GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
ABN 17 009 212 328
Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Previous corresponding period: Year ended 30 June 2024
This Appendix 4E should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Results for announcement to the market

	2025	2024	Change
Revenue and other income from continuing operations	$4,902,951	$1,968,242	Up 149.1%
Loss after tax from continuing operations	$(429,734)	$(6,189,808)	Loss reduced 93.1%
Net loss after tax attributable to members	$(1,463,310)	$(12,017,219)	Loss reduced 87.8%

The FY2025 result includes a $3,892,596 gain on extinguishment arising from the DOCA.

Dividends: There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year. No final dividend is proposed and there is no dividend record date.

Review of results
The Company reported a net loss after tax of $1,463,310, compared with $12,017,219 in FY2024. The loss from continuing operations was $429,734, compared with $6,189,808 in FY2024. Discontinued operations recorded a loss after tax of $1,033,576, compared with $5,827,411 in FY2024.

During the year, the Company entered voluntary administration on 20 November 2024. A Deed of Company Arrangement proposed by Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd was approved by creditors on 27 February 2025, executed on 19 March 2025 and effectuated on 14 May 2025 following shareholder approval. Upon effectuation, creditor claims transitioned to a Creditors' Trust, the Company exited voluntary administration and control returned to the reconstituted Board.

The Company's operating businesses were sold during the administration period. The geneType business and assets were sold to Rhythm Biosciences Limited and the AffinityDNA and EasyDNA businesses were sold to Endeavor DNA, Inc. These operations are presented as discontinued operations in the Annual Report.

Following these disposals, the Company operated in one segment, being a corporate office focused on debt and equity recapitalisation and pursuing suitable investment opportunities.

Net tangible assets per security

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Net assets	$10,000	$1,830,415
Less goodwill and other intangible assets	$Nil	$(2,144,957)
Net tangible assets	$10,000	$(314,542)
Ordinary shares on issue	1,335,422,460	132,217,246
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	**0.00075 cents**	**(0.238) cents**

Earnings per share

	2025	2024
Continuing operations	(0.002)	(0.047)
Discontinued operations	(0.003)	(0.044)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.005)**	**(0.091)**

The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share was 301,368,617 in FY2025 and 132,217,246 in FY2024. Potential ordinary shares were anti-dilutive and therefore diluted loss per share was equivalent to basic loss per share.

Financial position and cash flows
At 30 June 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $10,000, total assets of $10,000, no liabilities and net assets of $10,000. At 30 June 2024, net assets were $1,830,415.

Net cash used in operating activities was $1,351,095, net cash from investing activities was $426,281 and net cash used in financing activities was $70,651. Cash at the end of the year was $10,000, compared with $1,020,608 at 30 June 2024.

Contributed equity
At 30 June 2025, the Company had 1,335,422,460 ordinary shares on issue and contributed equity of $164,330,456. As part of the DOCA recapitalisation, Walker Investment Australia Pty Ltd was issued 1,163,511,764 shares and Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd was issued 26,493,450 shares, with the recapitalisation raising $271,000.

Details of entities over which control was gained or lost

Control gained: Nil.

Control lost: The Annual Report records the following foreign subsidiaries as no longer controlled at 30 June 2025 compared with 100% ownership at 30 June 2024:

- GeneType Corporation – California, USA
- geneType Inc. – Delaware, USA
- Hainan Aocheng Gene Technology Co Ltd – Hainan, China
- Genetic Technologies HK Ltd – Hong Kong, China
- Helix Genetics Limited – Malta
- Genetype UK Limited – United Kingdom

Helix Genetics Limited was acquired by Endeavor DNA, Inc. with effect from 9 May 2025. On 24 June 2025, the Company sold all of its shares in its US subsidiaries FN 4841856 Inc. (formerly geneType Inc.) and Genetype Corporation to Smart Patrol Securities Pty Ltd. The Annual Report also records the disposal of the Group's overseas subsidiaries in the United States, Malta and the United Kingdom during the reporting period.

The following Australian entities remained wholly owned subsidiaries at 30 June 2025:

- GeneType Pty Ltd
- Genetic Technologies Corporation Pty Ltd
- Gene Ventures Pty Ltd

These three Australian subsidiaries were subsequently deregistered on 27 August 2025.

Associates and joint ventures
Not applicable. The Annual Report does not identify any associates or joint venture entities requiring disclosure for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Discontinued operations
The geneType, EasyDNA and AffinityDNA operations are presented as discontinued operations. Revenue from discontinued operations was $3,373,587 (FY2024: $7,664,784), expenses were $4,407,163 (FY2024: $13,492,195) and the loss after tax was $1,033,576 (FY2024: $5,827,411).

Commitments and contingent liabilities
There were no significant contracted capital expenditures at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024. The Company was not aware of any contingent liabilities at either reporting date.

Events after the reporting period
On 9 September 2025, Anthony Hartman resigned as a director and was replaced by Steve Nicols as a non-executive director.

On 24 March 2026, the Company announced it would no longer proceed with the previously contemplated acquisition of Ellerfield Wealth Pty Ltd and Walker Capital Private Wealth Pty Ltd, now known as Ellerfield Private Wealth.

On 24 March 2026, Steve Nicols and William Musgrave resigned from the Board and were replaced by Jeffrey Le Compte and Campbell Welch.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Company's operations, results or state of affairs in future financial years.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. At 30 June 2025, the Company had net assets and cash of $10,000 and incurred a loss after tax of $1,463,310 for the year.

The Company's continuing viability is dependent on successful implementation of its recapitalisation strategy and its ability to secure additional funding to pursue investment opportunities and generate sustainable revenue streams.

These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Audit status

The financial statements have been audited by Hall Chadwick (NSW).

The auditor issued a qualified opinion. The qualification relates to the period from 20 November 2024 to 14 May 2025, when the Company was under external administration. The auditor was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding certain transactions during that period and therefore could not determine whether adjustments may have been necessary to the Company's financial performance and cash flows for FY2025.

The auditor was able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence supporting the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, including the effects of the DOCA.

The auditor also included an Emphasis of Matter relating to going concern. The audit opinion was not further modified in respect of the going concern matter.

Further details are contained in the attached Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Genetic Technologies Limited

ABN 17 009 212 328

Annual Report - 30 June 2025

Genetic Technologies Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2025

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

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

Michael Walker - Executive Chairman and Managing Director	Appointed 14 May 2025
William Musgrave - Non-executive director	Appointed 14 May 2025, resigned 24 March 2026
Anthony Hartman - Non-executive director	Appointed 14 May 2025, resigned 9 September 2025
Steve Nicols - Non-executive director	Appointed 19 December 2025, resigned 24 March 2026
John Polinelli - Non-executive director	Appointed and resigned 14 May 2025
Peter Rubinstein - Non-executive Chairman	Replaced by administrator 20 November 2024 – retired 14 May 2025
Dr Jerzy Muchnicki - Non-executive director	Replaced by administrator 20 November 2024 – retired 14 May 2025
Dr Lindsay Wakefield - Non-executive director	Replaced by administrator 20 November 2024 – retired 14 May 2025
Campbell Welch - Non-executive director	Appointed 24 March 2026
Jeffrey LeCompte - Non-executive director	Appointed 24 March 2026

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Review of operations

The loss for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $1,463,310 (30 June 2024: $12,017,219).

Voluntary Administration

On 20 November 2024, the Directors of Genetic Technologies Limited appointed Ross Blakeley and Paul Harlond of FTI Consulting as Joint and Several Voluntary Administrators (Administrators) pursuant to section 436A of the Corporations Act 200.

On 26 July 2024, the Company announced to the ASX and investors that it had commenced a restructure to focus on USA sales growth, strategic investment and distribution agreements. As part of this restructure, the Company undertook extensive discussions and negotiations with investors, financiers and other parties to bring funding and distribution agreements into the Company, including via an Entitlement Offer that sought to raise a minimum of $2 million and up to a maximum of $3.85 million. At that time, it was also announced that board members and others had agree to provide $800,000 in short-term funding with $500,000 thereof committed to effectively partially underwrite the Entitlement Offer (subject to a minimum of $2 million being raised). In addition, the Board also assumed executive roles to reduce operating costs and cash burn, with the Board agreeing to defer their director fees until the end of 2024 (at the earliest) and, subject to shareholder approval, to take their director fees in equity.

Despite the above, the Company was unsuccessful in raising the minimum required capital under the Offer or attracting alternative strategic partnerships and the Board determined that voluntary administration was the most appropriate way forward. The Administrators then undertook an urgent assessment of the Group's operations and concluded that they would continue to operate on a business-as-usual basis in the short term while pursuing an accelerated dual-track strategy to either sell or recapitalise Genetic Technologies' business and intellectual property.

Following appointment of the Administrators, the powers of the Company's officers (including directors) were suspended and the Administrators assumed control of the Company's business, property and affairs. Accordingly, the financial report has been prepared based on limited information only, which was available to the Directors through the Administrators during the period of the administration from 20 November 2024 to 14 May 2025.

Deed of Company Arrangement

The Administrators were initially unable to obtain interest from parties interested in recapitalising the Group, however they did find parties interested in acquiring the Group's two businesses and their respective assets (see details below). On 11 February 2025, following the sale of the two businesses and their assets, the Administrators received a deed of company arrangement (DOCA) from Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd (Benelong) that was approved by creditors at a creditors meeting held on 27 February 2025 and subsequently the Company executed the DOCA as proposed by Benelong on 19 March 2025.

In summary, Benelong's proposal provided for:

- A $235,000 cash contribution to the Deed Fund, and
- A $65,000 cash contribution to the Deed Fund from entities associated with the Directors of the Company.

With these funds to be used to pay:

- Certain costs of the Administrators and Deed Administrators for which they are personally liable in connection with the administration, and
- Up to $255,000 to be made available to settle priority employee claims, and
- Any balance will be distributed in the same order of priority as if the Company had entered liquidation.

Benelong's DOCA proposal was subject to the following key conditions precedent to effectuation:

(1) Approval by the Company's shareholders under:
a. Chapter 2E of the Corporations Act and listing rules 7.1 and 10.11 for the Company to issue securities as contemplated by this deed; and

b. the Company's constitution and section 203D of the Corporations Act to appoint the nominee directors referred to in clause 4.2.; and/or

(2) No prescribed material adverse changes; and
(3) All PPSR charges to be removed at the time of effectuation.

On 14 May 2025 a General Meeting of shareholders passed all resolutions in relation to the issue of shares and appointing of directors required by the DOCA, and other conditions subsequent to completion were satisfied and accordingly the DOCA was effectuated. Accordingly, all creditors' claims against the Company transitioned to a Creditors' Trust from the time of the DOCA effectuation, whereby funds will be available to creditors with admitted claims and distributed under the DOCA/Creditors' Trust terms. It is noted that the Deed Administrators have stated that there is not expected to be any return (ie dividend) to unsecured creditors. As a result of the effectuation, the Company exited Administration and control of the Company transitioned to the incoming directors.

Sale of Business and Assets

On 23 December 2024 the Company completed the sale of its geneType business and assets to Rhythm Biosciences Limited (Rhythm) for $625,000 (plus GST), inclusive of Rhythm agreeing to pay select creditors and assuming the statutory employee entitlements for transferring Australian employees. The sale included all of the Group's interest, rights and title in intellectual property owned and used in the geneType business, licence and permits, the US office lease and assets, research assets and customer and supply chain contracts. Eight employees in the geneType business from Australia and the United States were made offers and transitioned with the sale.

On 18 January 2025 the Company completed the sale of its direct-to-consumer AffinityDNA and EasyDNA businesses (DTC) to Endeavor DNA, Inc. (Endeavor) for $525,000 (plus GST), inclusive of Endeavor assuming statutory entitlements for two transferring Australian employees. The sale included all of the Company's rights, title and interest in certain assets including the intellectual property owned and used in the DTC businesses, certain laboratory and reseller agreements and the Group's in-house CRM system. Pursuant to the sale agreements Endeavor was granted the option to purchase all of the shares in each of the Company's two subsidiaries that employ staff involved in the conduct of the DTC businesses outside Australia. Until such time as the option is exercised or lapses, Endeavor had agreed to fund all costs associated with running the two subsidiaries. Endeavor did not take up the option to acquire the UK subsidiary, but rather agreed to accept the transfer of existing employees, the office lease and other obligations from 31 March 2025. Endeavor did exercise its option in relation to the Malta subsidiary, Helix Genetics Limited, and acquired all of the shares and assumed all obligations with effect from 9 May 2025.

Acceptance of Deed of Company Arrangement

On 14 May 2025 at a general meeting of members, shareholders voted to accept the DOCA recapitalisation and related resolutions and accordingly the DOCA was effectuated. As a result, Walker Investment Australia Pty Ltd were issued 1,163,511, 764 shares (87.1.%) and Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd were issued 26,493,450 shares (2.0%) raising $271,000. Further, Michael Walker, William Musgrave and Anthony Hartman were appointed as directors of the Company and George Muchnicki, Peter Rubinstein and Lindsay Wakefield resigned as directors with immediate effect.

On 5 June 2025 the Company announced it had entered into binding terms sheets for the acquisition of Ellerfield Wealth Pty Ltd (EW), an established financial planning business, and Walker Capital Private Wealth Pty Ltd (WCPW), a holder of an Australian Financial Services License. The companies are associated with Executive Chairman Michael Walker who currently owns 51% of EW and 100% of WCPW. Total consideration for the businesses is approximately $7.84 million fully paid shares in the Company. The proposed transactions are subject to ASX considerations, shareholder approval, satisfactory due diligence, completion of associated capital raise and re-compliance with all the requirements of Chapters 1 and 2 of ASX Listing Rules (Listing Rule 11.1.3). It was decided to not proceed with this proposed acquisition on 24 March 2026.

On 24 June 2025 the Company sold all of its shares in its US subsidiaries FN 4841856 Inc. (formerly geneType Inc.) and Genetype Corporation to Smart Patrol Securities Pty Ltd.

On 30 June 2025 the Company announced the appointment of Hall Chadwick NSW as the Company's auditor with immediate effect following ASIC's consent to the resignation of Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd.

Significant changes in the state of affairs
On 26 July 2024, the Company announced to the ASX and investors that it had commenced a restructure to focus on USA sales growth, strategic investment and distribution agreements. As part of this restructure, the Company undertook extensive discussions and negotiations with investors, financiers and other parties to bring funding and distribution agreements into the Company, including via an Entitlement Offer that sought to raise a minimum of $2 million and up to a maximum of $3.85 million. At that time, it was also announced that board members and others had agree to provide $800,000 in short-term funding with $500,000 thereof committed to effectively partially underwrite the Entitlement Offer (subject to a minimum of $2 million being raised). In addition, the Board also assumed executive roles to reduce operating costs and cash burn, with the Board agreeing to defer their director fees until the end of 2024 (at the earliest) and, subject to shareholder approval, to take their director fees in equity

On 20 November 2024, the Company appointed Ross Blakeley and Paul Harlond of FTI Consulting as Joint and Several Voluntary Administrators.

On 11 February 2025, following the sale of the two businesses and their assets, the Administrators received a deed of company arrangement (DOCA) from Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd (Benelong) that was approved by creditors at a creditors meeting held on 27 February 2025 and subsequently the Company executed the DOCA as proposed by Benelong on 19 March 2025.

On 14 May 2025 a General Meeting of shareholders passed all resolutions in relation to the issue of shares and appointing of directors required by the DOCA, and other conditions subsequent to completion were satisfied and accordingly the DOCA was effectuated. Accordingly, all creditors' claims against the Company transitioned to a Creditors' Trust from the time of the DOCA effectuation, whereby funds will be available to creditors with admitted claims and distributed under the DOCA/Creditors' Trust terms. It is noted that the Deed Administrators have stated that there is not expected to be any return (ie dividend) to unsecured creditors. As a result of the effectuation, the Company exited Administration and control of the Company transitioned to the incoming directors.

The Company's securities have been suspended from trading on ASX since 21 October 2024 and its ADRs were delisted from Nasdaq with effect from 17 December 2025.

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
On 19 December 2025, the company announced the resignation of Anthony Hartman as Director of the company, effective 9 September 2025. He was replaced with Steve Nicols as non-executive director, effective the same date.

On 24 March 2026 the company announced it will no longer be proceeding with the previously contemplated acquisition of Ellerfield Wealth and Walker Capital Private Wealth now known as Ellerfield Private Wealth. The Board determined that it is in the best interests of shareholders to discontinue discussions in relation to this transaction and instead focus on alternative opportunities aligned with the Company's proposed relisting strategy.

As a result of this change in direction, Steven Nicols and William Musgrave announced their resignation from the Board of Directors on 24 March 2026. On this same date they were replaced by Jeffrey Le Compte and Campbell Welch.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulation
The Company is subject to laws and regulations related to the protection of the environment, the health and safety of employees and the handling, transportation and disposal of medical specimens, infectious and hazardous waste and radioactive materials. For example, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") has established extensive requirements relating specifically to workplace safety for healthcare employers in the U.S. This includes requirements to develop and implement multi-faceted programs to protect workers from exposure to blood-borne pathogens, including preventing or minimizing any exposure through needle stick injuries. For purposes of transportation, some biological materials and laboratory supplies are classified as hazardous materials and are subject to regulation by one or more of the following agencies: the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Public Health Service, the U.S. Postal Service and the International Air Transport Association. The Company generally use third- party vendors to dispose of regulated medical waste, hazardous waste and radioactive materials and contractually require them to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Company's operations are also subject to environmental regulations under Australian State legislation. In particular, the Company is subject to the requirements of the Environment Protection Act 1993. A license has been obtained under this Act to produce listed waste.

Information on directors

Name:	Michael Walker
Title:	Executive Chairman and Managing Director
Qualifications:	GradDipMgt
Experience and expertise:	Michael Walker is an entrepreneur and financial services professional with over 20 years' experience across wealth management, investment management, corporate advisory, and regulatory compliance. He has held senior leadership and board roles within financial services businesses, with a focus on capital markets, governance, compliance, and business growth. Mr Walker has founded and led financial services businesses providing wealth management, financial planning, and investment management services. He acts as a Responsible Manager under an Australian Financial Services Licence and has extensive experience in structuring transactions, managing regulated businesses, and overseeing compliance frameworks and governance processes.
Other current directorships:	ARC Funds Limited (ASX:ARC)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	1,163,511,764 shares

Name:	William Musgrave
Title:	Non-executive director (appointed 14 May 2025)
Qualifications:	Solicitor, Supreme Court of NSW
Experience and expertise:	William Musgrave brings with him 20 years of commercial experience to his role as a director at GTG. Before practicing law, he built a successful career in marketing, developing strong communications skills that ought to be a benefit to the Company. As a non-executive director, William is dedicated to fostering the Company's growth and advancing its strategic goals.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	Nil

Name:	Anthony Hartman
Title:	Non-executive director (appointed 14 May 2025)
Experience and expertise:	Anthony has over 20 years of experience in financial services in Australia, NZ, UK, EU, KH and North America. He has held senior positions with such firms as JP Morgan Investment Management, Citigroup Inc and Macquarie Group Ltd in financial services. Anthony’s experience has been primarily in listed markets in sales, discretionary portfolio management and structured situations. He has also been involved in private equity in listed and unlisted companies in a variety of diverse industries.
Other current directorships:	Australian Bond Exchange Holdings Ltd
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	Nil

Name:	John Polinelli
Title:	Non-executive director (appointed and resigned 14 May 2025)
Experience and expertise:	John has over 20 years of experience across Asia, the Pacific and North America, focusing on equity capital markets, corporate advisory, and wealth management. He has demonstrable experience and deep knowledge of Financial Markets, Advisory and Operational matters across wealth management, investment banking, equity capital markets, private equity, strategy and corporate development, risk management, strategic leadership and program delivery. He spent 14 years with Morgans Financial, Australia’s largest individual licensee, including 5 years as Executive Director and Head of Corporate Advisory Qld.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	Nil

Name:	Peter Rubinstein
Title:	Non-executive Chairman (Replaced by administrator 20 November 2024 – retired 14 May 2025)
Experience and expertise:	Mr. Rubinstein was appointed to the Board on January 31 2018, and appointed as Chairman in April 2020. He has over 20 years’ experience in early-stage technology commercialization through to public listings on the ASX. He is a lawyer, having worked at a large national firm prior to moving in-house at Montech, the commercial arm of Monash University. Mr. Rubinstein has had significant exposure to the creation, launch and management of a diverse range of technology companies in biotech, digital payments and renewable energy.
Other current directorships:	DigitalX Limited (ASX: DCC).
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	2,757,703 shares

Name:	Dr Jerzy Muchnicki
Title:	Non-executive director (Replaced by administrator 20 November 2024 – retired 14 May 2025)
Experience and expertise:	Dr. Muchnicki was appointed to the Board on January 31 2018, and acted as Interim Chief Executive Officer from September 2019 till the appointment of Mr. Simon Morriss to the role. Dr. Muchnicki graduated from Monash University and has held positions in private practice for over 25 years and was Head of Student Health at The University of Melbourne. For the past 14 years, he has been involved in commercialization and funding R&D in the biotechnology sector from gene silencing to regenerative medicine. Dr. Muchnicki brings with him strong commercial and medical skills, including broad interests in software development, blockchain and sustainable building materials. He is a co-founder and Non-Executive Director of Speed Panel Holdings a world leader in fire rated and acoustic wall solutions. He is also the co-founder of Candlebets, a software development company that is creating blockchain enabled platforms for the gaming industry.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	2,255,362 shares

Name:	Dr Lindsay Wakefield
Title:	Non-executive director (Replaced by administrator 20 November 2024 – retired 14 May 2025)
Experience and expertise:	Dr. Wakefield was appointed to the Board on September 24, 2014. He started Safetech Pty Ltd in 1985 and over the next 25 years, Safetech became a force in the Australian material handling and lifting equipment market, designing and manufacturing a wide range of industrial products. In 1993, he left medicine to become the full-time CEO of Safetech. In 2006, Safetech was awarded the Telstra Australian National Business of the Year. In 2013, Safetech merged and ultimately acquired Tiemen Materials Handling. Dr Wakefield continues as the CEO of Safetech. It is Australia's largest manufacturer and supplier of dock equipment, freight hoists and custom lifting solutions. Safetech employs approximately 100 people. Dr Wakefield has been a biotech investor for more than 20 years.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	94,182 shares

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

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

Company secretary
Ms Priyamvada (Pia) Rasal (appointed 14 May 2025)

Priyamvada (Pia) Rasal has over 15 years' experience in company secretarial consultancies across multiple geographies (Melbourne, Perth, and Mumbai) in governance, corporate secretarial and legal roles. She has managed a portfolio of ASX listed entities ,private companies, public companies and non-profit organisations as a Company Secretary. Pia is an Associate Member of the Chartered Governance Institute (UK & Ireland) and the Governance Institute of Australia. Pia holds a Bachelor of Law and Commerce from India.

Mr. Mark Ziirsen (resigned 2 December 2025)
BComm,, MBA, FCPA, MAICD

Mr. Mark Ziirsen was appointed as Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary on July 16, 2024. Mr. Ziirsen holds a Bachelor of Commerce from University of Queensland, an MBA from University of New England, is a Fellow of CPA Australia and a member of Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mark is a highly experience ASX and Nasdaq listed CFO, Company Secretary and non-executive director. His executive career spans life science, technology and consumer and includes senior finance leadership roles with major ASX listed companies such as Cochlear, Aristocrat, Coca-Cola Amatil and Goodman Fielder. He has served a non-executive director of ASX listed companies, including roles as Chair and Chair of Audit Committees, for Opyl Limited (ASX:OPL), an ASX listed AI technology business focused on life sciences, Respiri Limited (ASX:RSH), an eHealth SaaS company, Orcoda Limited (ASX:ODA), a SaaS based technology company. Mark commenced his career with EY, working in business advisory, tax and management consulting. His most recent executive roles include, Executive Chair Opyl Limited, CFO and Company Secretary of Cenntro Electric Group (Nasdaq CENN), Wiseway Group Limited (ASX:WWG), Anteris Technologies Limited (ASX:AVR) and Director of Finance and IT for Asia Pacific at Cochlear (ASX:COH).

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board		Nomination and Remuneration Committee		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Michael Walker - Executive Chairman and Managing Director	1	1	-	-	-	-
William Musgrave - Non-executive director	1	1	-	-	-	-
Anthony Hartman - Non-executive director	1	1	-	-	-	-
John Polinelli - Non-executive director	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Rubinstein - Non-executive Chairman	2	2	-	-	2	2
Dr Jerzy Muchnicki - Non-executive director	2	2	-	-	-	-
Dr Lindsay Wakefield - Non-executive director	2	2	-	-	2	2

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Dr Lindsay Wakefield was the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee until he resigned on 14 May 2025.

Following resignation of Mr Polinelli, Dr Wakefield, Mr Rubinstein and Mr Muchnicki on 14 May 2025 and given the nature and size of the Company’s operations, the Board has decided against the use of a separate Audit & Risk and Remuneration committee. This function is undertaken by the full Board.

During the financial year, the Board considered and approved a number of matters by way of circular resolutions in accordance with the Company’s Constitution. The use of circular resolutions facilitated the efficient consideration of matters arising between scheduled Board meetings, while ensuring Directors received appropriate information to enable informed decision-making and the effective discharge of their duties

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

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

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

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
The Board oversees the setting of fixed remuneration on an annual basis. The process consists of a review of Company, divisional and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices. The members of the Board have access to external advice independent of Management. The Board aims to ensure that remuneration practices are:
- competitive and reasonable, enabling the Company to attract and retain key talent
- aligned to the Company's strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder value
- transparent and easily understood, and
- acceptable to shareholders.

Non-executive directors remuneration
Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The chairman is not present at any discussions relating to the determination of his own remuneration. Non-executive directors do not receive share options or other incentives.

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

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

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

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits. These are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the company and comparable market remunerations.

All employee remuneration is evaluated on a regular basis using a set of variables and taking into account the addition of the statutory superannuation contribution. An assessment of existing base salaries is made annually using comparisons against independent market data which provides information on salaries and other benefits paid for comparable roles within the biotech and pharmaceutical industries, using third party salary survey data. Annual performance reviews with each employee are based on a rating system which is used to assess his or her eligibility for salary increases. Other qualitative factors, including the specialized knowledge and experience of the individual and the difficulty of replacing that person, are also taken into account when considering salary adjustments.

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

Short-term incentives

Short Term Incentive (STI) is an annual plan that applies to Executives and other senior employees that is based on the performance of both the Company and the individual during a given financial year. STI ranges vary depending on the role, responsibilities and deliverables achieved by each individual. Actual STI payments granted to the relevant employee will depend on the extent to which the pre-agreed specific targets are met within a financial year. Specific targets are quantifiable with the agreed method of measurement defined at the beginning of the financial year. The ongoing performance of the Executive or senior employee is evaluated regularly during the performance cycle.

Company objectives, and their relative weighting, vary depending on the position and responsibility of the respective individual, but in respect of the year ended June 30 2025, include, amongst other things, the achievement of:

- achieving targets for cost reduction or efficiency gains;
- contributing to business growth and expansion; and
- performance or the delivery of results which exceed agreed targets

These measures are chosen as they represent the key drivers for the short-term success of the business and provide a framework for delivering long term value. Personal and operating objectives vary according to the role and responsibility of the Executive and include objectives such as service delivery to customers, project delivery, compliance outcomes, intellectual property management and various staff management and leadership objectives.

Achievement of an individual’s targets or objectives is documented and assessed by both the individual and his or her direct manager. The individual will participate in an annual performance review and must provide evidence of the objectives that he or she has delivered during the period under review. Each objective is then rated on an achievement scale. Depending on the aggregate of the ratings, the individual may be eligible to receive an STI payment.

STI payments, if any, are generally paid in August or September of each year subject to the completion of the performance review process and the receipt of a satisfactory rating. The Remuneration Committee conducts this process in the case of the CEO. During the financial year ended June 30, 2025, no Short-Term Incentive payments were made to Executives and other senior employees.

Long-term incentives

The objective of the Company’s LTI arrangements is to reward Executives and senior employees in a manner that aligns their remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. As such, significant LTI grants are generally only made to Executives who are able to influence the generation of shareholder wealth and have an impact on the Company’s long-term profitability. There are share price targets to be met before performance rights vest in respect of the LTI grants made to Executives. Options with a vesting period also serve as a retention tool and may reduce the likelihood of high performing Executives and senior employees being targeted by other companies.

Long Term Incentive (LTI) grants to Executives and senior employees are delivered in the form of options over unissued ordinary shares in the Company which are granted under the terms and conditions of the Company’s Employee Option Plan. Selected Executives who contribute significantly to the long-term profitability of the Company are invited to participate in the Employee Option Plan. The remuneration value of these grants varies and is determined with reference to the nature of the individual’s role, as well as his or her individual potential and specific performance.

In cases where an Executive ceases employment prior to the vesting of his or her options, then the service condition is not met and the awards cannot be exercised. In the event of a change of control of the Company, the performance period end date will be brought forward to the date of the change of control and awards will vest over this shortened period.

Consolidated entity performance and link to remuneration
The Company aims to align executive remuneration to the Company's strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder wealth.

The Company's earnings have remained negative since inception due to the nature of the business. Shareholder wealth reflects this speculative and volatile market sector. No dividends have ever been declared by the Company. The Company will continue its research and development activities, leading to an expansion of its intellectual property portfolio, as well as continued growth of product revenues from its three key brands; geneType, EasyDNA and AffinityDNA. The overall objective is to achieve key development and commercial milestones in order to add further shareholder value.

Details of remuneration
Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the compensation of each director of the Company and each of the named officers of the Company and its subsidiaries, for services in all capacities during the financial year ended June 30 2025, are listed below. All figures are stated in Australian dollars (A$).

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

The key management personnel of the company consisted of the following directors of the company:
- Michael Walker - Executive Chairman and Managing Director (appointed 14 May 2025)
- William Musgrave - Non-executive director (appointed 14 May 2025, resigned 24 March 2026)
- Anthony Hartman - Non-executive director (appointed 14 May 2025, resigned 9 September 2025)
- John Polinelli - Non-executive director (appointed and resigned 14 May 2025)
- Peter Rubinstein - Non-executive Chairman (retired 14 May 2025)
- Dr Jerzy Muchnicki - Non-executive director (retired 14 May 2025)
- Dr Lindsay Wakefield - Non-executive director (retired 14 May 2025)

And the following key management personnel:
- Mr. Simon Morriss
- Mr. Tony Di Pietro
- Ms. Kathryn Andrews
- Mr. Carl Stubbings
- Mr. Kevin Camilleri

Changes since the end of the reporting period:
No remuneration was paid to Directors during the year ended 30 June 2025 due to the combined impact of the restructuring process and the effectuation of the Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA).

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
2025	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
William Musgrave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Hartman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Polinelli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Rubinstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Jerzy Muchnicki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Lindsay Wakefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors:							
Michael Walker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
2024	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Dr. Lindsay Wakefield	67,462	-	-	7,421	-	-	74,883
Mr. Peter Rubinstein	139,769	-	-	10,425	-	-	150,194
Mr. Nicholas Burrows	42,164	-	-	4,638	-	-	46,802
Dr. Jerzy Muchnicki	81,022	-	-	6,416	-	-	87,438
Other Key Management Personnel:							
Mr. Simon Morriss	340,000	-	9,266	27,399	5,945	66,971	449,581
Mr. Tony Di Pietro	228,059	-	(10,131)	20,549	(313)	-	238,164
Ms. Kathryn Andrews	66,441	-	3,985	7,309	-	-	77,735
Mr. Carl Stubbing	237,933	-	500	26,173	2,607	34,462	301,675
Mr. Kevin Camilleri	257,547	-	6,268	4,490	-	27,815	296,120
	1,460,397	-	9,888	114,820	8,239	129,248	1,722,592

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

	Fixed remuneration		At risk - STI		At risk - LTI	
Name	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-Executive Directors:						
Dr. Lindsay Wakefield	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Mr. Peter Rubinstein	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Mr. Nicholas Burrows	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Dr. Jerzy Muchnicki	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Other Key Management Personnel:						
Mr. Simon Morriss	-	85%	-	15%	-	-
Mr. Tony Di Pietro	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Mr. Carl Stubbings	-	89%	-	11%	-	-
Mr. Kevin Camilleri	-	91%	-	9%	-	-

Service agreements

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

Name:	Dr. Jerzy Muchnicki
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Details:	$64,746 (inclusive of superannuation) and $22,692 of consulting fees.

Name:	Mr. Peter Rubinstein
Title:	Non-Executive Director and Chairman
Details:	$105,194 (inclusive of superannuation) and $45,000 of consulting fees

Name:	Dr. Lindsay Wakefield
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Details:	$74,883 (inclusive of superannuation)

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

Share-based compensation

Issue of shares
There were no shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Options
There were no options over ordinary shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation that were outstanding as at 30 June 2025.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

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

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
Dr. Lindsay Wakefield	94,182	-	-	-	94,182
Mr. Peter Rubinstein	3,698,530	-	-	(940,647)	2,757,883
Dr. Jerzy Muchnicki	2,250,862	-	-	(95,876)	2,154,986
Michael Walker	-	-	1,163,511,764	-	1,163,511,764
	6,043,574	-	1,163,511,764	(1,036,523)	1,168,518,815

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

	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares					
Mr. Carl Stubbings	200,000	-	-	(200,000)	-
Mr. Kevin Camilleri	200,000	-	-	(200,000)	-
	400,000	-	-	(400,000)	-

Shares under option
There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options
There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2025 and up to the date of this report.

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

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

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

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

Non-audit services
There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

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

Auditor
On 30 June 2025, the company announced that Hall Chadwick NSW has been appointed as the Company's auditor with immediate effect.

The appointment follows the resignation of Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd and Australian Securities and Investments Commission's consent to the resignation in accordance with section 329(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

On behalf of the directors

____
Michael Walker
Executive Chairman & Managing Director

Dated: **31 August 2026**

GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
ABN 17 009 212 328

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

In accordance with s 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Genetic Technologies Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Genetic Technologies Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

i. the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

DREW TOWNSEND
Partner
Dated: 31 August 2026

Genetic Technologies Limited
Contents
30 June 2025

General information

The financial statements cover Genetic Technologies Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Genetic Technologies Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Genetic Technologies Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered Office	**Principal Place of Business**
Level 5	T1 404 Kon-Tiki Business Centre
126-130 Phillip Street Sydney	55 Plaza Parade
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia	Maroochydore Qld 4558, Australia

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 31 August 2026. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Genetic Technologies Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Revenue			
Finance income		19,646	119,511
Other income		945,532	1,848,731
Gain on sale of a business		45,177	-
Gain on extinguishment (DOCA)	2	3,892,596	-
		4,902,951	1,968,242
Expenses			
Advertising and promotional expenses		(46,007)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(77,950)	(480,028)
Employee benefits expense		(1,226,161)	(4,109,585)
Finance costs		(37,240)	(49,392)
Impairment expenses		(1,633,007)	-
Loss on extinguishment of assets	2	(245,781)	-
Professional fees		(1,227,791)	(1,007,354)
Raw materials and consumables used		(203,713)	-
Research and development expenses		(1,146)	-
Other expenses		(633,891)	(2,511,691)
Loss before income tax		(429,734)	(6,189,808)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Loss after tax from continuing operations		(429,734)	(6,189,808)
Discontinued operations			
Loss after tax from discontinued operations	5	(1,033,576)	(5,827,411)
Loss for the year		(1,463,310)	(12,017,219)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange losses on translation of controlled foreign operations		(25,898)	(16,266)
Exchange differences reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of discontinued operation		(805,244)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(831,142)	(16,266)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,294,452)	(12,033,485)
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
- Continuing operations		(574,887)	(12,033,485)
- Discontinued operations		(1,719,565)	-
		(2,294,452)	(12,033,485)
		$	**$**
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:			
Basic and diluted loss per share			
- Continuing operations	6	(0.002)	(0.047)
- Discontinued operations	6	(0.003)	(0.044)
		(0.005)	(0.091)

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

Genetic Technologies Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	10,000	1,020,608
Trade and other receivables		-	2,126,553
Inventories		-	206,468
Other current assets		-	341,746
Total current assets		10,000	3,695,375
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets		-	211,796
Property, plant and equipment		-	52,695
Goodwill		-	1,784,893
Other intangible assets		-	360,064
Deferred tax asset		-	81,698
Total non-current assets		-	2,491,146
Total assets		10,000	6,186,521
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		-	2,030,523
Borrowings		-	643,546
Contract liabilities		-	741,647
Provisions		-	571,028
Lease liabilities		-	208,719
Total current liabilities		-	4,195,463
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions		-	56,021
Lease liabilities		-	22,924
Deferred tax liability		-	81,698
Total non-current liabilities		-	160,643
Total liabilities		-	4,356,106
Net assets		10,000	1,830,415
Equity			
Contributed equity	8	164,330,456	163,817,863
Reserves	9	2,758,542	4,388,628
Accumulated losses		(167,078,998)	(166,376,076)
Total equity		10,000	1,830,415

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

Genetic Technologies Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023	161,342,707	6,535,556	(156,715,687)	11,162,576
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(12,017,219)	(12,017,219)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(16,266)	-	(16,266)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(16,266)	(12,017,219)	(12,033,485)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 3)	2,577,147	-	-	2,577,147
Share-based payments	-	124,177	-	124,177
Valuation of warrants	(101,991)	101,991	-	-
Options/warrants expired	-	(2,356,830)	2,356,830	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	163,817,863	4,388,628	(166,376,076)	1,830,415

	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	163,817,863	4,388,628	(166,376,076)	1,830,415
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(1,463,310)	(1,463,310)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(831,142)	-	(831,142)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(831,142)	(1,463,310)	(2,294,452)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Issuance of shares	372,991	-	-	372,991
Exercise of warrants, net of transaction costs	139,602	(101,963)	-	37,639
Share based payments expense	-	63,407	-	63,407
Expiry of employee share options and performance rights	-	(760,383)	760,383	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	164,330,456	2,758,542	(167,078,998)	10,000

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

Genetic Technologies Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		3,987,041	7,885,121
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,177,136)	(19,312,399)
R&D tax incentive and other grants received		1,839,000	1,748,230
Net cash used in operating activities	7	(1,351,095)	(9,679,048)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(7,081)	(32,967)
Proceeds from disposal of business		413,716	-
Interest received		19,646	147,867
Net cash from investing activities		426,281	114,900
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		271,000	2,577,147
Proceeds from borrowings		-	601,000
Interest paid		(37,240)	(6,848)
Repayment of borrowings		(143,846)	-
Principal elements of lease payments		(160,565)	(348,906)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(70,651)	2,822,393
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(995,465)	(6,741,755)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,020,608	7,851,197
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(15,143)	(88,834)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		10,000	1,020,608

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Basis of preparation

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

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

Going concern
For the year ended 30 June 2025, the group incurred a loss before income tax of $1,463,310 and, as at that date, had net assets and cash and cash equivalents of $10,000.

On 20 November 2024, the company was placed into voluntary administration. The company subsequently entered into a Deed of Company Arrangement, which was effectuated on 14 May 2025. Upon effectuation of the Deed of Company Arrangement, the company exited voluntary administration and the relevant creditor claims were transferred to a creditors' trust or otherwise extinguished in accordance with its terms.

The group currently has limited operating activities and financial resources. Accordingly, its ability to continue as a going concern and meet its obligations as and when they fall due is dependent upon the successful implementation of its recapitalisation strategy, including the completion of a proposed acquisition, re-compliance with the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and completion of the associated capital raising.

Subsequent to the reporting date, the company progressed the proposed transaction and submitted an application to ASX seeking in-principle advice. The proposed transaction contemplates the completion of a minimum capital raising as a condition precedent. In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis, the directors have considered the proposed funding arrangements, the pro forma financial position of the combined group and the financial information relating to the proposed acquisition.

The directors consider that there are reasonable grounds to expect that the proposed transaction and associated capital raising can be completed and that the group will have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations for at least 12 months from the date of authorisation of these financial statements. Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

However, the proposed transaction and capital raising have not been completed and remain subject to a number of conditions, including regulatory and shareholder approvals. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, the group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Deed of Company Arrangement and Restructuring

On 20 November 2024, the Company entered voluntary administration pursuant to section 436A of the *Corporations Act 2001*, with Ross Blakeley and Paul Harlond of FTI Consulting appointed as Joint and Several Voluntary Administrators (Administrators). Following their appointment, control of the Company's business, property and affairs vested with the Administrators and the powers of the Directors were suspended.

Prior to the appointment of the Administrators, the Group had undertaken a restructuring program aimed at reducing operating costs, supporting growth in the United States market and securing strategic investment and distribution agreements. Despite these initiatives, including capital raising activities and short-term funding arrangements, the Company was unable to secure sufficient funding to continue operations in their existing form.

During the administration period, the Administrators undertook an assessment of the Group's operations and implemented a process to either recapitalise the Group or sell its businesses and associated assets. Subsequently, the Group's operating businesses and certain assets were sold during the administration period.

On 27 February 2025, creditors approved a Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA) proposed by Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd, which was executed on 19 March 2025 and effectuated on 14 May 2025 following satisfaction of the relevant conditions precedent, including shareholder approvals. Upon effectuation of the DOCA, creditor claims transitioned to a creditors' trust in accordance with the terms of the DOCA and the Company exited voluntary administration.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Directors have concluded that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate following the effectuation of the DOCA and recapitalisation of the Company.

As control of the Company rested with the Administrators during the period from 20 November 2024 to 14 May 2025, the Directors' access to financial and operational information relating to that period was limited. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared based on information made available to the Directors by the Administrators in respect of the administration period.

Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

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

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Company.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Business combination

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired unless a measurement exception applied. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

Segment reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Foreign currency translation
Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollar ($), which is Genetic Technologies Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a net basis, within other expenses or other income, respectively.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Group companies
The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
- assets and liabilities for each consolidated statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that consolidated statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognized in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue recognition
Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized based on contract with customers when performance obligations were satisfied. The following recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue from sale of goods - Genetic testing revenues
GeneType: Revenues from the provision of genetic and clinical risk testing for cancer and other serious diseases under the geneType brand are recognized at a point in time when the Company has provided the customer with their test results, the single performance obligation. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days. Where consideration is received in advance of performance, it is initially recorded as contract liabilities and then revenue is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue is recognized where consideration for collection is probable and is above 50%. The geneType brand have more than 75% probability of being collected.

EasyDNA and AffinityDNA: Revenue from provision of genetic test direct to consumer under the EasyDNA and AffinityDNA brand is recognized at a point in time when the Company has provided the customer with their test results, the single performance obligation. Where consideration is received in advance of performance, it is initially recorded as contract liabilities and then revenue is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue recognized under the EasyDNA and AffinityDNA brands are mainly upfront, hence, no issue in collectability.

Revenue from services - license fees
Revenue from contracts with service providers is recognized when the contracted sales parameters are met, the single performance obligation. Revenue is recognized over time based on the higher of actual sales incurred or minimum fees requirement on a quarterly basis. The Company did not recognize or receive any license fee revenue in the current financial year. Fixed license fee revenue recognized in the prior period have been fully impaired as it is unlikely that these amounts will be recovered.

Contract liabilities
The Group recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts in its consolidated statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Group satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Group recognizes either a contract asset or a receivable in its consolidated statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

Finance income and finance costs
The Group's finance income and finance costs include interest income and interest expenses. Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

Income tax
The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of assets
Non-financial asset
The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets and the asset's value-in-use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases, the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. Cash generating unit is the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If so, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

Financial assets
The Group records the impairment losses for financial assets as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:
- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Contributed equity
Issued and paid-up capital is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Transaction costs arising on the issue of Ordinary Shares are recognized directly in equity as a deduction, net of tax, of the proceeds received.

Loss per share
Basic loss per share
Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing:
- the loss attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares,
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted loss per share
Diluted loss per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic loss per share to take into account:
- after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

On the basis of the Company's losses, the outstanding options and performance rights as at June 30, 2024 are considered to be anti-dilutive and therefore were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares calculation.

Goods and services tax (GST) and other sales taxes
Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST and other sales taxes receivable or payable. The net amount of GST and other taxes recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

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

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

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

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

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

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Deed of Company Arrangement and extinguishment of assets and liabilities

On 20 November 2024, the Directors of Genetic Technologies Limited appointed Ross Blakeley and Paul Harlond of FTI Consulting as Joint and Several Voluntary Administrators pursuant to section 436A of the Corporations Act 2001 due to the Group's financial position and inability to secure sufficient funding to continue operations.

Prior to the appointment of the Administrators, the Company had undertaken a restructuring process aimed at reducing operating costs, focusing on growth in the United States market, and securing strategic investment and distribution agreements. This included an entitlement offer seeking to raise between $2.0 million and $3.85 million, together with short-term funding support from directors and related parties. Despite these initiatives, the Company was unable to secure the minimum capital required or alternative strategic funding arrangements and accordingly entered voluntary administration.

During the administration period, the Administrators continued to trade the business while pursuing a dual-track strategy involving either the recapitalisation or sale of the Group's businesses and assets. Subsequently, the Company completed the sale of its geneType business and assets to Rhythm Biosciences Limited and the sale of its direct-to-consumer AffinityDNA and EasyDNA businesses to Endeavor DNA, Inc.

Following the completion of these transactions, a proposal for a Deed of Company Arrangement ("DOCA") was received from Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd ("Benelong"). The DOCA proposal was approved by creditors on 27 February 2025 and executed on 19 March 2025. The DOCA was effectuated on 14 May 2025 following shareholder approval of the required resolutions and satisfaction of the remaining conditions precedent.

Note 2. Deed of Company Arrangement and extinguishment of assets and liabilities (continued)

Key terms of the DOCA
The principal terms of the DOCA included:

- a cash contribution of $235,000 from Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd;
- an additional cash contribution of $65,000 from entities associated with the Directors;
- payment of certain costs and expenses incurred by the Administrators and Deed Administrators;
- provision of up to $255,000 for settlement of priority employee claims;
- transfer of creditor claims to a Creditors' Trust upon effectuation of the DOCA;
- compromise and extinguishment of secured and unsecured creditor claims upon effectuation; and
- recapitalisation of the Company through the issue of new equity securities and appointment of nominee directors.

Under the terms of the DOCA, secured creditors agreed to compromise their claims in exchange for specified assets and the release of their security interests. Upon effectuation of the DOCA, all remaining unpaid liabilities subject to the DOCA were extinguished and creditors' rights were limited to distributions available through the Creditors' Trust.

Effect of debt compromise and asset extinguishment
Following the implementation of the Deed of Company Arrangement ("DOCA") and the associated restructuring of the Company effectuated on 14 May 2025, certain assets and liabilities subject to compromise, settlement, transfer or forgiveness under the terms of the DOCA were extinguished and derecognised from the statement of financial position in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The liabilities extinguished on 14 May 2025 which constitute the gain in the statement of profit and loss are as follows:

	2025 $
Trade and other payables	2,585,326
Borrowings	500,000
Contract liabilities	680,009
Provisions	127,261
Gain on extinguishment (DOCA)	3,892,596

The assets extinguished on 14 May 2025 which constitute the loss in the statement of profit and loss are as follows:

	2025
Trade and other receivables	(145,236)
Other current assets	(100,545)
Loss on extinguishment of assets (DOCA)	(245,781)

Creditor settlements
Priority employee creditors received settlement distributions funded from the DOCA contributions, including amounts intended to broadly align with Fair Entitlements Guarantee ("FEG") capped amounts plus an additional return where applicable.

Secured creditors compromised their claims as part of the restructuring arrangements and unsecured creditors' claims were transferred to the Creditors' Trust. Based on the Deed Administrators' estimated outcome statement, no distribution to ordinary unsecured creditors is expected.

As at 30 June 2025, the Company had exited voluntary administration and control had reverted to the reconstituted Board of Directors.

Note 3: Segment information

a. Description of segments and principal activities

The Company previously identified three reportable segments which was consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, the Chief Executive Officer.

The three reportable segments are:
- EasyDNA: relates to EasyDNA branded test sales and expenses.
- AffinityDNA: relates to AffinityDNA branded test sales and expenses.
- geneType / Corporate: relates to geneType branded test sales and expense, including corporate charges.

Following the sale of the geneType business (completed in December 2024), EasyDNA and AffinityDNA business (completed in January 2025), the Company only operate in one segment, being a corporate office focusing on debt and equity recapitalisation to pursue suitable investment opportunities for the Company in the foreseeable future. The segment details are therefore fully reflected in the body of the financial report.

Note 4. Income tax expense

Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2025 **$**	**2024** **$**
Loss before income tax	(1,463,310)	(12,017,219)
Tax at the Australia tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	(365,828)	(3,004,305)
Difference in overseas tax rates	-	(1,873)
Share-based payment expense		31,044
Non-assessable and other items	(911,704)	(8,920)
Non-deductible R&D expense subject to R&D tax incentive	-	1,056,910
Research and development tax credits	-	(496,813)
Impairment of goodwill and others	408,252	333,000
Temporary differences not recognised	-	(440,162)
Tax losses not recognised	869,280	2,655,894
Over provision in prior years	-	(124,775)
	-	-

At 30 June 2025, the Group had unrecognised tax losses relating solely to the Australian parent entity. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these tax losses, as the Directors have concluded that it is not yet probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised. Subject to the Company continuing to satisfy the relevant statutory tests, these tax losses are available for offset against future taxable income.

The Group's overseas subsidiaries, including those with operations in the United States, Malta and the United Kingdom, were disposed of during the current reporting periods. Accordingly, no unrecognised tax losses relating to those jurisdictions remain at 30 June 2025.

Tax consolidation legislation
Genetic Technologies Limited and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries implemented the tax consolidation legislation as from 1 July 2023.

The entities in the tax consolidated Company have entered into a Tax Sharing Agreement which, in the opinion of the Directors, limits the joint and several liabilities of the wholly owned entities in the case of a default by the head entity, Genetic Technologies Limited.

Note 4. Income tax expense

The entities have also entered into a Tax Funding Agreement under which the wholly owned entities fully compensate Genetic Technologies Limited for any current tax payable assumed and are compensated by Genetic Technologies Limited for any current tax receivable and deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses or unused tax credits that are transferred to Genetic Technologies Limited under the tax consolidation legislation. The funding amounts are determined by reference to the amounts recognized in the respective subsidiaries' financial statements. The amounts receivable or payable under the Tax Funding Agreement are due upon receipt of the funding advice from the head entity, which is issued as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year.

As at 30 June 2025, there are no unrecognized temporary differences associated with the Company's investments in subsidiaries, as the Company has no liability for additional taxation should unremitted earnings be remitted (2024: Nil).

Note 5: Assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

In December 2024, the Administrators committed to a plan to sell the EasyDNA and AffinityDNA businesses and assets (DTC business). Accordingly, the assets related to those businesses are represented as assets held for sale. As noted, efforts to sell the business commenced in December 2024, and on 15 January 2025 it was announced that the assets would be sold with completion occurring on 18 January 2025.

As at 31 December 2024 the disposal group assets have been impaired to fair value less cost of disposal, being the proceeds received on their sale of $463,707. As a result, impairment losses of $1,599,096 have been applied to reduce the value of goodwill within the disposal group.

At 31 December 2024, the assets and liabilities stated at fair value less cost of disposal comprise the following:

	2025 $
Assets held for sale	486,377
Liabilities held for sale	(22,670)
Fair value less cost of disposal	463,707

The sale of EasyDNA and AffinityDNA was completed on 15 January 2025.

On 24 December 2024, the Administrators have completed the sale of geneType business and assets for consideration of $413,716 after costs.

The financial information relating to geneType, EasyDNA and AffinityDNA's operation presented as discontinued operation is set out below.

	2025 $	2024 $
Revenue	3,373,587	7,664,784
Expenses	(4,407,163)	(13,492,195)
Loss before tax	(1,033,576)	(5,827,411)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss after tax	(1,033,576)	(5,827,411)

Note 6. Earnings per share

a. Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

	2025 $	2024 $
Basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share		
- From continuing operations	(429,734)	(6,189,808)
- From discontinued operations	(1,033,576)	(5,827,411)
	(1,463,310)	(12,017,219)

b. Weighted average number of shares used in denominator

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share *	301,368,617	132,217,246

* The calculation of diluted loss per share - potential ordinary shares are considered anti-dilutive, therefore diluted loss per share is equivalent to basic loss per share.

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash at bank and on hand	10,000	1,020,608

Reconciliation of loss for the year after income tax to net cash flows used in operating activities

	2025 $	2024 $
Loss for the year after tax	(1,483,310)	(12,017,219)
Adjust for non-cash items and non-operational items:		
− Amortisation and depreciation expenses	77,950	237,108
− Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	297,780
− Impairment of non-current assets	1,633,007	1,332,000
− Loss on extinguishment of assets	245,781	-
− Share-based payments expense	63,407	124,177
− Finance costs	-	51,622
− Finance income	-	(119,511)
− Net foreign exchange losses	-	139,540
− Gain on sale of a business	(45,177)	-
− Gain on extinguishment (DOCA)	(3,892,596)	-
Adjust for changes in assets and liabilities:		
− Trade and other receivables	2,126,553	(262,796)
− Other operating assets	341,746	57,302
− Inventories	206,468	119,425
− Trade and other payables	3,425,962	306,845
− Provisions	(627,049)	54,680
− Contract liabilities	(741,647)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(1,351,095)	(9,679,048)

Note 8. Contributed equity

	2025 Shares	2024 Shares	2025 $	2024 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	1,335,422,460	132,217,246	164,330,456	163,817,863

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	30 June 2024	11,541,658,143		161,342,707
Share consolidation		(11,426,240,897)		-
Shares issued in the year		16,800,000	$0.19	3,111,758
Less: transaction costs arising on share issue		-		(534,611)
Less: valuation of warrants to be issued		-		(101,991)
Balance	1 July 2024	132,217,246		163,817,863
Shares issued in the year		13,200,000	$0.01	139,602
Shares issued on effectuation of the DOCA		1,190,005,214		372,911
Balance	30 June 2025	1,335,422,460		164,330,456

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares, which have no par value, entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

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

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

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

The company is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions. There have been no events of default on the financing arrangements during the financial year.

Note 9. Reserves

	2025 $	2024 $
Foreign currency translation	-	831,142
Share-based payments reserve	2,758,542	3,557,486
	2,758,542	4,388,628

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

	Share based payment reserve $	Foreign currency reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2023	5,688,148	847,408	6,535,556
Foreign currency translation	-	(16,266)	(16,266)
Share based payment expense	124,177	-	124,177
Valuation of warrants	101,991	-	101,991
Options/warrants expired	(2,356,830)	-	(2,356,830)
Balance at 30 June 2024	3,557,486	831,142	4,388,628
Foreign currency translation	-	(25,898)	(25,898)
Share based payment expense	63,407	-	63,407
Options/warrants expired	(760,383)	-	(760,383)
Exercise of warrants	(101,963)	-	(101,963)
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of discontinued operation	-	(805,244)	(805,244)
Balance at 30 June 2025	2,758,542	-	2,758,542

Share based payments reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as expenses on valuation of warrants, share options, and performance shares issued to capital raising agents, key management personnel, other employees, and eligible contractors.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entities are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

Note 10. Share options and warrants

Employee Option Plan

The fair value of options granted under an Employee Option Plan is recognized as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognized over the vesting period over which the service vesting conditions are to be satisfied. Employee Option Plan options have no other vesting conditions. The fair value at grant date is determined by management with the assistance of an independent valuer, using a Black-Scholes option pricing model or a Binomial model simulation analysis. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (where the exercise price, vesting or exercisability is related to the market price of an entity's instruments)
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. remaining an employee over a specified time period)

The cumulative employee benefits expense recognized at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best information available at balance date.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognized as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognized for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as at the date of modification. Where appropriate, the dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share. The Company's policy is to treat the options of terminated employees as forfeitures if termination occurs prior to vesting conditions being reached.

On 30 November 2001, the Directors of the Company established a Staff Share Plan. On 19 November 2008, the shareholders of the Company approved the introduction of a new Employee Option Plan. Under the terms of the respective Plans, the Directors may, at their discretion, grant options over the ordinary shares in the Genetic Technologies Limited to executives, consultants, employees, and former Non-Executive Directors, of the Company. The options, which are granted at nil cost, are not transferable and are not quoted on the ASX. As at 30 June 2025, there were no options outstanding under the Plans.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, no options were granted (2024: Nil). During the current reporting period, 400,000 options were exercised. All remaining options granted in prior periods expired during the current reporting period.

Warrants

As at 30 June 2025, the Company had the following warrants outstanding. No warrants were issued during the current financial year.

	2025 Average exercise price	2025 Number of warrants	2024 Average exercise price	2024 Number of warrants
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.44	17,830,168	0.44	17,830,168
Lapsed during the year	0.44	(13,200,000)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	0.44	4,630,168	0.44	17,830,168

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the company recognised share-based payment expense of $63,407 (2024: $124,177) in relation to options and warrants on issue.

Note 11. Auditor's remuneration

	2025 $	2024 $
Hall Chadwick (NSW) in respect of:		
– Audit	38,000	-
Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd in respect of		
– Audit	-	332,706
Total remuneration in respect of audit services	38,000	332,706

Note 12. Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 13. Commitments

There were no significant contracted capital expenditures at the end of the reporting periods ending 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Note 14. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Genetic Technologies Limited is the parent entity.

Transactions with related parties
There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

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

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

Subsidiaries
The following table is a depiction of the Company structure as at 30 June 2025.

		Company interest	
Name of Company	Incorporation details	2025 %	2024 %
GeneType Pty. Ltd.	Victoria, Australia	100 [1]	100
Genetic Technologies Corporation Pty. Ltd. (Genetic testing)	NSW, Australia	100 [1]	100
Gene Ventures Pty. Ltd.	NSW, Australia	100 [1]	100
GeneType Corporation	California, USA	-	100
geneType Inc.	Delaware, USA	-	100
Hainan Aocheng Gene Technology Co Ltd	Hainan, China	-	100
Genetic Technologies HK Ltd	Hong Kong, China	-	100
Helix Genetics Limited	Malta	-	100
Genetype UK Limited	United Kingdom	-	100

[1] These entities remained wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and were subsequently deregistered on 27 August 2025.

Note 15. Contingent liabilities

The Company is not aware of any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Note 16. Events after the reporting period

On 19 December 2025, the company announced the resignation of Anthony Hartman as Director of the company. He was replaced with Steve Nicols as non-executive director, effective the same date.

On 24 March 2026 the company announced it will no longer be proceeding with the previously contemplated acquisition of Ellerfield Wealth and Walker Capital Private Wealth now known as Ellerfield Private Wealth. The Board determined that it is in the best interests of shareholders to discontinue discussions in relation to this transaction and instead focus on alternative opportunities aligned with the Company's proposed relisting strategy.

As a result of this change in direction, Steven Nicols and William Musgrave announced their resignation from the Board of Directors on 24 March 2026. On this same date they were replaced by Jeffrey Le Compte and Campbell Welch.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Name of Company	Type of entity	% of capital held	Place of business / country of incorporation	Australian resident or foreign resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s) of residents
GeneType Pty. Ltd.	Body corporate	100	Australia	Australian	-
Genetic Technologies Corporation Pty. Ltd.	Body corporate	100	Australia	Australian	-
Gene Ventures Pty. Ltd.	Body corporate	100	Australia	Australian	-

Genetic Technologies Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2025

In the directors' opinion:

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

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

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;

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

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

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Michael Walker
Executive Chairman & Managing Director

Dated: **31 August 2026**

GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
ABN 17 009 212 328

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Genetic Technologies Limited (the company) and its controlled entities (the group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, consolidated entity disclosure statement and the director's declaration.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial report of the group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

During the period 20 November 2024 to 14 May 2025, the company was under external administration pursuant to a Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA). The recapitalisation was completed and the DOCA effectuated on 14 May 2025, at which point control reverted to the directors.

As the directors did not have control during the relevant period, the underlying accounting and statutory records for these transactions were not sufficiently maintained to enable us to perform all necessary audit procedures. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary in respect of the income and expenses recognised during the period of external administration.

We were able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the balances reported in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, including the effects of the implementation of the DOCA. However, because the transactions undertaken during the period of external administration form part of the determination of the group's financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows.

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

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

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

GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
ABN 17 009 212 328

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Emphasis of Matter Relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates the group incurred a loss after tax of $1,463,310 for the year ended 30 June 2025 and as of that date, the group had $10,000 net assets. As stated in Note 1 these events or conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not further modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern sections, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Qualified Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section of our report, the remuneration report of Genetic Technologies Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025 complies with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

During the period from 20 November 2024 to 14 May 2025, the company was under external administration pursuant to a Deed of Company Arrangement. During this period, the powers of the directors were suspended and control of the company rested with the appointed administrators until the DOCA was effectuated on 14 May 2025.

GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
ABN 17 009 212 328

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

As a result, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding remuneration arrangements, remuneration transactions and the underlying records relating to directors and key management personnel for the period during which the company was under external administration. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to the remuneration disclosures required by section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

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

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

DREW TOWNSEND
Partner
Dated: 31 August 2026

Genetic Technologies Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2025

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 24 August 2026.

Distribution of equitable securities
Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Ordinary shares		Options over ordinary shares	
	Number of holders	**% of total shares issued**	**Number of holders**	**% of total shares issued**
1 to 1,000	2,684	0.06	-	-
1,001 to 5,000	1,072	0.20	-	-
5,001 to 10,000	299	0.18	-	-
10,001 to 100,000	381	0.91	-	-
100,001 and over	82	98.65	-	-
	4,518	100.00	-	-
Holding less than a marketable parcel	4,117	91.12	-	-

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders
The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	**% of total shares issued**
WALKER INVESTMENTS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	1,163,511,764	87.13
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	102,213,673	7.65
BENELONG CAPITAL PARTNERS PTY LTD	26,493,450	1.98
MR WARWICK WRIGHT	2,440,000	0.18
MJGD NOMINEES PTY LTD	2,008,494	0.15
DOMA 193 PTY LTD <DOMA 193 A/C>	1,445,514	0.11
RIP OPPORTUNITIES PTY LTD <PIR SUPER FUND A/C>	1,250,000	0.09
IRWIN BIOTECH NOMINEES PTY LTD <BIOA A/C>	758,494	0.06
VALUEADMIN COM PTY LTD	749,209	0.06
MR EDWARD LEIDA TAO	685,000	0.05
MR WENBO LIU	627,358	0.05
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	589,000	0.04
MISS SUSAN SPITERI	557,724	0.04
AP 300 PTY LTD <AP INVEST A/C>	480,400	0.04
MONUMENT HILL PTY LTD	420,001	0.03
MRS HELEN KAMER + MR BENJAMIN KAMER <KAMER SUPER FUND A/C>	400,000	0.03
MS CAROL YAN LU	400,000	0.03
ALWOONEE PTY LTD <THE O'CONNOR SUPER A/C>	388,959	0.03
MR JOHN CHRISTOPOLOUS <CHRISAND FAMILY A/C>	348,000	0.03
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	342,266	0.03
	1,306,109,306	97.80

Unquoted equity securities
There are no unquoted equity securities.

Genetic Technologies Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2025

Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the company are set out below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
WALKER INVESTMENTS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	1,163,511,764	87.13

Voting rights

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

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

There are no other classes of equity securities.