

Genetic Technologies Limited
Appendix 4E
Preliminary final report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	Genetic Technologies Limited
ABN:	17 009 212 328
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2026
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2025

2. Results for announcement to the market

This Appendix 4E should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

	2026 \$	2025 \$	Change %
Revenue and other income from continuing operations	257	4,902,951	(100%)
Loss after tax from continuing operations	(428,603)	(429,734)	-
Net loss after tax attributable to members	(428,603)	(1,463,310)	(71%)

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

Dividends

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

Review of results

The Company reported a net loss after tax of \$428,603 compared with \$1,463,310 in FY2025. The loss from continuing operations was \$428,603 compared with \$429,734 in FY2025. Discontinued operations recorded a loss after tax of Nil, compared with \$1,033,576 in FY2025.

In the prior 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.

In the prior year, 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.

3. Net tangible assets

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Net assets / (liabilities)	(418,603)	10,000
Net tangible assets / (liabilities)	(418,603)	10,000
Ordinary shares	1,335,422,460	1,335,422,460
	2026 Cents	2025 Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	(0.03135)	0.00075

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Continuing operations	(0.0003)	(0.0020)
Discontinued operations	-	(0.0030)
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>(0.0003)</u>	<u>(0.0050)</u>

The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share was 1,335,422,460 in FY2026 and 301,368,617 in FY2025. 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 2026, the Company had total assets of \$38,001 (including cash and cash equivalents of \$10,247), total liabilities of \$456,604, and net liabilities of \$418,603. At 30 June 2025, net assets were \$10,000.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$112,037, net cash from investing activities was \$257 and net cash used in financing activities was Nil. Cash at the end of the year was \$10,247, compared with \$10,000 at 30 June 2025.

Contributed equity

At 30 June 2026, the Company had 1,335,422,460 ordinary shares on issue and contributed equity of \$164,330,456.

4. Control gained over entities

Not applicable.

5. Loss of control over entities

GeneType Pty. Ltd, Genetic Technologies Corporation Pty. Ltd. and Gene Ventures Pty. Ltd. were deregistered on 27 August 2025.

6. Details of associates and joint venture entities

Not applicable.

7. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. At 30 June 2026, the Company had total assets of \$38,001 (including cash and cash equivalents of \$10,247), total liabilities of \$456,604, and net liabilities of \$418,603. The Company incurred a loss after tax of \$428,603 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.

8. Audit status

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

9. Attachments

The Annual Report of Genetic Technologies Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026 is attached.

Genetic Technologies Limited

ABN 17 009 212 328

Annual Report - 30 June 2026

Genetic Technologies Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2026

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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
Anthony Hartman - Non-executive director	Appointed 14 May 2025, resigned 9 September 2025
William Musgrave - Non-executive director	Appointed 14 May 2025, resigned 24 March 2026
Steve Nicols - Non-executive director	Appointed 19 December 2025, resigned 24 March 2026
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 \$428,603 (30 June 2025: \$1,463,310).

Net liabilities as at 30 June 2026 were \$418,603 (30 June 2025: net assets \$10,000). Cash at bank as at 30 June 2026 was \$10,247 (30 June 2025: \$10,000).

Following completion of the divestment of the Company's geneType, AffinityDNA and EasyDNA businesses in FY25, the Company did not trade during the year and did not generate any customer receipts; the year's costs comprised director fees and corporate, accounting, audit, legal and share registry costs of operating as an ASX-listed entity.

Background

On 20 November 2024 the Company entered voluntary administration, and on 14 May 2025 a deed of company arrangement proposed by Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd was effectuated, recapitalising the Company and transitioning control to new directors. Prior to and during the administration, the Company sold its geneType business (23 December 2024), its AffinityDNA and EasyDNA direct-to-consumer businesses (18 January 2025), and its remaining US subsidiaries (24 June 2025). Full details of the administration, deed of company arrangement and business sales are set out in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025. The Company has not conducted any trading operations since completing these sales.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

The Company's securities have been suspended from trading on ASX since 21 October 2024 and remained suspended throughout the financial year and as at the date of this report (ASX issued further Long Term Suspended Entities notices on 22 January 2026, 17 April 2026 and 10 July 2026). The Company's ADRs were delisted from Nasdaq with effect from 17 December 2025, and the ADR facility itself was subsequently terminated with effect from 22 June 2026.

- On 9 September 2025, Anthony Hartman resigned as a non-executive director (publicly announced 19 December 2025).
- On 19 December 2025, Steve Nicols was appointed as a non-executive director.
- On 6 March 2026, the Company announced the resignation of its Chief Financial Officer.
- On 24 March 2026, the Company announced it would not proceed with the proposed acquisitions of Ellerfield Wealth Pty Ltd and Walker Capital Private Wealth Pty Ltd; and William Musgrave and Steve Nicols resigned as non-executive directors and were replaced by Campbell Welch and Jeffrey LeCompte.
- On 22 June 2026 the Company's ADR facility was terminated.

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

Since 30 June 2026 and up to the date of this report:

- On 10 July 2026, the ASX issued a further Long Term Suspended Entities notice in respect of the Company; and on 24 August 2026 the Company's securities were suspended from official quotation for non-payment of annual listing fees.
- On 31 August 2026, the FY25 Annual Report and Corporate Governance Statement were lodged with ASX.
- The 24 August 2026 unpaid annual listing fees were paid and is a material subsequent event, given the Company's cash position of \$10,247 at 30 June 2026.
- GTG has submitted an application in principle to the ASX for the Acquisition and re-compliance of GTG to the official list for the Acquisition of CST Diagnostics.

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No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 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

Following completion of the divestment of the Company's geneType, AffinityDNA and EasyDNA businesses during FY25, the Company does not conduct any laboratory, medical specimen handling or other operations that would subject it to environmental, health and safety or hazardous/medical waste regulation.

Information on directors

Name: Michael Walker
Title: Executive Chairman and Managing Director (appointed 14 May 2025)
Qualifications: Grad Dip Mgt
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, resigned 24 March 2026)
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, resigned 9 September 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

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Name: Steve Nicols
Title: Non-executive director (appointed 19 December 2025, resigned 24 March 2026)
Qualifications: B.Comm (University of NSW), CAANZ, RITP
Experience and expertise: Steve founded his insolvency practice Nicols + Brien in 1998, and continues to provide all types of insolvency services to SME's and ASX listed public companies. The practice also has extensive experience as Court appointed administrator for various class action settlement schemes. Steve founded Benelong Capital Partners Pty Ltd in 2010 to specifically assist with the recapitalisation of previously insolvent ASX listed public companies. Steve has previously been a director of ASX listed companies including Retail Star Limited, DVM International Limited, South American Ferro Metals Limited, and BIR Financial Limited.

Other current directorships: Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years): Nil
Interests in shares: 26,493,450 shares

Name: Campbell Welch
Title: Non-executive director (appointed 24 March 2026)
Qualifications: B.Comm (University of Sydney), Chartered Financial Analyst
Experience and expertise: Campbell has over 25 years of experience in accounting and financial markets, both in Australia and the UK. He is currently a senior corporate adviser at Novus Capital Ltd, a boutique corporate advisory and share dealing firm headquartered in Sydney, Australia. His prior work experience includes appointments at AMP, Challenger Ltd, Royal London Asset Management and Colonial First State.

Other current directorships: Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years): Nil
Interests in shares: Nil

Name: Jeffrey LeCompte
Title: Non-executive director (appointed 24 March 2026)
Qualifications: MBA, CA, CPA, GAICD, FGIA
Experience and expertise: Over 40 years experience in Accounting, Finance, & Business Leadership

Other current directorships: Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years): Nil
Interests in shares: Nil

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

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

Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer

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

Priyamvada (Pia) Rasal was appointed as Company Secretary on 14 May 2025. Ms Rasal has over 16 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.

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Mr. Jules Grove (appointed 14 May 2025, resigned 6 March 2026)
B.Comm (James Cook University), CAANZ

Mr. Jules Grove was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on 14 May 2025, and resigned on 6 March 2026. Mr. Grove holds a Bachelor of Commerce from James Cook University, and is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Grove is a portfolio CFO with over 20 years' experience in the accounting profession working with a wide range of public and private entities. He has also held a senior position at PricewaterhouseCoopers working across a wide range of industries including investment management, real estate, private equity, construction, manufacturing and retail. Worked with some of Australia's most significant companies including Westpac and Macquarie, as well as many small to medium enterprises and start up entities.

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

Mr. Mark Ziirsen was appointed as Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary on 16 July 2024, and resigned on 2 December 2025. 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 experienced 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, Respiro 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

There were no meetings of directors held during the year ended 30 June 2026.

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 current year, 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 current financial year, 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.

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 2026, 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)
- Steve Nicols - Non-executive director (appointed 19 December 2025, resigned 24 March 2026)
- Campbell Welch - Non-executive director (appointed 24 March 2026)
- Jeffrey LeCompte - Non-executive director (appointed 24 March 2026)

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And the following key management personnel:

- Mr. Simon Morriss
- Mr. Tony Di Pietro
- Ms. Kathryn Andrews
- Mr. Carl Stubbings
- Mr. Kevin Camilleri

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Non-monetary	Super-annuation	Long service leave	Equity-settled	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2026							
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>							
William Musgrave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Hartman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steve Nicols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbell Welch	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Jeffrey LeCompte	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
<i>Executive Directors:</i>							
Michael Walker	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	180,000

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	
	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Non-monetary	Super-annuation	Long service leave	Equity-settled	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025							
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>							
William Musgrave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Hartman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Polinelli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Rubinstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Jerzy Muchnicki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Lindsay Wakefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Executive Directors:</i>							
Michael Walker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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: Michael Walker
Title: Executive Chairman and Managing Director
Details: \$120,000 of consulting fees

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Name: Campbell Welch
Title: Non-Executive Director
Details: \$30,000 of consulting fees

Name: Jeffrey LeCompte
Title: Non-Executive Director
Details: \$30,000 of consulting fees

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 2026.

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 2026.

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
<i>Ordinary shares</i>					
2026					
Steve Nicols	26,493,450	-	-	(26,493,450)	-
Michael Walker	1,163,511,764	-	-	-	1,163,511,764
	1,190,005,214	-	-	(26,493,450)	1,163,511,764
2025					
Dr. Lindsay Wakefield	94,182	-	-	(94,182)	-
Mr. Peter Rubinstein	3,698,530	-	-	(3,698,530)	-
Dr. Jerzy Muchnicki	2,250,862	-	-	(2,250,862)	-
Steve Nicols	-	-	26,493,450	-	26,493,450
Michael Walker	-	-	1,163,511,764	-	1,163,511,764
	6,043,574	-	1,190,005,214	(6,043,574)	1,190,005,214

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:

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 2026 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.

Genetic Technologies Limited

Directors' report

30 June 2026

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

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

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

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

Non-audit services

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.

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 Director

14 September 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 2026, 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: 14 September 2026

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Genetic Technologies Limited

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30 June 2026

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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

Level 5
126-130 Phillip Street Sydney
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

Principal Place of Business

T1 404 Kon-Tiki Business Centre
55 Plaza Parade
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 14 September 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 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Revenue			
Finance income		257	19,646
Other income		-	945,532
Gain on sale of a business		-	45,177
Gain on extinguishment (DOCA)	2	-	3,892,596
		<u>257</u>	<u>4,902,951</u>
Expenses			
Professional fees		(385,813)	(1,227,791)
Employee benefits expense		-	(1,226,161)
Impairment expenses		-	(1,633,007)
Other expenses		(43,047)	(633,889)
Raw materials and consumables used		-	(203,713)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	(77,950)
Advertising and promotional expenses		-	(46,007)
Finance costs		-	(37,240)
Research and development expenses		-	(1,146)
Loss on extinguishment of assets	2	-	(245,781)
		<u>(428,603)</u>	<u>(429,734)</u>
Loss before income tax expense from continuing operations		(428,603)	(429,734)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
		<u>(428,603)</u>	<u>(429,734)</u>
Loss after income tax expense from continuing operations		(428,603)	(429,734)
Loss after income tax expense from discontinued operations		-	(1,033,576)
		<u>(428,603)</u>	<u>(1,463,310)</u>
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Genetic Technologies Limited		(428,603)	(1,463,310)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange gains/(losses) on translation of controlled foreign operations		-	(25,898)
Exchange differences reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of discontinued operation		-	(805,244)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(831,142)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(831,142)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Genetic Technologies Limited		<u>(428,603)</u>	<u>(2,294,452)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Continuing operations		(428,603)	(574,887)
Discontinued operations		-	(1,719,565)
		<u>(428,603)</u>	<u>(2,294,452)</u>

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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:		
Basic and diluted loss per share		
- Continuing operations	(0.0003)	(0.0015)
- Discontinued operations	-	(0.0034)
	<u>(0.0003)</u>	<u>(0.0049)</u>

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 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	10,247	10,000
Trade and other receivables	7	17,257	-
Other current assets	8	10,497	-
Total current assets		<u>38,001</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Total assets		<u>38,001</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	344,577	-
Borrowings	10	112,027	-
Total current liabilities		<u>456,604</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities		<u>456,604</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>(418,603)</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Equity			
Contributed equity	11	164,330,456	164,330,456
Reserves	12	611,253	2,758,542
Accumulated losses		(165,360,312)	(167,078,998)
Total equity/(deficiency)		<u>(418,603)</u>	<u>10,000</u>

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 2026

	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)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
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	-	(760,388)	760,388	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>164,330,456</u>	<u>2,758,542</u>	<u>(167,078,998)</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Retained profits \$	Total deficiency in equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2025	164,330,456	2,758,542	(167,078,998)	10,000
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(428,603)	(428,603)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(428,603)	(428,603)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Transfer expired warrants to retained earnings	-	(2,147,289)	2,147,289	-
Balance at 30 June 2026	<u>164,330,456</u>	<u>611,253</u>	<u>(165,360,312)</u>	<u>(418,603)</u>

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 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		-	3,987,041
Payments to suppliers and employees		(112,037)	(7,177,136)
R&D tax incentive and other grants received		-	1,839,000
Net cash used in operating activities	20	(112,037)	(1,351,095)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(7,081)
Proceeds from disposal of business		-	413,716
Interest received		257	19,646
Net cash from investing activities		257	426,281
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	11	-	271,000
Interest paid		-	(37,240)
Proceeds from / (repayment of) borrowings		112,027	(143,846)
Principal elements of lease payments		-	(160,565)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		112,027	(70,651)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		247	(995,465)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		10,000	1,020,608
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	(15,143)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	<u>10,247</u>	<u>10,000</u>

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

For the year ended 30 June 2026, the group incurred a loss before income tax of \$428,603 and, as at that date, had net liabilities of \$418,603.

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.

During the current year, 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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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 transactions

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:

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

- 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.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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
- 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 30 June 2026 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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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 2026. 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.

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:

	2026 \$	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:

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

	2026	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

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 were:

- 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 operates 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

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Loss before income tax	(428,603)	(1,463,310)
Tax at the Australia tax rate of 25% (2025: 25%)	(107,151)	(365,828)
Non-assessable and other items	-	(911,704)
Impairment of goodwill and others	-	408,252
Tax losses not recognised	107,151	869,280
	-	-

At 30 June 2026, 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 prior reporting periods. Accordingly, no unrecognised tax losses relating to those jurisdictions remained at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2026.

Note 4. Income tax expense (continued)

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.

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 2026, 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 (2025: 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:

	2026 \$	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 23 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.

	2026	2025
Revenue	-	3,373,587
Expenses	-	(4,407,163)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss after tax	-	(1,033,576)

Genetic Technologies Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2026

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	10,247	10,000

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

	2026 \$	2025 \$
GST receivable	17,257	-

Note 8. Other current assets

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Prepayments	10,497	-

Note 9. Trade and other payables

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Trade payables	100,077	-
Accrued Expenses - Director fees	180,000	-
Accrued Expenses - Other	64,500	-
	344,577	-

Note 10. Borrowings

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Loan from Nexis Advisory Pty Limited	112,027	-

Note 11. Contributed equity

	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 \$	2025 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	1,335,422,460	1,335,422,460	164,330,456	164,330,456

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	\$
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	\$0.00	372,991
Balance	1 July 2025	1,335,422,460		164,330,456
Balance	30 June 2026	1,335,422,460		164,330,456

Note 11. Contributed equity (continued)

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.

Share buy-back

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

Capital risk management

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

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 is seen as value adding relative to the current company's share price at the time of the investment.

Note 12. Reserves

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Share-based payments reserve	<u>611,253</u>	<u>2,758,542</u>

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 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	(760,388)	-	(760,388)
Valuation of warrants	(101,963)	-	(101,963)
Reversal of Reserves on effectuation of DOCA (note 2)	-	(805,244)	(805,244)
Balance at 30 June 2025	2,758,542	-	2,758,542
Transfer expired warrants to retained earnings	(2,147,289)	-	(2,147,289)
Balance at 30 June 2026	<u>611,253</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>611,253</u>

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.

Note 12. Reserves (continued)

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 13. Dividends

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

Note 14. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Hall Chadwick Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Audit services - Hall Chadwick Pty Ltd (NSW) in respect of:</i>		
- Audit or review of the financial statements	28,000	38,000

Note 15. Contingent liabilities

The Company is not aware of any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Note 16. Commitments

There were no significant contracted capital expenditures at the end of the reporting periods ending 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Note 17. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Genetic Technologies Limited is the parent entity.

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

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Current borrowings:		
Loan from related party (Nexis Advisory Pty Limited)	112,027	-

During the year, Nexis Advisory Pty Ltd paid expenses on behalf of the company in the form of a loan. Michael Walker is the Managing Director of Nexis Advisory Pty Ltd.

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 18. Subsidiaries

The following table is a depiction of the Company structure

Note 18. Subsidiaries (continued)

Name of Company	Incorporation details	Ownership interest	
		2026 %	2025 %
GeneType Pty. Ltd. *	Victoria, Australia	-	100.00%
Genetic Technologies Corporation Pty. Ltd. (Genetic testing) *	NSW, Australia	-	100.00%
Gene Ventures Pty. Ltd. *	NSW, Australia	-	100.00%

* These entities were deregistered on 27 August 2025.

Note 19. Events after the reporting period

Since 30 June 2026 and up to the date of this report:

- On 10 July 2026, the ASX issued a further Long Term Suspended Entities notice in respect of the Company; and on 24 August 2026 the Company's securities were suspended from official quotation for non-payment of annual listing fees.
- On 31 August 2026, the FY25 Annual Report and Corporate Governance Statement were lodged with ASX.
- The 24 August 2026 unpaid annual listing fees were paid and is a material subsequent event, given the Company's cash position of \$10,247 at 30 June 2026.
- GTG has submitted an application in principle to the ASX for the Acquisition and re-compliance of GTG to the official list for the Acquisition of CST Diagnostics.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 20. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(428,603)	(1,463,310)
Adjustments for non-cash items and non-operational items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	77,950
Impairment of non-current assets	-	1,633,007
Loss on extinguishment of assets	-	245,781
Share-based payments expense	-	63,407
Gain on sale of a business	-	(45,177)
Gain on extinguishment (DOCA)	-	(3,892,596)
Finance income	(257)	-
Adjustment for changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(17,257)	2,126,553
Decrease in inventories	-	206,468
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	(10,497)	341,746
Increase in trade and other payables	344,577	3,425,962
Decrease in contract liabilities	-	(741,647)
Decrease in provisions	-	(627,049)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>(112,037)</u>	<u>(1,351,095)</u>

Note 21. Earnings per share

a. Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

2026
\$

2025
\$

Basic and diluted earnings:

Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share

- From continuing operations

(428,603) (429,734)

- From discontinued operations

- (1,033,576)

(428,603) (1,463,310)

b. Weighted average number of shares used in denominator

Number **Number**

Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share 1,335,422,460 301,368,617

Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share 1,335,422,460 301,368,617

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 22. 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.

No options were granted during the current year (2025: Nil). During the prior reporting period, 400,000 options were expired. All remaining options expired during the prior reporting period.

Note 22. Share options and warrants (continued)

Warrants

As at 30 June 2026, 2,642,668 warrants had lapsed and the Company had 1,987,500 warrants outstanding. No warrants were issued during the current financial year.

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the plan:

	Number of warrants 2026	Average exercise price 2026	Number of warrants 2025	Average exercise price 2025
Outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	4,630,168	\$0.44	17,830,168	\$0.44
Lapsed during the year	<u>(2,642,668)</u>	\$0.44	<u>(13,200,000)</u>	\$0.44
Outstanding at the end of the financial year	<u><u>1,987,500</u></u>		<u><u>4,630,168</u></u>	\$0.44

During the current year, the company recognised share-based payment expense of Nil (2025: \$63,407) in relation to options and warrants on issue.

Genetic Technologies Limited
Consolidated entity disclosure statement
As at 30 June 2026

Name of Company	Entity type	Place of business / country of incorporation	Ownership interest %	Tax residency
GeneType Pty. Ltd.	Body corporate	Australia	-	Australian
Genetic Technologies Corporation Pty. Ltd.	Body corporate	Australia	-	Australian
Gene Ventures Pty. Ltd.	Body corporate	Australia	-	Australian

Genetic Technologies Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2026

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 IFRS Accounting 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 2026 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 Director

14 September 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 2026, 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:

- giving a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As described in our auditor's report on the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025, dated 28 August 2026, the company was under external administration pursuant to a Deed of Company Arrangement during the period from 20 November 2024 to 14 May 2025. During that period, the powers of the directors were suspended and control of the company rested with the appointed administrators until the Deed of Company Arrangement was effectuated on 14 May 2025.

The underlying accounting and statutory records relating to transactions undertaken during the period of external administration were not sufficiently maintained. Consequently, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the income and expenses recognised during that period or determine whether any adjustments were necessary to the group's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The financial performance, equity movements and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2026 are presented as corresponding figures in the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026. The matter giving rise to the qualification remains unresolved. Accordingly, we remain unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary to those corresponding figures and the related disclosures.

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.

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GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

ABN 17 009 212 328

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates the group incurred a loss after tax of \$428,603 for the year ended 30 June 2026 and as of that date, the group had net liabilities of \$418,603. 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 2026, 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 the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and free of 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at https://auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2025.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

ABN 17 009 212 328

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**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 2026.

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 2026 complies with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As described in our auditor's report for the year ended 30 June 2025, the company was under external administration pursuant to a Deed of Company Arrangement during the period from 20 November 2024 to 14 May 2025. During that period, the powers of the directors were suspended and control of the company rested with the appointed administrators.

We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the remuneration arrangements, remuneration transactions and underlying records relating to directors and key management personnel during the period of external administration. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to the remuneration disclosures for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The affected remuneration information is presented as corresponding information in the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2026. As the matter remains unresolved, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary to that corresponding information. Our opinion on the remuneration report for the current year is modified accordingly.

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: 14 September 2026

Genetic Technologies Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2026

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 7 September 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	1,071	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	-	-
	<u>4,517</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Holding less than a marketable parcel	<u>4,116</u>	<u>91.12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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 <WALKER UNIT A/C>	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
	<u>1,306,109,306</u>	<u>97.81</u>

Unquoted equity securities

There are no unquoted equity securities.

Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the company are set out below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
WALKER INVESTMENTS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD <WALKER UNIT A/C>	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.