

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the year end and which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(p) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services rendered up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Retirement benefit obligations

The Group does not maintain a company superannuation plan. The Group makes fixed percentage contributions for all Australian resident employees to complying third party superannuation funds. The Group's legal or constructive obligation is limited to these contributions.

Contributions to complying third party superannuation funds are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iii) Share - based payments

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Share Option Plan "ESOP" is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using a 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.

The fair value of the options granted is adjusted to reflect market vesting conditions, but excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date, the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate. The impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Where the terms of options are modified, the expense continues to be recognised from grant date to vesting date as if the terms had never been changed. In addition, at the date of the modification, a further expense is recognised for any increase in fair value of the transaction as a result of the change.

Upon the exercise of options, the balance of the share based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital and the proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital.

(r) Contributed equity

Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a deduction from the equity as a deduction proceeds net of any income tax benefit. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options associated with the acquisition of a business are included as part of the purchase consideration.

(s) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net GST, except where the GST incurred on the purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item.

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

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

(t) Plant and equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing-value basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Plant and equipment – ranging from 3 to 7 years
- Software – 3 years
- Leasehold improvements – 5 years

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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) 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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

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 a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the consolidated entity is able to use or sell the asset; the consolidated entity 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, being their finite life of 3 years.

(v) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Bioxyn Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted 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 ordinary shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(w) New and revised accounting requirements applicable to the current reporting period.

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.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The consolidated entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

(ii) Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The consolidated entity tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1(u). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

(iii) Research and development expenditure

The Group has expensed research and development expenditure incurred during the year, where applicable, as the costs relate to the initial expenditure for research and development of biopharmaceutical products where generation of future economic benefits are not considered certain. It was considered appropriate to expense these research and development costs as they did not meet the criteria to be capitalised under AASB 138 Intangible assets.

(iv) Consideration received for divestment and subsequent measurement of Mariposa investment

On the 17th June 2015, the shares held in Mariposa Health Limited ('MHL') were exchanged for 213,138 shares in Mariposa Health Inc ('MHI'), a USA Delaware Corporation so that MHL became a subsidiary of MHI. This investment was carried at a cost of \$325,000 and was impaired at 30 June 2017.

In addition to the above, part of the total consideration paid to BXN for the disposal of HIPL included a deferred consideration of \$1million, payable on achievement of agreed milestones over the next 5 years from 24 February 2014. This has not been recognised in the financial statements. The deferred consideration will be recognised as and when it is received.

The deferred consideration also includes an obligation to pay royalties, which is agreed to be 6.5% of the gross revenue received by the company, MHL or related entities in respect to the sale of the sublicensing or Intellectual property rights, including any sale proceeds or Sub-Royalties. To the extent that products are manufactured based on the intellectual property, royalties are calculated as 2% of Gross revenue.

(v) Estimation of useful lives of assets

The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortization charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortization charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(vi) *Income tax*

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Management have elected not to raise any deferred tax assets on estimated tax losses until there is more certainty around the company's ability to generate sustainable taxable profits to as to enable to company to utilise the tax losses.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
3 Revenue from continuing operations		
Revenue from continuing operations	2,416,351	2,110,377
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers and disaggregation</i>		
Sales of PCC® to USA	1,934,866	1,815,462
Wholesale sales nutritional supplements to Asia	311,274	226,561
	2,246,140	2,042,024
<i>Sale of goods</i>		
Direct sales nutritional supplements to Asia	170,211	68,353

Timing of revenue recognition

All goods are transferred at a point in time, with revenue being recognised on PCC® sales and wholesale sales when goods are shipped.

Geographic regions

See note 24.

4 Other Income

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Research and development tax Incentive	4,365	19,147
Interest received	15,395	18,665
Income from royalties	56,336	63,138
Foreign exchange gain	20,428	-
Other	7,776	11,507
	104,300	112,457

8 Current assets – Current tax receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Research and development tax offset receivable	-	18,668
GST receivable	9,412	10,145
	9,412	28,813

9 Current assets – Other current assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Accrued Income and other debtors	36,040	35,827
Royalty receivable	30,000	17,500
Prepayments	246,404	121,212
	312,444	174,539

10 Current assets – Inventories

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Work in progress	130,301	141,068
Finished goods	212,034	298,449
Provision for write down	(32,105)	(70,000)
	310,230	369,517

11 Non-current assets – Intangible assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Direct selling licence	30,269	30,269

The direct selling licences are current in Indonesia and Malaysia.

12 Plant and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Software	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost				
Opening balance, 1 July 2021	104,028	99,652	52,749	256,429
Additions	-	5,787	-	5,787
Disposals	(10,913)	(76,333)	-	(87,246)
Foreign exchange adjustment	(5,616)	-	1,503	(4,113)
Closing balance, 30 June 2022	87,499	29,106	54,252	170,857
Opening balance, 1 July 2020	102,629	101,116	56,060	259,805
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustment	1,399	(1,464)	(3,311)	(3,376)
Closing balance, 30 June 2021	104,028	99,652	52,749	256,429
Depreciation				
Opening balance, 1 July 2021	(50,610)	(55,677)	(19,784)	(126,071)
Depreciation	(5,513)	(39,173)	(5,368)	(50,054)
Disposals	7,296	76,333	-	83,629
Foreign exchange adjustment	(3,089)	-	(623)	(3,712)
Closing balance, 30 June 2022	(51,916)	(18,517)	(25,775)	(96,208)
Opening balance, 1 July 2020	(38,739)	(36,391)	(15,420)	(90,550)
Depreciation	(12,426)	(19,664)	(5,275)	(37,365)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustment	555	378	911	1,844
Closing balance, 30 June 2021	(50,610)	(55,677)	(19,784)	(126,071)
Written down value 30 June 2021	53,418	43,975	32,965	130,358
Written down value 30 June 2022	35,583	10,589	28,477	74,649

13 Leases

a) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	-	137,686
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	(5,256)
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(124,900)
Total right-of-use assets	-	7,530
Lease liabilities		
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-
Total lease liabilities	-	-

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year ended 30 June 2022 was nil.

b) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	-	49,899
Total right-of-use assets	-	49,899
Interest expense (included in borrowing costs)	-	2,337
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)	-	-

The total cash outflow for short term leases during the period ended 30 June 2022 was \$51,483 (2021: \$46,783).

c) The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for:

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss (unless capitalised as a component of Plant Construction in Progress). Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group has not elected not to apply AASB 16 Leases for short-term leases.

14 Other financial assets

Non-current

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Available-for-sale financial assets	325,000	325,000
Less impairment	(325,000)	(325,000)
	-	-

15 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	95,102	175,658
Accrued Expenses	742,710	548,266
Customer deposit	100,618	-
Other payables	23,255	7,804
	961,685	731,728

16 Current liabilities - Provisions

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Provision for annual leave, opening balance	13,019	20,000
Provided during the year	7,521	13,019
Annual leave used	(714)	(20,000)
Provision for annual leave, closing balance	19,826	13,019

17 Contributed equity**(a) Share capital**

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$
Ordinary Shares Fully Paid	640,145,398	62,177,536	640,145,398	62,177,536

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital

	Number of Shares	Issue price	\$
Opening balance 1 July 2020	640,145,398		62,177,536
Closing balance 30 June 2021 & 2022	640,145,398		62,177,536

(c) Ordinary shares

Each ordinary shareholder maintains, when present in person or by proxy or by attorney at any general meeting of the Company, the right to cast one vote for each ordinary share held.

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

(d) Options

As at the date of the financial statements, there were no options over unissued ordinary shares on issue:

17 Contributed equity (continued)

(e) Performance rights

Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 25 November 2019 resolved to cancel 40,000,000 performance rights granted to the Managing Director, Mr NH Chua, on 3 August 2017, and issue 36,000,000 performance rights to Mr NH Chua.

The performance hurdles for the period to 2022 have not been met, and as a consequence all performance rights have lapsed. There was no share based payment expense recorded for the year ended 30 June 2022.

(e) Capital risk management

The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital are 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.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The consolidated entity 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 capital management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2021 Annual Report.

18 Reserves and accumulated losses

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
(a) Reserves		
Total reserves		(55,749)
Movements in foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance 1 July	(55,749)	123,924
Movement in foreign currency translation reserve	244,037	(179,673)
Balance 30 June	188,288	(55,749)
Total reserves	188,288	(55,749)
(b) Accumulated losses		
Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:		
Opening accumulated losses	(60,240,826)	(59,745,101)
Loss for the year	(236,508)	(495,725)
Balance 30 June	(60,477,334)	(60,240,826)

19. Non-Controlling Interest

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Issued capital	52,861	52,861
Retained profits ¹	-	-
	52,861	52,861

The non-controlling interest has a 5% interest in the Indonesian company P.T. Gamata Utama.

¹P.T. Gamata Utama has a small loss for the year which has been borne by the parent company.

20 Interests in other entities

Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest	Ownership Interest	Principal Activities
		2022 %	2021 %	
Global Treasure New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	100	100	Product development
New Zealand Nutritional Research Institute Limited	New Zealand	100	100	Product research and development
Bioxyne International Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100	100	Sales
Bioxyne International Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	Intermediate holding company
P.T. Gamata Utama	Indonesia	95	95	Sales
Bioxyne International (NZ) Limited	New Zealand	100	100	Sales

21 Remuneration of auditors

Audit services

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Audit of financial reports – RSM Australia Partners	67,000	63,000
Total remuneration for audit services	67,000	63,000

22 Commitments

Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2022, the Company has no capital commitments (2021: \$nil).

23 Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Loss for the year	(236,508)	(495,725)
Depreciation	50,054	37,365
Amortisation right-of-use assets	-	49,899
Provision for inventory write down	132,660	154,423
Other non cash items	(80,967)	(132,164)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	74,745	6,599
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities</i>		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	198,981	15,683
Decrease in inventory	59,288	398,425
Increase in trade and other payables	236,763	18,629
Net cash outflow from operating activities	435,016	53,134

24 Segment information

Bioxyne Limited (ASX:BXN) is an Australian health and wellness products company (incorporated in 2000) with a focus on clinically effective health and wellness products particularly in the gut and immune health areas.

Bioxyne is in the consumer dietary supplements and functional foods markets through its proprietary probiotic, *Lactobacillus fermentum* VRI-003 (PCC®), and through an acquisition in New Zealand, now trading as Bioxyne International, the Company is further developing a range of functional food and beauty products containing ingredients sourced exclusively from New Zealand, for our direct sales channel.

Bioxyne's probiotic business is supported by a manufacturing and global distribution agreement with Chr. Hansen (Denmark) a global leader in the manufacturing of natural food additives and supplements products for the food, health, pharmaceutical and agriculture industries.

Bioxyne has a distribution agreement for PCC® with Nu-Skin Enterprises (USA) a successful worldwide multilevel marketing company.

The Company's principal operations are to research, develop, market and distribute over the counter dietary supplement products and beauty products.

The Group is organized into two operating segments based on differences in products provided: wholesale sales and direct sales. The operating segments are based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by Management (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM') in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. The CODM is NH Chua the Chief Executive Officer.

Management have determined that it is appropriate to report by sales channel – i.e. either wholesale or direct sales, and by geographical area i.e. USA, Australia and New Zealand, and Asia.

The following table presents revenue and profit information and certain asset and liability information regarding geographical segments for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

2022	Wholesale sales		Direct sales		Unallocated	Total
	USA	Asia	Australia/NZ	Asia		
Sales	1,934,866	311,274	-	170,211	-	2,416,351
Cost of sales	(833,086)	(230,908)	-	(63,646)	-	(1,127,640)
Gross margin	1,101,780	80,366	-	106,565	-	1,288,711
Other income	-	-	-	-	104,300	104,300
Overhead expenses	-	-	-	-	(1,629,519)	(1,629,519)
Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,101,780	80,366	-	106,565	(1,525,219)	(236,508)
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	1,101,780	80,366	-	106,565	(1,525,219)	(236,508)
	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	New Zealand	Unallocated	Total
Total assets	286,614	846,552	1,404,075	477,824	(92,203)	2,922,862
Total liabilities	14,825	21,721	905,715	147,464	(108,215)	981,510
Cash Balance	144,204	588,049	1,297,850	137,906	-	2,168,009
Trade receivables	-	2,642	15,206	-	-	17,848
Trade and other payables	6,918	21,721	805,407	127,639	-	961,685
Inventories	36,423	80,264	-	193,542	-	310,229

24 Segment information (continued)

2021	Wholesale sales		Direct sales		Unallocated	Total
	USA	Asia	Australia/NZ	Asia		
Sales	1,815,462	65,962	2,391	226,561	-	2,110,377
Cost of sales	(778,897)	(19,489)	(15,885)	(214,772)	-	(1,029,043)
Gross margin	1,036,565	46,473	(13,494)	11,789	-	1,081,333
Other income	-	-	-	-	112,457	112,457
Overhead expenses	-	-	-	-	(1,599,789)	(1,599,789)
Research and development	-	-	-	-	(89,726)	(89,726)
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,036,565	46,473	(13,494)	11,789	(1,577,058)	(495,725)
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	1,036,565	46,473	(13,494)	11,789	(1,577,058)	(495,725)
	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	New Zealand	Unallocated	Total
Total assets	458,260	672,115	1,172,860	440,170	(64,835)	2,678,570
Total liabilities	11,782	14,332	798,756	38,024	(118,147)	744,747
Cash Balance	229,955	573,336	770,813	28,106	-	1,602,210
Trade receivables	44	4,016	261,864	69,410	-	335,334
Trade and other payables	11,782	14,332	680,607	25,006	-	731,728
Inventories	35,436	34,595	-	299,486	-	369,517

Identification of reportable segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

Segment revenues and results

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are consistent with the Group's accounting policies described in Note 1. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' salaries, share of profits of associates, gain recognised on disposal of interest in former associate, investment income, gains and losses, finance costs and income tax expense. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

25 Financial risk management

(a) Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payables.

The directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance.

The Group does not speculate in financial assets.

Credit risk

The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. There is considerable concentration of credit risk within the Company as it only has one major customer at this stage of its development.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Since the Group trades only with recognised third parties, there is no requirement for collateral security.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	2,416,351	1,602,210
Trade receivables (Note 7)	17,848	335,334
Research and development tax incentive receivable (Note 8)	-	18,668
	2,434,199	1,956,212

Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to maintain a comfortable level of liquidity through the continual monitoring of cash reserves and the raising of additional capital as required.

(b) Financial instrument composition and maturity analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity as well as management's expectations of the settlement period of all other financial instruments. As such, the amounts may not reconcile to the Statement of Financial Position.

Consolidated Group	Within 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Financial liabilities - due for payment:</i>								
Trade and other payables	961,985	731,728	-	-	-	-	961,985	731,728
Total contractual outflows	961,985	731,728	-	-	-	-	961,985	731,728
Cash and cash equivalents	2,168,009	1,602,210	-	-	-	-	2,168,009	1,602,210
Trade receivables	17,848	335,334	-	-	-	-	17,848	335,334
Total anticipated inflows	2,185,857	1,937,544	-	-	-	-	2,185,857	1,937,544
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	1,223,872	1,205,816	-	-	-	-	1,223,872	1,205,816

25 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Net fair values

The net fair value of assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements.

(d) Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange 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 risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

(e) Sensitivity analysis

The Company has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to foreign currency risk at balance date. The effect on profit and equity as a result changes in the value of the Australian Dollar to the US Dollar, and Euro receivables and payables, with all other variables remaining constant, is expected to be minimal.

The effect on profit and equity as a result changes in the value of the Australian Dollar to the US Dollar, Malaysian Ringgit and Indonesian Rupeah and the effect on movement in interest rates is as follows:

Consolidated

2022

Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents

2021

Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents

Carrying Amount \$	Interest Rate Risk		Interest Rate Risk	
	-1%		+1%	
	Profit \$	Equity \$	Profit \$	Equity \$
2,168,009	(21,680)	(21,680)	21,680	21,680
1,602,210	(16,022)	(16,022)	16,022	16,022

25 Financial risk management (continued)

Consolidated
A\$ 5% stronger /
(weaker)

2022

Financial Assets

Cash in US \$
Cash in Euro
Cash in IDR
Cash in MYR
Cash in NZ\$

Carrying amount in original currency \$	Currency Risk		Currency Risk	
	+5%		-5%	
	Profit A\$	Equity A\$	Profit A\$	Equity A\$
869,073	(63,077)	(63,077)	63,077	63,077
775	(59)	(59)	59	59
6,032,734,338	(29,419)	(29,419)	29,419	29,419
237,701	(3,916)	(3,916)	3,916	3,916
10,474	(472)	(472)	472	472
	(96,943)	(96,943)	96,943	96,943

2021

Financial Assets

Cash in US \$
Cash in Euro
Cash in IDR
Cash in MYR
Cash in NZ\$

543,146	(38,024)	(38,024)	38,024	38,024
15,334	(1,277)	(1,277)	1,277	1,277
6,264,838,341	(30,176)	(30,176)	30,176	30,176
717,874	(12,102)	(12,102)	12,102	12,102
30,199	(1,479)	(1,479)	1,479	1,479
	(83,058)	(83,058)	83,058	83,058

26 Earnings per share

Basic Loss/(Earnings) per share (cents per share)
Diluted Loss/(Earnings) per share (cents per share)

Weighted average number of shares

Basic earnings per share calculation
Diluted earnings per share calculation

Loss for the period used in earnings per share

From continuing operations

	2022 Cents	2021 Cents
Basic Loss/(Earnings) per share (cents per share)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Diluted Loss/(Earnings) per share (cents per share)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Basic earnings per share calculation	640,145,398	640,145,398
Diluted earnings per share calculation	640,145,398	640,145,398
Loss for the period used in earnings per share From continuing operations	(236,508)	(495,725)

27 Share based payments

Options

No share options were issued during the year and no options were outstanding at year end.

(d) Performance rights

Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 25 November 2019 resolved to cancel 40,000,000 performance rights granted to the Managing Director, Mr NH Chua, on 3 August 2017, and issue 36,000,000 performance rights to Mr NH Chua on the terms outlined in note 17.

The hurdles for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 were not achieved and no expense has been recorded for this financial year. These performance rights have now lapsed.

28 Parent entity disclosures

(a) Financial position

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Total Current Assets	1,395,718	2,701,246
Total Assets	2,847,067	2,732,579
Total Liabilities	905,715	798,756
EQUITY		
Contributed equity	62,177,536	62,177,536
Reserves		(3,537)
Accumulated losses		(60,240,176)
Equity	1,941,352	1,933,823

(b) Reserves

Option reserve	-	-
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(c) Financial performance

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Loss for the year	(236,508)	(495,725)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
	(236,508)	(495,725)

(d) Commitments

	-	-
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29 Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors Report contained in the Directors Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the company and the group during the year is as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	444,016	434,485
Post-employment benefits	4,000	3,642
	448,016	438,127

29 Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Transactions with other related parties

During the year the following transactions were undertaken with related parties on an arms' length basis:

- i. \$17,083 (2021: \$15,581) was paid to NH Chua a director of the Company as rental for the Malaysian office;
- ii. \$60,000 (2021: \$60,000) was paid to Jin Chua (a consultant to the Group and daughter of NH Chua a director of the Company) for consulting services.
- iii. \$40,000 (2021: \$40,000) was paid to Integrated CFO Solutions Pty Ltd, a company controlled by the Company Secretary, for accounting services.
- iv. Included in accrued expenses, Note 15, is an amount of \$240,000 (2021: \$122,000) being salary payable to NH Chua a director of the Company.

30 Events subsequent to balance date

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- a) The Company's operations in future financial years; or
- b) The results of those operations in future financial years; or
- c) The Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

31 Economic dependency

The Group has a major customer in the USA, which currently accounts for the majority of the Group's external sales.

32 Company details

Corporate Head Office and Principal Place of Business

Suite 506, Level 5
50 Clarence Street
Sydney NSW 2000