# Imugene Limited Annual report:

## Year Ended 30 June 2020

IMUGENE

ABN 99 009 179 551

# Imugene Limited
# Appendix 4E
# Year ended 30 June 2020

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name of entity:** | Imugene Limited |
| **ABN:** | 99 009 179 551 |
| **Year ended:** | 30 June 2020 |
| **Previous period:** | 30 June 2019 |

## Results for announcement to the market

| | | | | | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from ordinary activities | - | -% | to | - |
| Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members | Up | 35.1% | to | (10,507,999) |
| Net loss for the period attributable to members | Up | 35.1% | to | (10,507,999) |

## Distributions

No dividends have been paid or declared by the company for the current financial year. No dividends were paid for the previous financial year.

## Explanation of results

Please refer to the review of operations and activities on pages 5 to 15 for explanation of the results.

Additional information supporting the Appendix 4E disclosure requirements can be found in the review of operations and activities, directors' report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

## Net tangible assets per security

| | **2020 Cents** | 2019 Cents |
|---|---|---|
| Net tangible asset backing (per security) | **0.66** | 0.56 |

## Changes in controlled entities

On 18 November 2019, the group acquired 100% of the issued shares in Vaxinia Pty Ltd. For more information, please refer to Note 11(b).

There have been no other changes in controlled entities during the year ended 30 June 2020.

## Other information required by Listing Rule 4.3A

| | |
|---|---|
| a. Details of individual and total dividends or distributions and dividend or distribution payments: | N/A |
| b. Details of any dividend or distribution reinvestment plans: | N/A |
| c. Details of associates and joint venture entities: | N/A |
| d. Other information | N/A |

## Audit

The financial statements have been audited by the group's independent auditor without any modified opinion, disclaimer or emphasis of matter.

# *Imugene Limited*

*ABN 99 009 179 551*

# *Annual report - 30 June 2020*

**Imugene Limited**
**Corporate directory**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Directors** | Mr Paul Hopper<br>*Executive Chairman*<br><br>Ms Leslie Chong<br>*Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director*<br><br>Mr Charles Walker<br>*Non-Executive Director*<br><br>Dr Axel Hoos<br>*Non-Executive Director*<br><br>Dr Lesley Russell<br>*Non-Executive Director*<br><br>Dr Jens Eckstein<br>*Non-Executive Director* |
| **Secretary** | Mr Phillip Hains<br><br>Mr Justyn Stedwell |
| **Registered office** | Level 3, 62 Lygon Street<br>Carlton VIC 3053<br>Australia<br>Telephone: +61 (0)3 9824 5254<br>Facsimile: +61 (0)3 9822 7735 |
| **Principal place of business** | Suite 1006, Level 10<br>37 Bligh Street<br>Sydney NSW 2000<br>Australia |
| **Share register** | Automic Pty Ltd<br>Level 5, 126 Phillip Street<br>Sydney NSW 2000<br>Australia<br>Telephone: +61 (0)2 9698 5414 |
| **Auditor** | Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd<br>Collins Square<br>Tower 5, 727 Collins Street<br>Melbourne VIC 3008<br>Australia<br>Telephone: +61 (0)3 8320 2222 |
| **Solicitors** | McCullough Robertson<br>Level 11, Central Plaza Two<br>66 Eagle Street<br>Brisbane QLD 4000<br>Australia<br>Telephone: +61 (0)7 3233 8888 |
| **Bankers** | National Australia Bank<br>330 Collins Street<br>Melbourne VIC 3000 |
| **Stock exchange listings** | Imugene Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: IMU) |
| **Website** | www.imugene.com |

# Chairman's letter

# Chairman's letter

Dear fellow shareholders,

In the past 12 months your company has experienced significant change and growth as evidenced by; the acquisition of an important oncolytic virus program from the City of Hope Cancer Centre (COH) in Los Angeles; a five times increase in share market capitalization; the raising of $26 million in new capital and the prospect of having four clinical trials on foot in the coming financial year.

It has been a busy and intense period for management so ably led by Leslie Chong. Our thanks to Leslie and her team for an outstanding performance.

The COH oncolytic virus (OV) technology acquisition in November has firmly positioned Imugene in this exciting area of immuno-oncology and we are well advanced in our strategy, notwithstanding the challenges posed by COVID-19, to commence two Phase 1 clinical trials with one study in triple negative breast cancer and another in advanced solid tumors.
The relationship with the technology founder Professor Yuman Fong and his team at COH is highly productive and is a source of deep scientific and technical knowledge and expertise for Imugene.

An OV Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) was established at the end of 2019 and we are privileged to have recruited a team of highly eminent OV scientists to the SAB led by Professor Fong as Chairman. We warmly welcome Professor Prasad Adusumilli of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Centre in New York and Professor Rebecca Auer of Ottawa Hospital to the SAB.

PD1-Vaxx, our B-cell check point inhibiting vaccine is in advanced stages of planning for a Phase 1 clinical study in lung cancer and we expect to open the study in Australia before Christmas.

HER-Vaxx, our Phase 2 gastric cancer vaccine continues to recruit patients to the study across centres in Eastern Europe and India. Progress reports will be made to shareholders as data becomes available.

Financial stewardship of the Company remains strong. Following the last capital raise in November, the cash position as at 30$^{th}$ June 2020 is $30.1 million. The increase in the Company's activities, particularly for clinical trial development, has raised expenditure significantly, but we will remain vigilant regarding cost control, and maintaining a strong balance sheet.

I would like to thank the Board for their support and guidance during the year and to our CEO and management team, we express our thanks for a year of accomplishments.

Mr Paul Hopper

**Executive Chairman**

# Review of operations and activities

# Review of Operations & Activities

***End of the year ending: 30 June 2020***

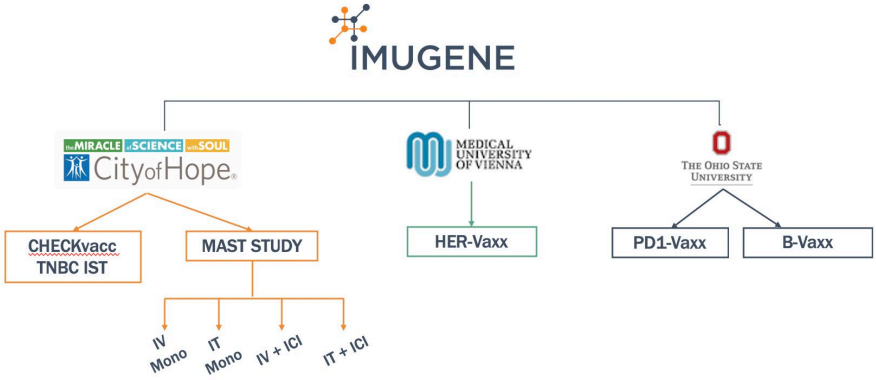
Imugene Limited is pleased to announce its financial results for the year ended 30 June 2020.

## Financial Review

The group reported a loss for the year ended 30 June 2020 of $10,507,999 (30 June 2019: $7,775,360). This increased loss compared to the comparative period is largely due to the significant increase in clinical trial and research activities undertaken by the group.

On the back of a successful $24.6 million capital raise (before costs) in December 2019 and the acquisition of Vaxinia Pty Ltd, the group's net assets increased to $59,806,343 (30 June 2019 $27,294,723). As at 30 June 2020, the group had cash reserves of $30,106,755 (30 June 2019: $19,047,914).

## Operating Review




### CF33

In November, 2019, the company completed the acquisition of Vaxinia Pty Ltd and a worldwide exclusive license to a promising oncolytic virus technology, known as CF33, developed at City of Hope, a world-renowned independent research and treatment centre for cancer based in Los Angeles, California.

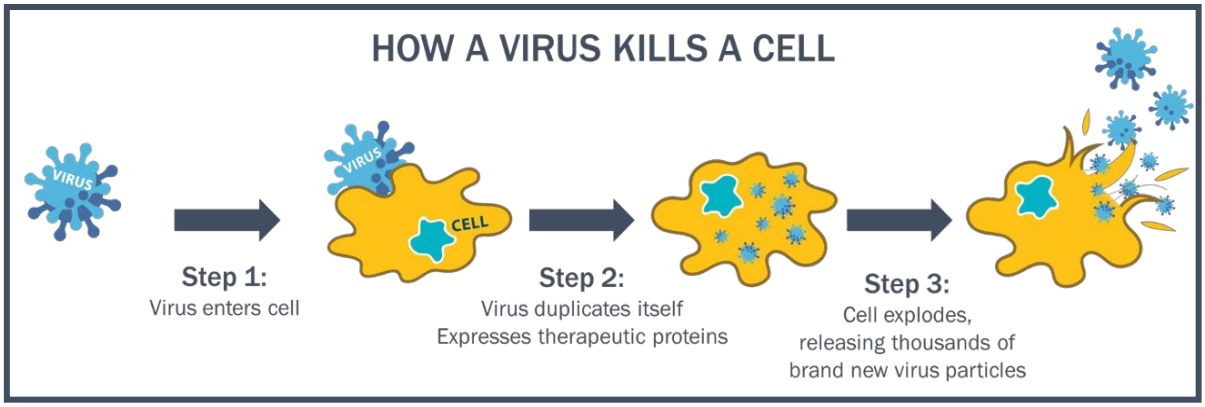
CF33 is a chimeric vaccinia poxvirus from the lab of Professor Yuman Fong, Chair of Surgery at City of Hope, and a noted expert in the oncolytic virus field.

Oncolytic virotherapy (OV) utilizes naturally occurring or genetically modified viruses to infect, replicate in, and kill cancer cells, while sparing healthy cells.

CF33 is a chimeric poxvirus derived through recombination among multiple strains of vaccinia virus and other species of poxvirus, thus it is better than a virus based on a single strain. One hundred chimeric orthopoxviruses and 100 chimeric parapoxviruses were generated.

Pre-clinical data demonstrated that CF33 showed superior replication and cancer cell killing in NCI-60 cell lines and is more potent than all the parental and competitor viruses in most of the NCI-60 cell lines except for a few cell lines in which none of the viruses showed any effect.

CF33 efficiently shrank injected tumours and distant non-injected tumours in human triple negative breast cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer xenograft models in mice without adverse effects at a dose that is 2-5 orders of magnitude lower than doses used for oncolytic viruses under clinical testing.




## CF33 Clinical Development

During the year, management have been working towards clinical development of CF33. CF33 has been developed in two different constructs: 'VAXinia' (CF33+hNIS) and CHECKvacc (CF33+hNIS+antiPD-L1). Both constructs contain a functional human iodide symporter (hNIS) gene enabling both tracking of virus and radioiodine therapy. CHECKvacc is additionally 'armed' with a checkpoint inhibitor, anti-PD-L1 protein to elicit local immune changes consistent with changing tumors to a 'hot' immunological environment.

March of 2020, Professor Yuman Fong and colleagues published in the Oncoimmunology journal titled, “Oncolytic poxvirus CF33-hNIS-ΔF14.5 favorably modulates tumor immune microenvironment and works synergistically with anti-PD-L1 antibody in a triple-negative breast cancer model”. Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is the most aggressive subtype of breast cancer and is difficult to treat. The study shows that CF33-hNIS-ΔF14.5 (VAXinia) favourably modulates the tumour immune microenvironment in TNBC models making them responsive to immune checkpoint inhibitors and hence warrants further studies to determine the clinical applicability of this combination therapy.

Professor Peter Schmid, Imugene scientific advisory board member commented on the article, "Oncolytic viruses have enormous therapeutic potential against cancer, either through direct killing of cancer cells or through modulation of the tumour’s immune microenvironment. The latter effect could be particularly important for poorly immunogenic cancers such as breast cancer which are generally less responsive to single agent cancer immunotherapy. In their important study published in the journal Oncoimmunology, Professor Yuman Fong and co-workers demonstrated promising preclinical effects of the novel oncolytic poxvirus CF33-hNIS-ΔF14.5 in triple negative breast cancer, an aggressive subtype of breast cancer with limited targeted treatment options. Fong showed that treatment with CF33-hNIS-ΔF14.5 favourably modulates the tumour immune microenvironment through significant upregulation of PD-L1, a critical determinant of response to cancer immunotherapy, as well as increased tumour infiltration with immune cells. More importantly, combining CF33-hNIS-ΔF14.5 with standard immune checkpoint inhibitors resulted in a significantly improved anti-cancer efficacy, leading to lasting complete tumour regressions in 50% of cases. These results are very encouraging; they demonstrate the potential of CF33-hNIS-ΔF14.5 to make triple negative breast cancers more responsive to cancer immunotherapy and clearly set the stage for further studies to determine the clinical applicability of the combination of CF33-hNIS-ΔF14.5 with immune checkpoint inhibitors”.

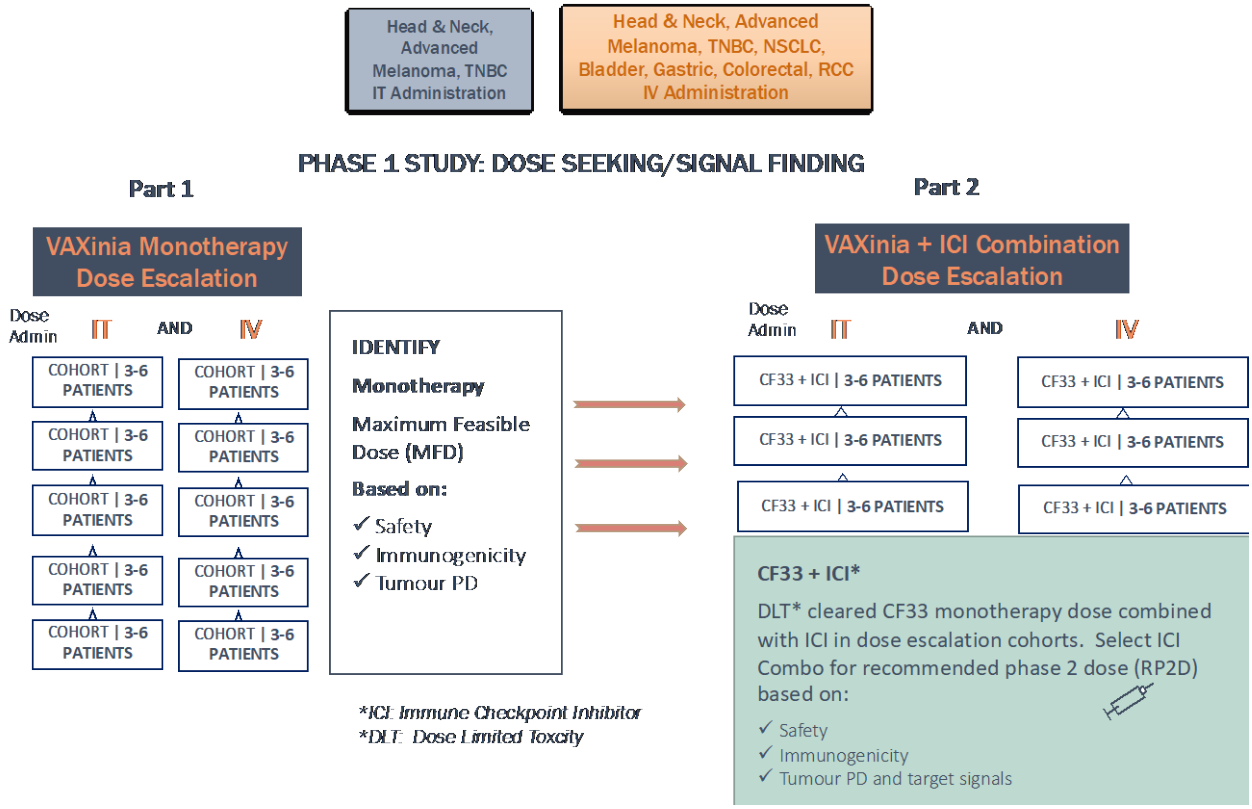
## VAXinia (CF33+hNIS)

The company plans to conduct a first in human Phase 1, open-label, non- randomized, dose-escalating, multi-centre study interrogating intratumoral (IT) and intravenous (IV) administration routes of ‘VAXinia’ CF33+hNIS as a monotherapy and in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors (potentially aPD-1 and aPD-L1). The potential indications may include patients with advanced melanoma, head & neck, TNBC, non-small cell lung, bladder, gastric, colorectal and renal cell carcinoma refractory to standard therapy or for which no standard therapy exists.

The primary objectives will be to determine safety and efficacy of CF33+hNIS in multiple tumour types and evaluate safety in accordance to CTCAE 5.0 criteria, establish a maximum feasible dose or recommended Phase 2 dose (RP2D) in the monotherapy with VAXinia and in combination with immune check point inhibitors and VAXinia. The safety of CF33+hNIS will be assessed by the evaluation of the type, frequency, and severity of adverse events (AEs), changes in clinical laboratory tests (haematological and chemistry), immunogenicity, and physical examination etc.
The trial will involve a dose escalation to evaluate intratumoral and intravenous administration to establish a maximum feasible dose and recommended Phase 2 dose (RP2D). The Phase 2 study could enrol up to 100 patients to evaluate therapeutic signals.

Dr Seymour Fein, Imugene's Oncolytic Viral therapy medical director presented the clinical plan for the initial trial of our oncolytic virus, VAXinia (CF33+hNIS), at the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) 2020 Virtual Annual Meeting on 28th April 2020.

## VAXinia PHASE 1 MAST STUDY (Mixed Advanced Solid Tumours)

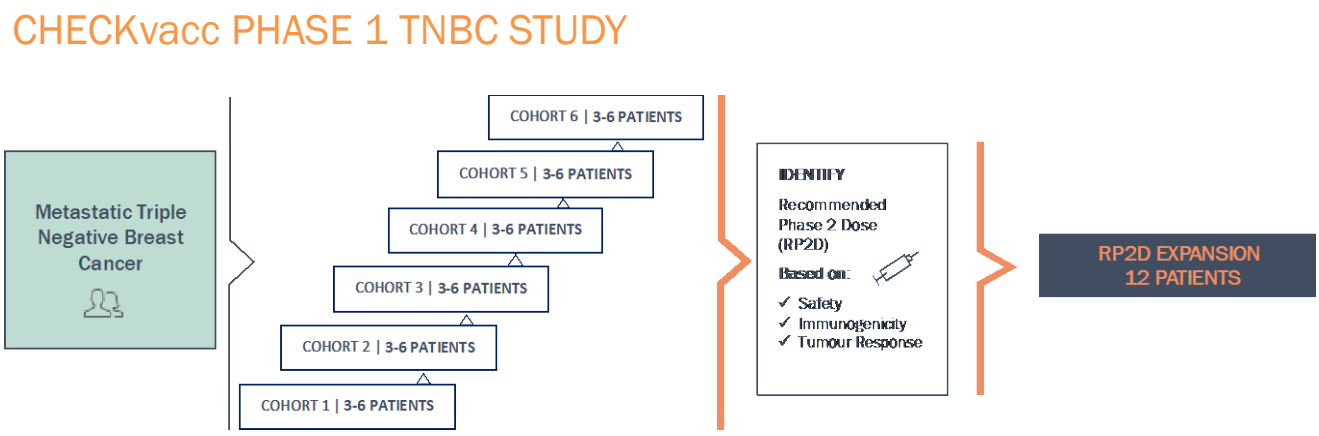


## CHECKvacc (CF33+hNIS+aPD-L1)

The company is also planning to conduct a first in human Phase I, open-label, non-randomized, dose-escalation, single centre study of intratumoral (IT) administration of 'CHECKvacc', CF33+hNIS+antiPD-L1, in patients with metastatic TNBC tumors refractory to standard therapy or for which no standard therapy exists and who have injectable lesions.

The primary objectives will be to determine safety and efficacy of CF33+hNIS+anti-PD-L1 against metastatic TNBC, according to CTCAE 5.0 criteria, establish a recommended dose for further Phase II testing and assess the viral kinetics of CF33+hNIS+antiPDL1 in humans. The safety of CF33-hNIS-antiPDL1 will be assessed by the evaluation of the type, frequency, and severity of adverse events (AEs), changes in clinical laboratory tests, immunogenicity, and physical examination.

The trial will involve a dose escalation, followed by an expansion to 12 subjects at the final dose (RP2D).




## HER-Vaxx

During the year, management continued to monitor the enrolment and data collection for the HER-Vaxx Phase 2 clinical trial. This included adding additional countries, working with oncologists on the study to ensure that eligible patients are enrolled and guiding the contract research organisation (CRO) to attentively monitor the sites and data.

On 04-May 2020, Imugene announced that the Independent Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC) confirmed HER-Vaxx safety and recommends study continuation without modification. Patients receiving HER-Vaxx cancer immunotherapy are responding positively.

The IDMC's role is to review the study data and conduct a formal independent review of key data such as deaths, adverse reactions and laboratory results, enabling the IDMC to clearly weigh the benefits and risks of continued study participation.

As a result of the review, the IDMC chair confirmed the IDMC members had no safety concerns, that the study will continue without modification and encouraged Imugene to push ahead with this important study.

In January, 2020, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) granted a Notice of Grant to the Company for Patent Application 15/316868, which protects its B-Cell immunotherapy - HER-Vaxx, currently in Phase II development for HER2-positive gastric cancer.

## Phase 1b/2 Gastric Cancer Study

The current HER-Vaxx trial is targeting HER-2 positive gastric cancer. HER-2 positive gastric cancer was selected for this study as this type is not nearly as well served as breast cancer. Gastric cancer has slightly lower number of patients who are HER-2 positive. However, these patients have less access to the approved therapies and the disease is more severe than breast cancer offering a significant market opportunity for HER-Vaxx. Specific regions were chosen to conduct the study due to the prevailing factors of higher rates of gastric cancer, access and reimbursement of standard of care.

The Phase 1b stage of the study has been completed testing three different doses of the HER-Vaxx vaccine in combination with chemotherapy. Phase 1b study met all key endpoints to identify the optimal dose of HER-Vaxx for the Phase 2 study, confirmed safety and obtained additional immunological data. The company continues to monitor the patient's immune responses to the vaccine.

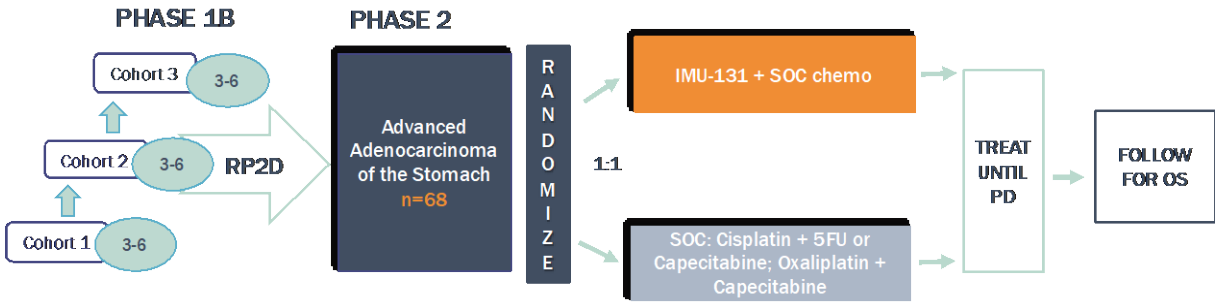
Additionally, Imugene presented the Phase 1b study results of its HER-Vaxx B-cell immunotherapies at the American Society of Cancer Oncology (ASCO) in Chicago, Illinois in June 2019, European Society of Medical Oncology World Congress Gastrointestinal Cancer (ESMO GI) in Barcelona, Spain in July 2019, ESMO International conference in Barcelona, Spain in November, 2019 and ESMO Asia in Singapore in December, 2019. Additional patient data from Phase 1b will be published and/or presented at international conferences in 2020.

Key results presented at the major cancer conferences included:

- 11 out of 14 evaluated patients showed clinically meaningful responses;
- Those patients that were dosed with 50 micrograms (the highest dose evaluated) showed marked increases of HER-2 specific antibody levels after vaccination;
- 2 of the 3 patients dosed with 50 micrograms demonstrated greater than 40% reduction in tumour size from baseline to day 56 (eight weeks);
- The vaccines were well tolerated and safe with antibody responses at the highest dose of 50 micrograms with no significant local or systemic reactions, and
- Trial showed clear dose-dependence of HER-2 specific antibody production.

The Phase 2 study continues to enrol patients; the objective of the Phase 2 study is to enrol ~68 patients with metastatic gastric cancer overexpressing HER-2. The patients are randomised into two arms of either HER-Vaxx plus standard-of-care chemotherapy or standard-of-care. The endpoints of this randomised trial will be overall survival, progression-free survival, immune response, and safety.

HER-Vaxx Phase 1B/2 Study Design




## PD1-Vaxx

The company's PD1-Vaxx is a B-cell immunotherapy, peptide cancer vaccine designed to treat tumours such as lung cancer by interfering with PD-1/PD-L1 binding and interaction, and produce an anti-cancer effect similar to Keytruda, Opdivo and the other immune checkpoint inhibitor monoclonal antibodies that are transforming the treatment of a range of cancers.

The inhibitory immune pathway, consisting of the receptor programmed cell death 1 and its ligands, PD-L1 and PD-L2, plays a vital role in the maintenance of peripheral tolerance. Several tumors exploit this pathway by expressing PD-L1 and PD-L2 to escape T-cell–mediated tumor-specific and pathogen-specific immunity. Imugene is proposing to develop an anti-PD-1 immunotherapy to treat patients with lung tumors that overexpress the ligand of PD1, PD-L1/2. The hypothesis is that a polyclonal-

induced B-cell antibody response will be more effective or as effective with improved safety over current monoclonal antibody therapy. Therapies with monoclonal antibodies targeting PD-1 and its ligands are associated with remarkable response rates in various cancers and have revolutionized cancer treatment.

PD1-Vaxx GMP manufacturing, including final sterile fill and finish, processes completed by FDA inspected and qualified contract manufacturing organization's (CMO) in the U.S.

The final filled and finished vials of PD1-Vaxx have completed non-human primate (NHP) safety toxicology studies at a US-based contract research organization (CRO). The NHP was chosen due to its target PD1 receptor being 100% identical to human PD1 and hence the study also provided valuable data on the antibody generating potential of PD1-Vaxx in humans.

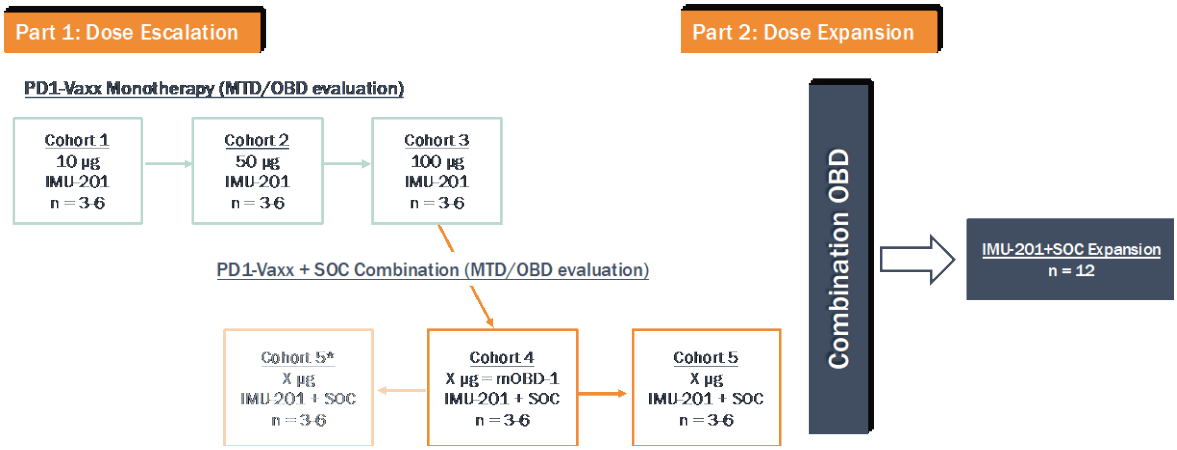
The three doses tested not only were well tolerated with no adverse findings reported, they also generated high levels of PD1-targeting polyclonal antibodies. This is an important development as it may indicate that PD1-Vaxx will break tolerance in humans, generate antibodies, and may produce an anti-cancer effect similar to Keytruda®, Opdivo® and the other immune checkpoint inhibitor monoclonal antibodies that are transforming treatment of a range of cancers. These three doses have been selected for the dose escalation phase of the Phase 1 trial commencing in early 2H, 2020.

The study was completed under Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) conditions, a standard required for regulatory submissions to the Therapeutic Goods Administration in Australia and the US Food and Drug Administration in the US.

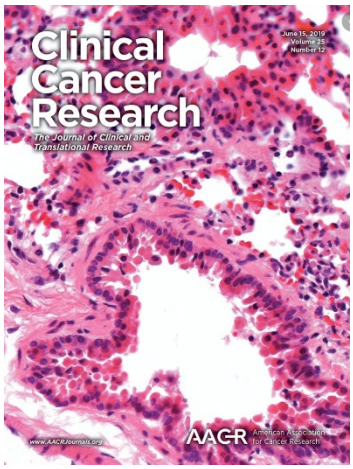
## Phase 1 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Study

The current PD1-Vaxx trial is targeting non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), the most common type of lung cancer, accounting for around 80% of cases. PD1-Vaxx will be testing three different doses to identify safety, immunological data and recommended phase 2 dose for the expansion stage of the study. The study is planned to commence in 2H, 2020 and is to be conducted at up to 6-10 sites in North America and Australia under a U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) Investigational New Drug (IND) application.

## PD1-Vaxx Phase 1 Study Design




## B-Vaxx




The Phase 1 clinical trial results for B-Vaxx were published in July 2019 in the prestigious oncology journal Clinical Cancer Research (Clin Cancer Res 2019;25:3495–507). The result showed B-Vaxx is safe, exhibits antitumor activity, and shows preliminary indication that peptide vaccination may avoid therapeutic resistance and offer a promising alternative to monoclonal antibody therapies. Phase 2 recruitment with an optimal dose from Phase 1 is ongoing at the Ohio State University James Cancer Center.

## Combination IO vaccine strategies

Combinations of checkpoint-blocking antibodies are more efficacious than single inhibitors, but also cause greater immune-related toxicities. We then set out to combine the PD1-Vaxx with our B-Vaxx (combo HER-2) to examine whether we can obtain higher efficacy. The preliminary results of the development of PD1-Vaxx and its combination with B-Vaxx was presented at the 2019 AACR meeting (Atlanta) in Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting 2019, March 29–April 3, Atlanta GA. Philadelphia (PA): AACR: Cancer Res 2019: 79 (13 Suppl): Abstract#1453; and also at the 2019 ESMO meeting (Barcelona) Annals Of Oncology (2019) 30 (Suppl 5): V475–V532. 10.1093/Annonc/Mdz253. As far as we know these results are the first combination of B-cell epitope peptide vaccine (HER-2) therapy with a vaccine developed for immune checkpoint inhibitor (PD-1) that acted synergistically to induce antitumor immune responses.

## Events since the end of the year:

In July, a documentary with our Executive Chairman Paul Hopper, CEO Leslie Chong and the chair of our oncolytic virotherapy scientific advisory board member, Professor Yuman Fong from City of Hope cancer center was featured in an educational documentary segment in “Behind the Scene” with host Laurence Fishburne. The promotional short video was widely distributed in the U.S.A. On 09-July, 2020 the promotional video aired on the Fox News channel and after 20th of July, the video also aired on primetime channels such as CNN, MSNBC, CNBC and the discovery life broadcast channels. The full educational documentary piece has aired on the Public Broadcast Stations (PBS) channels across the U.S.A starting from 27th of July and will air for a full year.


On 14th of July and 17th of July, 2020 we announced 2 Australian cancer centers receiving human research ethics committee (HREC) approval to commence the Phase 1 clinical trial of the checkpoint immunotherapy candidate, PD1-Vaxx in Australia.
On 8th of August we announced Imugene received guidance from the U.S.A. FDA on development pathway for oncolytic virotherapy, VAXinia.

The focus of the group’s operations in the short to medium term will be directed at development of CF33 and PD1-Vaxx in a first in human studies and continued enrolment of the HER-Vaxx Phase 2 study.

For and on behalf of the company

Leslie Chong
CEO and Managing Director

# Directors' report

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Imugene Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2020. Throughout the report, the consolidated entity is referred to as the group.

**Directors and company secretary**

The following persons held office as directors of Imugene Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated:

Mr Paul Hopper, Executive Chairman
Ms Leslie Chong, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
Mr Charles Walker, Non-Executive Director
Dr Axel Hoos, Non-Executive Director
Dr Lesley Russell, Non-Executive Director
Dr Jens Eckstein, Non-Executive Director

The following persons held office as company secretary of Imugene Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated:

Mr Phillip Hains
Mr Justyn Stedwell

**Principal activities**

The group is an Australian immuno-oncology company developing a range of new and novel immunotherapies that seek to activate the immune system of cancer patients to treat and eradicate tumours.

Lead products under development by the group are HER-Vaxx, PD1-Vaxx (formerly KEY-Vaxx), CF-33 and B-Vaxx. HER-Vaxx is a proprietary HER2-positive cancer vaccine that stimulates a polyclonal antibody response against the HER2/neu receptors which are prevalent in breast cancer and gastric cancer. PD1-Vaxx a cancer vaccine which aims to induce the body to produce polyclonal antibodies that block PD-1 signalling, and thus produce an anticancer effect similar to Keytruda, Opdivo and the other immune checkpoint inhibiting monoclonal antibodies that are transforming treatment for a range of cancer indications. CF-33 is a is a combination of genomic sequences from multiple vaccinia virus strains to generate a new, safer and more potent virus. B-Vaxx is a further cancer vaccine designed to treat tumours that over-express the HER2/neu receptor.

The group is maintaining and strengthening its already strong international intellectual property position as a key area of focus in maintaining the competitive advantage of HER-Vaxx, PD1-Vaxx, CF-33, B-Vaxx and any future improvements, vaccine formulations and clinical uses.

**COVID-19**

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the group based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the research and development, staffing and geographic regions in which the group operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

**Dividends - Imugene Limited**

No dividends were declared or paid to members for the year ended 30 June 2020. The directors do not recommend that a dividend be paid in respect of the financial year.

**Review of operations**

Information on the operations and financial position of the group and its business strategies and prospects is set out in the review of operations and activities on pages 5 to 15 of this annual report.

**Significant changes in the state of affairs**

On 18 November 2019, Imugene Limited acquired 100% of the shares in Vaxinia Pty Ltd. Imugene has separately acquired worldwide exclusive licence to the promising oncolytic virus technology knows as CF33 which is developed at City of Hope, a world-renowned independent research and treatment centre for cancer, diabetes and other life-threatening diseases based in Los Angeles, California. For further detail, please refer to Note 11(b).

In the opinion of the directors there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the group that occurred during the period.

**Events since the end of the financial year**

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected the group's operations, results or state of affairs, or may do so in future years.

**Likely developments and expected results of operations**

The group aims to create value for shareholders through researching, developing and commercialising oncolytic immunotherapies that seek to activate the immune system of cancer patients to treat and eradicate tumours. These development programs are not expected to generate revenues in the short-term; long-term, and pending a successful development outcome, these development programs could increase shareholder value by many multiples.

More information on these developments is included in the review of operations and activities on pages 5 to 15 of this annual report.

**Environmental regulation**

The group is not affected by any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operations.

**Information on directors**

The following information is current as at the date of this report.

| **Mr Paul Hopper** *Executive Chairman* | |
|---|---|
| Experience and expertise | Mr Hopper has over 20 years' experience in the management and funding of biotechnology and healthcare public companies both as chief executive officer and director in Australia and the United States. Mr Hopper's sector experience has covered a number of therapeutic areas with a particular emphasis on immunotherapy and cancer vaccines. He also has extensive capital markets experience in equity and debt raisings in Australia, Asia, Europe, and the United States. |
| Date of appointment | 31 October 2012 |
| Other current directorships | SUDA Pharmaceuticals Ltd (ASX: SUD), since 15 May 2019 |
| Former directorships in last 3 years | Viralytics Limited (ASX: VLA), until 21 June 2018<br>Prescient Therapeutics Limited (ASX: PTX), until 2 January 2020 |
| Special responsibilities | None |

| **Ms Leslie Chong** *Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director* | |
|---|---|
| Experience and expertise | Ms Chong joined the group in September 2015 from the leading oncology clinical development company, Genentech (a member of the Roche family), where she was a Senior Clinical Program Lead at the head office in San Francisco. She has over 21 years' experience in leading clinical and department development in oncology. In November 2016, Ms Chong was promoted as Imugene's CEO and joined the board as Managing Director in March 2018. |
| Date of appointment | 28 March 2018 |
| Other current directorships | Cure Brain Cancer Foundation (non-profit organisation), since April 2020 |
| Former directorships in last 3 years | None |
| Special responsibilities | Chief Executive Officer |

**Information on directors (continued)**

| **Mr Charles Walker** *Non-Executive Director* | |
|---|---|
| Experience and expertise | Mr Walker has broad and successful experience across the biotechnology and life sciences industry. His experience includes significant operational and leadership positions in biotechnology firms, a strong capital markets track record from executing nearly 60 international and domestic corporate transactions, both as principal and advisor, and a detailed scientific understanding gained from a technical background in pharmacology. Mr Walker was previously Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Alchemia Limited (ASX: ACL) and Managing Director of Imugene. His qualifications include a Bachelor of Science (Honours) Pharmacology and a Masters in Business Administration (MBA). |
| Date of appointment | 13 September 2015 |
| Other current directorships | None |
| Former directorships in last 3 years | None |
| Special responsibilities | Chair of the audit and risk committee<br>Member of the remuneration and nomination committee |

| **Dr Axel Hoos** *Non-Executive Director* | |
|---|---|
| Experience and expertise | Dr. Axel Hoos is Senior Vice President, R&D Governance Chair, and Therapeutic Area (TA) Head for Oncology at GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals (GSK). At GSK he leads technical and funding decisions in R&D as well as Discovery and Development in Oncology with focus on immuno-oncology, epigenetics, cell therapy, and synthetic lethality. Dr. Hoos also serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Sabin Vaccine Institute (SVI), a global health organization, Director on the Board of TCR2, a cell therapy company, Co-Founder and Director on the Board of Imugene, a biotechnology company, Co-Director of the Cancer Immunotherapy Consortium (CIC) and Scientific Advisory Board Member of the Cancer Research Institute (CRI).<br><br>Previously, Dr. Hoos was the Global Medical Lead in Immunology/Oncology at Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS) where he developed Yervoy (Ipilimumab), the first checkpoint inhibitor in Immuno-Oncology. For the scientific mechanism of ipilimumab the Nobel prize for Medicine was awarded to Dr. James Allison in 2018. Before BMS, Dr. Hoos was Senior Director of Clinical Development at Agenus Bio (former Antigenics). |
| Date of appointment | 20 December 2013 |
| Other current directorships | None |
| Former directorships in last 3 years | None |
| Special responsibilities | Member of the audit and risk committee<br>Chair of the remuneration and nomination committee |

**Information on directors (continued)**

| **Dr Lesley Russell** *Non-Executive Director* | |
|---|---|
| Experience and expertise | Dr Lesley Russell is a haematologist/oncologist and has over 25 years' experience and leadership in the international pharmaceutical field as a chief medical officer. She has undertaken clinical development in a number of therapeutic areas including haematology/oncology has had multiple new drug approvals with both Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and European Medicines Agency (EMA). Dr Russell has extensive experience as a director of NASDAQ listed pharmaceutical companies. She is a member of the Royal College of Physicians UK. |
| Date of appointment | 23 April 2019 |
| Other current directorships | Enanta Pharmaceuticals (NASDAQ: ENTA), since 22 November 2016 |
| Former directorships in last 3 years | AMAG Pharma (NASDAQ: AMAG), until May 2019<br>Endocyte Pharmaceuticals (NASDAQ: ECYT), until December 2018 |
| Special responsibilities | Member of the remuneration and nomination committee |

| **Dr Jens Eckstein** *Non-Executive Director* | |
|---|---|
| Experience and expertise | Dr Eckstein has more than 15 years' venture capital experience in the biopharmaceutical industry and 10 years' operational experience in drug discovery and development. He is a Kauffman Fellow and a mentor for lifescience entrepreneurs and start-up teams in the area of innovative lifescience and healthcare information technology companies. Before joining Apollo Ventures, Dr Eckstein served as president of SR One for eight years. He is also co-founder and managing director of Action Potential Venture Capital (APVC). Previously, he was a general partner at TVM Capital. |
| Date of appointment | 20 May 2019 |
| Other current directorships | None |
| Former directorships in last 3 years | None |
| Special responsibilities | Member of the audit and risk committee |

**Company secretary**

The joint company secretaries are Mr Phillip Hains and Mr Justyn Stedwell.

Mr Phillip Hains was appointed to the position on 20 December 2012. Mr Hains is a Chartered Accountant operating a specialist public practice, 'The CFO Solution'. The CFO Solution focuses on providing back office support, financial reporting and compliance systems for listed public companies. A specialist in the public company environment, Mr Hains has served the needs of a number of company boards and their related committees. He has over 30 years' experience in providing businesses with accounting, administration, compliance and general management services. He holds a Master of Business Administration from RMIT University and a Public Practice Certificate from the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

Mr Justyn Stedwell was appointed to the position on 30 July 2012. He is a professional company secretary with over 10 years' experience as a company secretary in ASX listed companies. Mr Stedwell has completed a Bachelor of Business and Commerce (Management and Economics) at Monash University, a Graduate Diploma of Accounting at Deakin University, a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance with Chartered Secretaries Australia and Graduate Certificate of Applied Finance with Kaplan Professional.

**Meetings of directors**

The numbers of meetings of the company's board of directors and of each board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2020, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

| | Full meetings of directors | | Meetings of committees | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Audit | | Remuneration | |
| | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Mr Paul Hopper | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| Ms Leslie Chong | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| Mr Charles Walker | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Dr Axel Hoos | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Dr Lesley Russell | 8 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Dr Jens Eckstein | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | - | - |

A= Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the Audit & Risk Committee during the year.
B= Number of meetings attended.

**Remuneration report (audited)**

The directors present the Imugene Limited 2020 remuneration report, outlining key aspects of our remuneration policy and framework, and remuneration awarded this year.

The report is structured as follows:

(a) Key management personnel (KMP) covered in this report
(b) Remuneration policy and link to performance
(c) Elements of remuneration
(d) Link between remuneration and performance
(e) Remuneration expenses
(f) Contractual arrangements with executive KMPs
(g) Non-executive director arrangements
(h) Additional statutory information

*(a) Key management personnel covered in this report*

*Non-executive and executive directors (see pages 19 to 21 for details about each director)*

Mr Paul Hopper, Executive Chairman
Ms Leslie Chong, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
Mr Charles Walker, Non-Executive Director
Dr Axel Hoos, Non-Executive Director
Dr Lesley Russell, Non-Executive Director
Dr Jens Eckstein, Non-Executive Director

*Other key management personnel*

Dr Mark Marino, Chief Medical Officer
Dr Nicholas Ede, Chief Operating Officer

*(b) Remuneration policy and link to performance*

Our remuneration and nomination committee is made up of independent non-executive directors. The committee reviews and determines our remuneration policy and structure annually to ensure it remains aligned to business needs, and meets our remuneration principles. In particular, 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.

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(b) Remuneration policy and link to performance (continued)*

| Element | Purpose | Performance metrics | Potential value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed remuneration (FR) | Provide competitive market salary including superannuation and non-monetary benefits | Nil | Positioned at the market rate |
| STI | Reward for in-year performance and retention | Company and individual performance goals | CEO: 33.3% of FR<br>CTO: 30% of FR<br>CMO: US$60,000 |
| LTI | Alignment to long-term shareholder value | Share price, capital raised, company and individual performance goals | CEO & CTO: 50,000,000 and 15,000,000, respectively, unlisted 3-year options at $0.04, $0.042 and $0.045 exercise price<br><br>CMO: 10,000,000 unlisted 2-year options at $0.04 and $0.042 exercise price |

*Assessing performance*

The remuneration and nomination committee is responsible for assessing performance against KPIs and determining the STI and LTI to be paid. To assist in this assessment, the committee receives data from independently run surveys.

Performance is monitored on an informal basis throughout the year and a formal evaluation is performed annually.

*Securities trading policy*

Imugene Limited's securities trading policy applies to all directors and executives, see www.imugene.com/share-trading-policies/. It only permits the purchase or sale of company securities during certain periods.

*(c) Elements of remuneration*

*Fixed annual remuneration (FR)*

Key management personnel may receive their fixed remuneration as cash, or cash with non-monetary benefits such as health insurance and car allowances. FR is reviewed annually, or on promotion. It is benchmarked against market data for comparable roles in companies in a similar industry and with similar market capitalisation. The committee aims to position executives at or near the median, with flexibility to take into account capability, experience, value to the organisation and performance of the individual.

*Short-term incentives*

All executives are entitled to participate in a short-term incentive scheme which provides for executive employees to receive a combination of short-term incentive (STI) as part of their total remuneration if they achieve certain performance indicators as set by the board. The STI can be paid either by cash, or a combination of cash and the issue of equity in the company, at the determination of the remuneration and nomination committee and board.

The company's CEO and CTO are entitled to short-term incentives in the form of cash bonus up to 33.3% and 30% of FR, respectively, against agreed key performance indicators (KPIs). On an annual basis, KPIs are reviewed and agreed in advance of each financial year and include financial (for CEO) and non-financial company (for CEO and CTO) and individual performance goals.

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(c) Elements of remuneration (continued)*

*Short-term incentives (continued)*

The company's CMO is entitled to short-term incentives in the form of cash bonus up to US$60,000 against agreed key performance indicators (KPIs). On an annual basis, KPIs are reviewed and agreed in advance of each financial year and include non-financial company and individual performance goals.

*Long-term incentives*

Executives may also be provided with longer-term incentives through the company's 'employee share option plan' (ESOP), that was approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 2 November 2016. The aim of the ESOP is to allow executives to participate in, and benefit from, the growth of the company as a result of their efforts and to assist in motivating and retaining those key employees over the long-term. Continued service is the condition attached to the vesting of the options. The board at its discretion determines the total number of options granted to each executive.

*(d) Link between remuneration and performance*

*Statutory performance indicators*

We aim to align our executive remuneration to our strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder wealth. The table below shows measures of the group's financial performance over the last five years as required by the *Corporations Act 2001*. However, these are not necessarily consistent with the measures used in determining the variable amounts of remuneration to be awarded to KMPs. As a consequence, there may not always be a direct correlation between the statutory key performance measures and the variable remuneration awarded.

| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loss for the year attributable to owners | 10,507,999 | 7,775,360 | 3,933,641 | 2,506,571 | 2,730,642 |
| Basic loss per share (cents) | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.19 |
| Share price at year end ($) | 0.031 | 0.016 | 0.030 | 0.014 | 0.008 |

The company's earnings have remained negative since inception due to the nature of the business. Shareholder wealth reflects this speculative and volatile market sector. No dividends have ever been declared by Imugene Limited. The company continues to focus on the research and development of its intellectual property portfolio with the objective of achieving key development and commercial milestones in order to add further shareholder value.

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(e) Remuneration expenses*

The following tables show details of the remuneration expense recognised for the group's key management personnel for the current and previous financial year measured in accordance with the requirements of the accounting standards.

The following table shows details of remuneration expenses of each director or other key management personnel recognised for the year ended 30 June 2020.

| **2020** | Short-term benefits | | | Post-employment benefits | Long-term benefits | Share-based payments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cash salary and fees $ | Cash bonus $ | Annual leave $ | Super-annuation $ | Long service leave $ | Options $ | Total $ |
| **Non-executive directors** | | | | | | | |
| Mr Charles Walker | 65,591 | - | - | 6,231 | - | 124,427 | 196,249 |
| Dr Axel Hoos | 74,525 | - | - | - | - | 124,427 | 198,952 |
| Dr Lesley Russell | 75,238 | - | - | - | - | 124,427 | 199,665 |
| Dr Jens Eckstein | 74,525 | - | - | - | - | 129,738 | 204,263 |
| **Executive directors** | | | | | | | |
| Mr Paul Hopper | 137,400 | - | - | - | - | 56,207 | 193,607 |
| Ms Leslie Chong | 375,000 | 93,741 | 11,828 | 21,003 | 14,457 | 216,698 | 732,727 |
| **Other KMP** | | | | | | | |
| Dr Nicholas Ede | 210,000 | 45,000 | 3,997 | 21,003 | 3,275 | 58,447 | 341,722 |
| Dr Mark Marino | 277,874 | 33,535 | - | - | - | 69,996 | 381,405 |
| **Total KMP compensation** | **1,290,153** | **172,276** | **15,825** | **48,237** | **17,732** | **904,367** | **2,448,590** |

*Notes*

- Cash bonus includes the amount paid or accrued in the year ended 30 June 2020 in relation to FY 2020 performance as follows:
    - Ms Leslie Chong was eligible for 75% of her 33.3% performance bonus for FY 2020 ($93,741 accrued, approved by the board in FY 2021). The bonus was for meeting performance milestones (increase in share price, raising capital, management and staff resourcing, complete and/or manage all activities for site activation, HER-Vaxx, PD1-Vaxx and CF33 clinical trials).
    - Dr Nicholas Ede was eligible for 57% of his 30% performance bonus for FY 2020 ($45,000 paid, plus superannuation up to the statutory limit, approved by the board in FY 2021). The bonus was for meeting performance milestones (KPI in relation to pre-clinical and clinical trials, file technology patents and/or IP, source and convert new immuno-oncology opportunities).
    - Dr Mark Marino was eligible for 45% of his 30% performance bonus for FY 2020 (US$22,998 or A$33,535 accrued, approved by the board in FY 2021). The bonus was for meeting performance milestones (KPI in relation to clinical trials, pre-IND (investigational new drug) FDA meeting, medical monitoring and clinical development).

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(e) Remuneration expenses (continued)*

The following table shows details of remuneration expenses of each director or other key management personnel recognised for the year ended 30 June 2019.

| **2019** | Short-term benefits | | | Post-employment benefits | Long-term benefits | Share-based payments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cash salary and fees $ | Cash bonus $ | Annual leave $ | Super-annuation $ | Long service leave $ | Options $ | Total $ |
| **Non-executive directors** | | | | | | | |
| Mr Charles Walker | 66,232 | - | - | 6,292 | - | 54,251 | 126,775 |
| Dr Axel Hoos | 69,626 | - | - | - | - | 54,251 | 123,877 |
| Dr Lesley Russell | 13,530 | - | - | - | - | 54,251 | 67,781 |
| Dr Jens Eckstein | 8,633 | - | - | - | - | 46,363 | 54,996 |
| **Executive directors** | | | | | | | |
| Mr Paul Hopper | 137,400 | 110,000 | - | - | - | 174,793 | 422,193 |
| Ms Leslie Chong | 350,000 | 201,655 | 65 | 20,531 | 6,688 | 198,285 | 777,224 |
| **Other KMP** | | | | | | | |
| Dr Nicholas Ede | 210,000 | 95,280 | 5,602 | 23,883 | 7,230 | 100,063 | 442,058 |
| Dr Mark Marino | 236,120 | 42,715 | - | - | - | 43,685 | 322,520 |
| **Total KMP compensation** | **1,091,541** | **449,650** | **5,667** | **50,706** | **13,918** | **725,942** | **2,337,424** |

*Notes*

- Cash bonus includes the amount paid or accrued in the year ended 30 June 2019 in relation to FY 2018 and FY 2019 performance (i.e. 2 years' bonus recognised) as follows:
    - Mr Paul Hopper received discretionary bonuses of $25,000 for FY 2018 (paid, approved by the board in FY 2019) and $85,000 for FY 2019 (accrued, approved by the board in FY 2020), both recognising past performance.
    - Ms Leslie Chong was eligible for 85% of her 33.3% performance bonus for FY 2018 ($85,000 paid, approved by the board in FY 2019) and 65% for FY 2019 ($75,757 accrued, approved by the board in FY 2020). The bonuses were for meeting performance milestones (increase in share price, raising capital, management and staff resourcing, complete and/or manage all activities for site activation, HER-Vaxx and PD1-Vaxx clinical trials). In addition, it was determined by the board that Ms Chong would receive a further discretionary FY 2019 bonus of $40,898.
    - Dr Nicholas Ede was eligible for 50% of his 30% performance bonus for FY 2018 ($27,750 paid, plus superannuation up to the statutory limit, approved by the board in FY 2019) and 56% for FY 2019 ($35,280 accrued, plus superannuation up to the statutory limit, approved by the board in FY 2020). The bonuses were for meeting performance milestones (KPI in relation to pre-clinical and clinical trials, file technology patents and/or IP, source and convert new immuno-oncology opportunities). In addition, it was determined by the board that Dr Ede would receive a further discretionary FY 2018 bonus of $32,250 (plus superannuation up to the statutory limit, approved by the board in FY 2019).
    - Dr Mark Marino was eligible for 50% of his US$60,000 performance bonus for FY 2019 (US$30,000 or A$42,715 accrued, approved by the board in FY 2020). The bonus was for meeting performance milestones (KPI in relation to clinical trials, pre-IND (investigational new drug) FDA meeting, medical monitoring and clinical development).

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(f) Contractual arrangements with executive KMPs*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name:** | Mr Paul Hopper |
| **Position:** | Executive Chairman |
| **Contract duration:** | Unspecified |
| **Notice period:** | 4 months by either party |
| **Fixed remuneration:** | $137,400 per annum |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name:** | Ms Leslie Chong |
| **Position:** | Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director |
| **Contract duration:** | Unspecified |
| **Notice period:** | 12 months by either party |
| **Fixed remuneration:** | $375,000 per annum, plus statutory superannuation |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name:** | Dr Nicholas Ede |
| **Position:** | Chief Technology Officer |
| **Contract duration:** | Unspecified |
| **Notice period:** | 3 months by either party |
| **Fixed remuneration:** | $210,000 per annum, plus statutory superannuation |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name:** | Dr Mark Marino |
| **Position:** | Chief Medical Officer |
| **Contract duration:** | Unspecified |
| **Notice period:** | 30 days by either party |
| **Fixed remuneration:** | US$200,000 per annum |

*(g) Non-executive director arrangements*

Non-executive directors receive a board fee of US$50,000 per annum, inclusive of chairing or participating on board committees. They do not receive performance-based pay or retirement allowances. The fees are inclusive of superannuation.

Fees are reviewed annually by the board taking into account comparable roles and market data provided by the board’s independent remuneration adviser. The current base fees were reviewed with effect from 1 July 2019.

The maximum annual aggregate directors' fee pool limit is $400,000 and was approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting on 15 October 2015.

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(h) Additional statutory information*

*Relative proportions of fixed vs variable remuneration expense*

The following table shows the relative proportions of remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed, based on the amounts disclosed as statutory remuneration expense on page 26 above:

| Name | Fixed remuneration | | At risk - STI | | At risk - LTI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | 2019 | **2020** | 2019 | **2020** | 2019 |
| | **%** | % | **%** | % | **%** | % |
| **Non-executive director** | | | | | | |
| Mr Charles Walker | **37** | 57 | **-** | - | **63** | 43 |
| Dr Axel Hoos | **37** | 56 | **-** | - | **63** | 44 |
| Dr Lesley Russell | **38** | 20 | **-** | - | **62** | 80 |
| Dr Jens Eckstein | **36** | 16 | **-** | - | **64** | 84 |
| **Executive directors** | | | | | | |
| Mr Paul Hopper | **71** | 33 | **-** | 26 | **29** | 41 |
| Ms Leslie Chong | **58** | 49 | **12** | 26 | **30** | 25 |
| **Other KMP** | | | | | | |
| Dr Nicholas Ede | **70** | 56 | **13** | 22 | **17** | 22 |
| Dr Mark Marino | **73** | 73 | **9** | 13 | **18** | 14 |

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(h) Additional statutory information (continued)*

*Terms and conditions of the share-based payment arrangements*

*Options*

The terms and conditions of each grant of options affecting remuneration in the current or a future reporting period are as follows:

| Grant date | Vesting and exercise date | Expiry date | Exercise price ($) | Value per option at grant date ($) | Vested (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018-07-19 | Milestone | 2021-06-30 | 0.042 | 0.0115 | 0% |
| 2018-07-19 | Milestone | 2021-06-30 | 0.045 | 0.0112 | 0% |
| 2018-09-01 | Milestone | 2021-08-31 | 0.04 | 0.0131 | 0% |
| 2018-09-01 | Milestone | 2021-08-31 | 0.042 | 0.0128 | 0% |
| 2018-11-19 | Milestone | 2021-06-30 | 0.042 | 0.0093 | 0% |
| 2018-11-19 | Milestone | 2021-06-30 | 0.045 | 0.0090 | 0% |
| 2019-11-08 | 2019-04-23 | 2022-11-08 | 0.04 | 0.0124 | 0% |
| 2019-11-08 | 2019-05-20 | 2022-11-08 | 0.04 | 0.0124 | 0% |
| 2019-11-08 | 2020-11-08 | 2022-11-08 | 0.042 | 0.0121 | 0% |
| 2019-11-08 | 2021-11-08 | 2022-11-08 | 0.045 | 0.0117 | 0% |

For detailed disclosures please refer to note 16 on page 69.

*Reconciliation of options and ordinary shares held by KMP*

*Option holdings*

| 2020 | Balance at start of the period[1] | Granted as remuneration | Exercised | Other changes[2] | Balance at end of the period[3] | Vested and exercisable |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Options** | | | | | | |
| Mr Paul Hopper | 25,827,281 | - | - | - | 25,827,281 | 25,827,281 |
| Ms Leslie Chong | 77,098,765 | - | - | - | 77,098,765 | 37,098,765 |
| Mr Charles Walker | 448,456 | 25,000,000 | - | - | 25,448,456 | 5,448,456 |
| Dr Axel Hoos | 15,000,000 | 25,000,000 | (5,000,000) | - | 35,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Dr Lesley Russell | - | 25,000,000 | - | - | 25,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Dr Jens Eckstein | - | 25,000,000 | - | - | 25,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Dr Nicholas Ede | 15,192,982 | - | - | 92,592 | 15,285,574 | 5,285,574 |
| Dr Mark Marino | 10,000,000 | - | - | - | 10,000,000 | - |
| | **143,567,484** | **100,000,000** | **(5,000,000)** | **92,592** | **238,660,076** | **98,660,076** |

*Notes*

1. Balance may include shares held prior to individuals becoming KMP. For individuals who became KMP during the period, the balance is as at the date they became KMP.

2. Other changes incorporates changes resulting from the acquisition, disposal and lapse/forfeiture of options.

**Remuneration report (audited) (continued)**

*(h) Additional statutory information (continued)*

*Reconciliation of options and ordinary shares held by KMP (continued)*

*Share holdings*

| 2020 | Balance at the start of the period[1] | Granted as remuneration | Received on exercise of options | Other changes[2] | Balance at the end of the period[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ordinary shares** | | | | | |
| Mr Paul Hopper | 76,178,722 | - | - | 100,959,465 | 177,138,187 |
| Ms Leslie Chong | 3,511,884 | - | - | 875,240 | 4,387,124 |
| Mr Charles Walker | 27,832,870 | - | - | 690,340 | 28,523,210 |
| Dr Axel Hoos | 10,000,000 | - | 5,000,000 | (3,625,000) | 11,375,000 |
| Dr Lesley Russell | - | - | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Dr Jens Eckstein | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dr Nicholas Ede | 6,078,948 | - | - | 277,778 | 6,356,726 |
| Dr Mark Marino | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **123,602,424** | **-** | **5,000,000** | **99,677,823** | **228,280,247** |

*Notes*

[1.] Balance may include shares held prior to individuals becoming KMP. For individuals who became KMP during the period, the balance is as at the date they became KMP.

[2.] Other changes incorporates changes resulting from the acquisition and disposal of shares, including the shares issued in the acquisition of Vaxinia Pty Ltd.

*Voting of shareholders at last year's annual general meeting*

Imugene Limited received more than 75 percent of favourable votes on its remuneration report for the 2019 financial year. The company did not receive any specific feedback at the 2019 annual general meeting or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

**[This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited]**

**Shares under option**

*Unissued ordinary shares*

Unissued ordinary shares of Imugene Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

| Date options granted | Expiry date | Issue price of shares ($) | Number under option |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015-10-26 (IMUOP7) | 2020-09-14 | 0.0125 | 9,000,000 |
| 2015-10-26 (IMUOP8) | 2020-09-14 | 0.0150 | 9,000,000 |
| 2015-10-26 (IMUOP9) | 2020-09-14 | 0.0175 | 9,000,000 |
| 2017-03-30 (IMUOP11) | 2020-12-04 | 0.020 | 10,000,000 |
| 2017-12-06 (IMUOA) | 2020-11-22 | 0.026 | 242,418,174 |
| 2018-07-13 (IMUOB) | 2021-11-30 | 0.040 | 248,275,602 |
| 2018-07-19, 2018-11-19 (IMUOP14) | 2021-06-30 | 0.040 | 20,000,000 |
| 2018-07-19, 2018-11-19 (IMUOP15) | 2021-06-30 | 0.042 | 35,000,000 |
| 2018-07-19, 2018-11-19 (IMUOP16) | 2021-06-30 | 0.045 | 35,000,000 |
| 2018-09-01 (IMUOP17) | 2021-08-31 | 0.040 | 5,000,000 |
| 2018-09-01 (IMUOP18) | 2021-08-31 | 0.042 | 5,000,000 |
| 2019-06-13 (IMUOP19) | 2022-06-13 | 0.040 | 25,000,000 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP20) | 2022-11-08 | 0.040 | 20,000,000 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP21) | 2022-11-08 | 0.042 | 40,000,000 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP22) | 2022-11-08 | 0.045 | 40,000,000 |
| 2019-08-07 (IMUOP23) | 2022-08-07 | 0.040 | 15,000,000 |
| 2019-08-07 (IMUOP24) | 2022-08-07 | 0.040 | 15,000,000 |
| 2019-12-06 (IMUOC) | 2022-11-30 | 0.054 | 227,682,634 |
| Total | | | 1,010,376,410 |

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the company or any other entity.

*Shares issued on the exercise of options*

The following ordinary shares of Imugene Limited were issued during the year ended 30 June 2020 on the exercise of options. No further shares have been issued since that date. No amounts are unpaid on any of the shares.

| Date options granted | Issue price of shares ($) | Number of shares issued |
|---|---|---|
| 2015-10-26 (IMUOP4) | 0.015 | 10,000,000 |
| 2017-12-06 (IMUOA) | 0.026 | 2,675 |
| 2018-07-13 (IMUOB) | 0.040 | 2,070 |
| | | 10,004,745 |

**Insurance of officers and indemnities**

*Insurance of officers*

During the financial year, Imugene Limited paid a premium of $122,781 to insure the directors and secretaries of the company and its Australian-based controlled entities.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.

*Indemnity of auditors*

Imugene Limited has agreed to indemnify their auditors, Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from Imugene Limited's breach of their agreement. The indemnity stipulates that Imugene Limited will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

**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.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

**Non-audit services**

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Other services** | | |
| Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd Australian firm: | | |
| Advisory work for employee share schemes | **1,500** | - |
| ***Total remuneration for other services*** | **1,500** | - |
| ***Total remuneration for non-audit services*** | **1,500** | - |

**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 on page 35.

**Rounding of amounts**

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the directors' report. Amounts in the directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Mr Paul Hopper
Executive Chairman

Sydney
31 August 2020

**{The Auditor's Independence Declaration will be provided by your Auditor.}**

# Corporate governance statement

Imugene Limited and the board are committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standards of corporate governance. Imugene Limited has reviewed its corporate governance practices against the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd edition) published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council.

The 2020 corporate governance statement is dated as at 30 June 2020 and reflects the corporate governance practices in place throughout the 2020 financial year. The 2020 corporate governance statement was approved by the board on 31 August 2020. A description of the group's current corporate governance practices is set out in the group's corporate governance statement which can be viewed at www.imugene.com/corporate-governance.

# Financial statements

# Imugene Limited

ABN 99 009 179 551

## *Annual financial report - 30 June 2020*



These financial statements are consolidated financial statements for the group consisting of Imugene Limited and its subsidiaries. A list of major subsidiaries is included in note 11.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

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

Its registered office is:
Level 3, 62 Lygon Street
Carlton VIC 3053

Its principal place of business is:
Imugene Limited
Suite 1006, Level 10
37 Bligh Street
Sydney NSW 2000

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 31 August 2020. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

**Imugene Limited**
**Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**
**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | Notes | **2020 $** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other income | 2(a) | **4,209,703** | 4,127,281 |
| Other gains/(losses) – net | 2(b) | **(135,674)** | 77,607 |
| General and administrative expenses | 2(c) | **(5,515,140)** | (4,777,350) |
| Research and development expenses | 2(c) | **(9,364,045)** | (7,611,683) |
| **Operating loss** | | **(10,805,156)** | (8,184,145) |
| Finance income | 2(d) | **302,186** | 414,893 |
| Finance expenses | 2(d) | **(5,029)** | (6,108) |
| **Finance costs - net** | | **297,157** | 408,785 |
| **Loss before income tax** | | **(10,507,999)** | (7,775,360) |
| Income tax expense | 3 | **-** | - |
| **Loss for the period** | | **(10,507,999)** | (7,775,360) |
| **Other comprehensive income** | | | |
| *Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:* | | | |
| Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax | | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive loss for the period** | | **(10,507,999)** | (7,775,360) |
| | | **Cents** | Cents |
| **Loss per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:** | | | |
| Basic and diluted loss per share | 18 | **(0.26)** | (0.22) |

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

**Imugene Limited**
**Consolidated balance sheet**
**As at 30 June 2020**

| | Notes | **2020 $** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4(a) | **30,106,755** | 19,047,914 |
| Trade and other receivables | 4(b) | **4,193,830** | 4,215,170 |
| Other current assets | | **194,059** | 160,485 |
| **Total current assets** | | **34,494,644** | 23,423,569 |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Other financial assets at amortised cost | | **80,638** | 50,000 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5(a) | **155,624** | 233,095 |
| Intangible assets | 5(b) | **30,458,449** | 7,057,100 |
| Other assets | | **15,593** | 15,593 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **30,710,304** | 7,355,788 |
| **Total assets** | | **65,204,948** | 30,779,357 |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 4(c) | **1,233,272** | 2,233,212 |
| Other financial liabilities | | **1,434,864** | - |
| Employee benefit obligations | 5(c) | **170,412** | 131,804 |
| Other current liabilities | 5(d) | **60,934** | 58,590 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **2,899,482** | 2,423,606 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | 4(d) | **2,488,639** | 985,450 |
| Employee benefit obligations | 5(c) | **2,082** | 11,272 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 5(d) | **8,402** | 64,306 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **2,499,123** | 1,061,028 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **5,398,605** | 3,484,634 |
| **Net assets** | | **59,806,343** | 27,294,723 |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | 6(a) | **92,797,564** | 63,122,493 |
| Other equity | 6(b) | **12,097,336** | - |
| Other reserves | 6(c) | **2,221,702** | 988,945 |
| Accumulated losses | | **(47,310,259)** | (36,816,715) |
| **Total equity** | | **59,806,343** | 27,294,723 |

*The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Imugene Limited**
**Consolidated statement of changes in equity**
**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | Notes | Attributable to owners of Imugene Limited | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Share capital $ | Other equity $ | Other reserves $ | Accumulated losses $ | Total equity $ |
| **Balance at 1 July 2018** | | 44,285,931 | - | 299,945 | (29,110,397) | 15,475,479 |
| Loss for the period | | - | - | - | (7,775,360) | (7,775,360) |
| **Total comprehensive loss for the period** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(7,775,360)** | **(7,775,360)** |
| **Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:** | | | | | | |
| Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax | 6(a) | 18,670,040 | - | - | - | 18,670,040 |
| Options issued/expensed | 6(c) | - | - | 774,470 | - | 774,470 |
| Options exercised | 6(c) | 166,522 | - | (16,428) | - | 150,094 |
| Options forfeited/lapsed | 6(c) | - | - | (69,042) | 69,042 | - |
| | | 18,836,562 | - | 689,000 | 69,042 | 19,594,604 |
| **Balance at 30 June 2019** | | **63,122,493** | **-** | **988,945** | **(36,816,715)** | **27,294,723** |

| | Notes | Attributable to owners of Imugene Limited | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Share capital $ | Other equity $ | Other reserves $ | Accumulated losses $ | Total equity $ |
| **Balance at 1 July 2019** | | 63,122,493 | - | 988,945 | (36,816,715) | 27,294,723 |
| Loss for the period | | - | - | - | (10,507,999) | (10,507,999) |
| **Total comprehensive loss for the period** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(10,507,999)** | **(10,507,999)** |
| **Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:** | | | | | | |
| Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax | 6(a) | 22,788,650 | - | - | - | 22,788,650 |
| Options issued/expensed | 6(c) | - | - | 1,149,480 | - | 1,149,480 |
| Options exercised | 6(c) | 102,720 | - | (25,038) | - | 77,682 |
| Options forfeited/lapsed | 6(c) | - | - | (14,455) | 14,455 | - |
| Re-valuation of options awarded in prior period | 6(c) | - | - | 122,770 | - | 122,770 |
| Acquisition of Vaxinia Pty Ltd | 6(a) | 6,783,701 | 12,097,336 | - | - | 18,881,037 |
| | | 29,675,071 | 12,097,336 | 1,232,757 | 14,455 | 43,019,619 |
| **Balance at 30 June 2020** | | **92,797,564** | **12,097,336** | **2,221,702** | **(47,310,259)** | **59,806,343** |

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

**Imugene Limited**
**Consolidated statement of cash flows**
**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | Notes | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST) | | **(14,564,443)** | (9,777,806) |
| Research and development tax incentive received | | **4,126,678** | 1,868,316 |
| **Net cash (outflow) from operating activities** | 7(a) | **(10,437,765)** | (7,909,490) |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Payments for financial assets at amortised cost | | **(30,638)** | (50,000) |
| Payments for property, plant and equipment | | **(5,025)** | (128,387) |
| Payments for intellectual property | 5(b) | **(1,481,672)** | - |
| Payments for other current assets | | **-** | (15,593) |
| Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortised cost | | **-** | 20,306 |
| Interest received | | **310,683** | 421,066 |
| **Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities** | | **(1,206,652)** | 247,392 |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Proceeds from issues of shares | 6(a) | **24,566,822** | 20,264,094 |
| Share issue transaction costs | 6(a) | **(1,801,077)** | (1,443,960) |
| Principal elements of lease payments | | **(53,560)** | (41,143) |
| Interest paid | | **(5,029)** | (6,108) |
| **Net cash inflow from financing activities** | | **22,707,156** | 18,772,883 |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents** | | **11,062,739** | 11,110,785 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year | | **19,047,914** | 7,822,057 |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | | **(3,898)** | 115,072 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | 4(a) | **30,106,755** | 19,047,914 |
| Non-cash financing and investing activities | 7(b) | | |

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

## Contents of the notes to the financial statements

## 1 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer of Imugene Limited. The group has identified one reportable segment; that is, the research, development and commercialisation of oncolytic immunotherapies. The segment details are therefore fully reflected in the body of the financial statements.

## 2 Other income and expense items

### (a) Other income

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |
| Research and development tax incentive | **4,133,841** | 4,127,281 |
| Other grants | **75,862** | - |
| | **4,209,703** | 4,127,281 |

*(i) Fair value of R&D tax incentive*

The group's research and development (R&D) activities are eligible under an Australian government tax incentive for eligible expenditure. Management has assessed these activities and expenditure to determine which are likely to be eligible under the incentive scheme. Amounts are recognised when it has been established that the conditions of the tax incentive have been met and that the expected amount can be reliably measured. For the year ended 30 June 2020, the group has included an item in other income of $4,133,841 (2019: $4,127,281) to recognise income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

*(ii) Fair value of other grants*

The group's other grant income consists of grants received by the group with relation to COVID-19. For the year ended 30 June 2020, the group has received $75,862 in assistance packages.

### (b) Other gains/(losses)

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |
| Insurance recovery | **1,130** | 1,726 |
| Net foreign exchange gains/(losses) | **(136,804)** | 76,201 |
| Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment | **-** | (320) |
| | **(135,674)** | 77,607 |

## 2 Other income and expense items (continued)

### (c) Breakdown of expenses by nature

| | Notes | **2020 $** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **General and administrative expenses** | | | |
| Accounting and audit | | **379,689** | 217,137 |
| Consulting | | **219,415** | 91,043 |
| Depreciation | | **82,495** | 63,259 |
| Employee benefits | | **1,783,124** | 1,825,389 |
| Insurance | | **148,931** | 89,680 |
| Investor relations | | **282,335** | 426,252 |
| Legal | | **257,711** | 84,192 |
| Listing and share registry | | **232,925** | 203,169 |
| Patent costs | | **189,995** | 207,337 |
| Recruitment and staff training | | **1,206** | 59,422 |
| Share-based payments | 16(b) | **1,272,250** | 774,471 |
| Superannuation | | **68,628** | 69,312 |
| Travel and entertainment | | **458,260** | 582,414 |
| Other | | **138,176** | 84,273 |
| | | **5,515,140** | 4,777,350 |
| **Research and development expenses** | | | |
| HER-Vaxx | | **4,985,910** | 4,842,832 |
| PD1-Vaxx (KEY-Vaxx) | | **2,066,054** | 2,661,050 |
| CF33 | | **1,489,879** | - |
| Consulting | | **804,861** | 85,515 |
| Other | | **17,341** | 22,286 |
| | | **9,364,045** | 7,611,683 |

### (d) Finance income and costs

| | **2020 $** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| *Finance income* | | |
| Interest income from financial assets held for cash management purposes | **302,186** | 414,893 |
| **Finance costs** | **302,186** | 414,893 |
| *Finance costs* | | |
| Provisions: unwinding of discount | **(5,029)** | (6,108) |
| **Finance costs** | **(5,029)** | (6,108) |
| **Net finance costs** | **297,157** | 408,785 |

## 3 Income tax expense

### (a) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense | **(10,507,999)** | (7,775,360) |
| Tax at the Australian tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%) | **(2,889,700)** | (2,138,224) |
| Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income: | | |
| R&D tax incentive | **(1,136,806)** | (1,135,002) |
| Accounting expenditure subject to R&D tax incentive | **2,613,348** | 2,609,201 |
| Accrued expenses | **(140,289)** | 185,087 |
| Accrued interest income | **2,337** | 1,698 |
| Amortisation of patents | **(141,296)** | (141,296) |
| Blackhole expenditure (Section 40-880, ITAA 1997) | **(148,965)** | (167,786) |
| Employee leave obligations | **8,090** | 8,873 |
| Entertainment | **4,504** | 5,610 |
| Patent costs | **52,249** | 57,018 |
| Share-based payments | **349,869** | 212,980 |
| Unrealised currency (gains)/losses | **1,072** | (31,645) |
| Subtotal | **(1,425,587)** | (533,486) |
| Tax losses and other timing differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognised | **1,425,587** | 533,486 |
| Income tax expense | **-** | - |

### (b) Tax losses

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised | **22,028,795** | 16,844,835 |
| Potential tax benefit @ 27.5% | **6,057,919** | 4,632,330 |

The numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable and unused tax losses for the year ended 30 June 2019 have been restated to reflect the income tax return lodged for the same period.

## 4 Financial assets and financial liabilities

### (a) Cash and cash equivalents

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | **5,106,175** | 1,852,560 |
| Deposits at call | **25,000,580** | 17,195,354 |
| | **30,106,755** | 19,047,914 |

*(i) Reconciliation to cash flow statement*

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Balances as above | **30,106,755** | 19,047,914 |
| Balances per statement of cash flows | **30,106,755** | 19,047,914 |

*(ii) Classification as cash equivalents*

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with 24 hours notice with no loss of interest. See note 20(i) for the group's other accounting policies on cash and cash equivalents.

*(iii) Risk exposure*

The group's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 9. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

### (b) Trade and other receivables

| | | **2020** | | | 2019 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notes | **Current** **$** | **Non-current** **$** | **Total** **$** | Current $ | Non-current $ | Total $ |
| Accrued receivables | 4(b)(i) | **4,165,722** | **-** | **4,165,722** | 4,167,056 | - | 4,167,056 |
| Other receivables | | **28,108** | **-** | **28,108** | 48,114 | - | 48,114 |
| | | **4,193,830** | **-** | **4,193,830** | 4,215,170 | - | 4,215,170 |

*(i) Accrued receivables*

Accrued receivables comprise $4,133,842 from the Australian Taxation Office in relation to the R&D tax incentive (2019: $4,126,679) and $31,880 interest income from deposits at call (2019: $40,377).

## 4 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

### (b) Trade and other receivables (continued)

*(ii) Fair value of trade and other receivables*

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

### (c) Trade and other payables

| | 2020 | | | 2019 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Current** | **Non-current** | **Total** | Current | Non-current | Total |
| | **$** | **$** | **$** | $ | $ | $ |
| Trade payables | **1,013,039** | **-** | **1,013,039** | 1,479,429 | - | 1,479,429 |
| Accrued expenses | **216,888** | **-** | **216,888** | 727,029 | - | 727,029 |
| Other payables | **3,345** | **-** | **3,345** | 26,754 | - | 26,754 |
| | **1,233,272** | **-** | **1,233,272** | 2,233,212 | - | 2,233,212 |

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

*(i) Contingent consideration*

Contingent consideration includes amounts related to the provision of upfront license fees to City of Hope and completion of milestones. For more information, please refer to Note 13(a)(iii).

### (d) Other financial liabilities

| | 2020 | | | 2019 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Current** | **Non-current** | **Total** | Current | Non-current | Total |
| | **$** | **$** | **$** | $ | $ | $ |
| Expected future royalties payable (HER-Vaxx) | **-** | **985,450** | **985,450** | - | 985,450 | 985,450 |
| CF33 contingent consideration | **1,434,864** | **1,503,189** | **2,938,053** | - | - | - |
| | **1,434,864** | **2,488,639** | **3,923,503** | - | 985,450 | 985,450 |

*(i) Fair value of expected future royalties payable*

The expected future royalties payable represents the fair value estimate of royalties payable to Biolife Science Forschungs-und Entwicklungsges mbH (BSFE) on commercial income arising from HER-Vaxx. This is based on 18 percent of fair value of the intellectual property at the time of acquisition of $5.5 million. There has been no change in the future royalties as the carrying value is based on the initial consideration, and no reliable information has come to light that would change the valuation assumptions.

## 4 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

### (e) Recognised fair value measurements

*(i) Fair value hierarchy*

The following table provides the fair values of the group's financial instruments measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

| ***Recurring fair value measurements*** **At 30 June 2020** | **Notes** | **Level 1 $** | **Level 2 $** | **Level 3 $** | **Total $** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| Expected future royalties payable (HER-Vaxx) | 4(d) | **-** | **-** | **985,450** | **985,450** |
| CF33 contingent consideration | 4(d) | **-** | **-** | **2,938,053** | **2,938,053** |
| **Total financial liabilities** | | **-** | **-** | **3,923,503** | **3,923,503** |

| *Recurring fair value measurements* At 30 June 2019 | **Notes** | **Level 1 $** | **Level 2 $** | **Level 3 $** | **Total $** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| Expected future royalties payable (HER-Vaxx) | 4(d) | - | - | 985,450 | 985,450 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | | - | - | 985,450 | 985,450 |

There were no transfers between levels of the hierarchy for recurring fair value measurements during the year ended 30 June 2020.

**Level 1:** The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

**Level 2:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

## 5 Non-financial assets and liabilities

### (a) Property, plant and equipment

| | Plant and equipment $ | Furniture, fittings and equipment $ | Leasehold improvements $ | Right-of-use assets $ | Total $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 July 2018** | | | | | |
| Cost or fair value | - | 9,477 | - | - | 9,477 |
| Accumulated depreciation | - | (5,579) | - | - | (5,579) |
| Net book amount | - | 3,898 | - | - | 3,898 |
| **Year ended 30 June 2019** | | | | | |
| Opening net book amount | - | 3,898 | - | - | 3,898 |
| Additions | 74,437 | 7,536 | 46,414 | 164,389 | 292,776 |
| Disposals | - | (320) | - | - | (320) |
| Depreciation charge | (3,412) | (3,126) | (11,274) | (45,447) | (63,259) |
| Closing net book amount | 71,025 | 7,988 | 35,140 | 118,942 | 233,095 |
| **At 30 June 2019** | | | | | |
| Cost or fair value | 74,437 | 13,996 | 46,414 | 164,389 | 299,236 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (3,412) | (6,008) | (11,274) | (45,447) | (66,141) |
| Net book amount | 71,025 | 7,988 | 35,140 | 118,942 | 233,095 |
| **Year ended 30 June 2020** | | | | | |
| Opening net book amount | 71,025 | 7,988 | 35,140 | 118,942 | 233,095 |
| Additions | - | 5,025 | - | - | 5,025 |
| Depreciation charge | (8,740) | (3,522) | (15,472) | (54,762) | (82,496) |
| Closing net book amount | 62,285 | 9,491 | 19,668 | 64,180 | 155,624 |
| **At 30 June 2020** | | | | | |
| Cost | 74,437 | 19,021 | 46,414 | 164,389 | 304,261 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (12,152) | (9,530) | (26,746) | (100,209) | (148,637) |
| Net book amount | 62,285 | 9,491 | 19,668 | 64,180 | 155,624 |

*(i) Depreciation methods and useful lives*

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

- Plant and equipment 5 - 10 years
- Furniture, fittings and equipment 2 - 15 years
- Leasehold improvements 3 years
- Right-of-use assets 1 - 3 years

## 5 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### (a) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

See note 20(m) for the other accounting policies relevant to property, plant and equipment.

### (b) Intangible assets

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Patents, licences and other rights** | | |
| HER-Vaxx (i) | **6,599,755** | 6,599,755 |
| PD-1 (ii) | **130,670** | 130,670 |
| Non PD-1 (ii) | **326,675** | 326,675 |
| CF33 (iii) | **23,401,349** | - |
| | **30,458,449** | 7,057,100 |

The group's patents, licences and other rights are measured at initial cost, less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

*(i) HER-Vaxx*

HER-Vaxx intellectual property was acquired through the group's 100 percent acquisition of Biolife Science Qld Pty Ltd on 20 December 2013. In addition, the group holds various worldwide patents granted over the technology.

It is the board's expectation that the acquired HER-Vaxx intellectual property will generate future economic benefits for the group.

*(ii) PD-1 and Non PD-1*

On 7 June 2018, the group signed an exclusive, worldwide licence to the entire body of cancer vaccine work and intellectual property developed by Professor Pravin Kaumaya of the Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, the Comprehensive Cancer Center - Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital, the Richard J. Solove Research Institute and Mayo Clinic.

The substantial intellectual property estate licensed comprises a broad patent portfolio including six patent families comprising 16 issued patents or pending applications for compositions of matter and/or methods of use of a large range of B-cell peptide and cancer vaccines comprising PD-1, HER-1, HER-2, HER-3, VEGF, IGF-1R, CD28 peptides and combinations thereof.

It is the board's expectation that the acquired portfolio of intellectual property will generate future economic benefits for the group. The amounts recognised as intangible assets relate to the upfront license fees paid in respect of the licence agreements. The net present value of future maintenance fees, annual licence fees, milestone fees, royalties, and sublicence fees have not been capitalised in accordance with the recognition criteria of AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*. The term of the agreements, including the schedule of future payments is until the last to expire of the patent rights; 2038 for PD-1 patents and 2035 for Non PD-1. Fair values for the future payments (which are contingent on the occurrence of future events and timings over the term of the agreements) cannot be reliably measured in accordance with the standard. Consequently, these future payments are instead accounted for as either contingent liabilities, outlined in note 12, or as commitments, outlined in note 13.

*(iii) CF33*

The group has recognised the Intellectual Property “CF33” through the acquisition of Vaxinia Pty Ltd. For further detail, please refer to Note 11(b).

## 5 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### (b) Intangible assets (continued)

It is the board's expectation that the acquired CF33 intellectual property will generate future economic benefits for the group. The amounts recognised as intangible assets relate to the upfront licenses fee paid in respect of the licence agreement and the value of equity issued to Vaxinia Pty Ltd shareholders for the acquisition of the company, and contingent considerations. The contingent consideration arrangements require the group to pay the former owners of Vaxinia pre-determined amount upon the completion of each of 3 milestones per the license agreements. The fair value of the contingent considerations was probability-adjusted based on the directors' assumption, 90% probability of completing the milestone 1 & 2.

*(iv) Impairment tests for patents, licences and other rights*

Patents, licences and other rights held by the group are acquired in-process research and development and are considered not yet available for use on the basis that they are incomplete and cannot be used in their current forms. Intangible assets that are not yet available for use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment. An impairment analysis is performed annually at the end of the financial year based on fair value less costs of disposal. In-process research and development will continue to be tested for impairment until the related research and development efforts are either completed or abandoned. In the case of abandonment, the related research and development efforts are considered impaired and the asset is fully expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, consideration is given to the following indicators:

- The market capitalisation of Imugene Limited on the Australian Securities Exchange on the impairment testing date of 30 June 2020 in excess of the net book value of assets;
- The scientific results and progress of the trials;
- Comparisons with companies in a similar field of development and similar stage; and
- Overall growth in the oncology sector.

See note 20(n) for the other accounting policies relevant to intangible assets, and note 20(h) for the group's policy regarding impairments.

*(v) Amortisation methods and useful lives*

The group has assessed that the HER-Vaxx, PD-1, Non PD-1 and CF33 intellectual property is not ready for use as it is not commercialised. Capitalised patents, licences and other rights are amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

On completion of the related research and development efforts, management determines the remaining useful life of the intangible assets and amortises them accordingly. In order for management to determine the remaining useful life of the asset, management would consider the expected flow of future economic benefits to the group with reference to the product life cycle, competitive landscape, obsolescence, market demand, any remaining patent useful life and various other relevant factors.

### (c) Employee benefit obligations

| | **2020** | | | 2019 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Current $** | **Non-current $** | **Total $** | Current $ | Non-current $ | Total $ |
| Leave obligations (i) | **170,412** | **2,082** | **172,494** | 131,804 | 11,272 | 143,076 |

## 5 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### (c) Employee benefit obligations (continued)

*(i) Leave obligations*

The leave obligations cover the group's liabilities for long service leave and annual leave which are classified as either other long-term benefits or short-term benefits, as explained in note 20(p).

The current portion of this liability includes all of the accrued annual leave, the unconditional entitlements to long service leave where employees have completed the required period of service and also for those employees that are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount of the provision of $170,412 (2019: $131,804) is presented as current, since the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

### (d) Leases

*(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet*

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Right-of-use assets**[1] | | |
| Properties | **64,180** | 118,942 |
| | **64,180** | 118,942 |
| **Lease liabilities**[2] | | |
| Current | **60,934** | 58,590 |
| Non-current | **8,402** | 64,306 |
| | **69,336** | 122,896 |

[1] Included in the line item 'property, plant and equipment' in the consolidated balance sheet.

[2] Included in the line items 'other current liabilities' and 'other non-current liabilities' in the consolidated balance sheet.

*(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss*

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

| | | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets** | | | |
| Properties | | **54,762** | 45,447 |
| Interest expense (included in finance cost) | 2(d) | **5,029** | 6,108 |
| Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses) | 2(c) | **-** | - |
| Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not short-term leases (included in other expenses) | 2(c) | **-** | - |
| Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in other expenses) | 2(c) | **-** | - |

The total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was $58,589.

## 5 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### (d) Leases (continued)

*(iii) The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for*

In September 2018, the group entered into a three-year commercial lease on an office in Sydney's central business district. The lease agreement does not impose any covenants, but the leased asset may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the group's incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

The incremental borrowing rate used for the calculation of leases and lease terms for the financial year was 5.37%.

# 6 Equity

## (a) Share capital

| | Notes | **2020 Shares** | 2019 Shares | **2020 $** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary shares | 6(a)(iii) | | | | |
| Fully paid | | **4,425,970,549** | 3,609,847,749 | **92,797,564** | 63,122,493 |
| | 6(a)(i) | **4,425,970,549** | 3,609,847,749 | **92,797,564** | 63,122,493 |

*(i) Movements in ordinary shares:*

| **Details** | **Notes** | **Number of shares** | **Total $** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 July 2018** | | **2,854,882,382** | **44,285,931** |
| Issue at $0.027 pursuant to rights issue (2018-07-11) | | 300,516,177 | 8,113,942 |
| Issue at $0.027 pursuant to placement (2018-07-13) | | 444,444,445 | 12,000,000 |
| Issue at $0.015 on exercise of ESOP unlisted options (2018-10-19) | | 10,000,000 | 150,000 |
| Transfer from reserves on exercise of ESOP unlisted options (2018-10-19) | | - | 16,428 |
| Issue at $0.026 on exercise of IMUOA options (2018-07-11, 2018-11-19) | | 2,675 | 69 |
| Issue at $0.04 on exercise of IMUOB options (2018-11-19, 2019-06-26) | | 2,070 | 83 |
| Less: Transaction costs arising on share issues | | - | (1,443,960) |
| **Balance at 30 June 2019** | | **3,609,847,749** | **63,122,493** |
| Issue at $0.0125 on exercise of ESOP unlisted options (2019-10-18) | | 2,500,000 | 31,250 |
| Issue at $0.0175 on exercise of ESOP unlisted options (2019-10-18) | | 2,500,000 | 43,750 |
| Transfer from reserves on exercise of ESOP unlisted options (2019-10-18) | | - | 25,038 |
| Issue at $0.04 on exercise of IMUOB options (2019-10-18) | | 491 | 20 |
| Shares issued at $0.0155 for the acquisition of Vaxinia Pty Ltd (2019-11-28) | 6(a)(ii) | 127,994,355 | 6,783,701 |
| Issue at $0.026 on exercise of IMUOA options (2019-11-28) | | 38,313 | 996 |
| Issue at $0.04 on exercise of IMUOB options (2019-11-28) | | 41,660 | 1,666 |
| Issue at $0.036 pursuant to placement (2019-12-06) | | 683,047,981 | 24,589,727 |
| Less: Transaction costs arising on share issues | | - | (1,801,077) |
| **Balance at 30 June 2020** | | **4,425,970,549** | **92,797,564** |

*(ii) Acquisition of Vaxinia Pty Ltd*

Shareholders of Vaxinia were entitled to receive 127,994,355 shares in Imugene Limited after the deal was approved. 22,039,290 shares are escrowed for a period of 6 months after issue and 105,955,065 shares are escrowed for a period of 12 months after issue. For further details, please refer to Note 11(b).

## 6 Equity (continued)

### (a) Share capital (continued)

*(iii) Ordinary shares*

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

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

*(iv) Options*

Information relating to options, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, is set out in notes 6(c) and 16.

### (b) Other equity

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |
| Contingent issue of equity | **12,097,336** | - |

Contingent issue of equity includes amounts related to the value of consideration shares to be issued to the previous Vaxinia shareholders once certain milestones are met as per their agreement. For more information, please refer to Note 11(b).

### (c) Other reserves

The consolidated balance sheet line item ‘other reserves’ comprises the 'share-based payments reserve'.

*(i) Nature and purpose of other reserves*

*Share-based payments*

The share-based payment reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of share options issued to key management personnel, other employees and and eligible contractors.

## 6 Equity (continued)

### (c) Other reserves (continued)

*(ii) Movements in options:*

| Details | Notes | Number of options | Total $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 July 2018** | | **306,959,162** | **299,945** |
| Forfeiture of ESOP unlisted options at $0.02 | | (5,000,000) | (44,456) |
| Forfeiture of ESOP unlisted options at $0.025 | | (5,000,000) | (24,586) |
| Issue of IMUOB listed options at $0.04 pursuant to rights issue (2018-07-11) | | 100,171,696 | - |
| Issue of IMUOB listed options at $0.04 pursuant to placement (2018-07-13) | | 148,148,127 | - |
| Exercise of ESOP unlisted options at $0.015 (2018-10-19) | | (10,000,000) | (16,428) |
| Issue of ESOP unlisted options at $0.04 each (2018-07-19, -09-01, -11-19) | | 25,000,000 | 225,227 |
| Issue of ESOP unlisted options at $0.042 each (2018-07-19, -09-01, -11-19) | | 40,000,000 | 189,353 |
| Issue of ESOP unlisted options at $0.045 each (2018-07-19, -09-01, -11-19) | | 35,000,000 | 100,051 |
| Exercise of IMUOA listed options at $0.026 (2018-07-11, 2018-11-19) | | (2,675) | - |
| Exercise of IMUOB listed options at $0.04 (2018-11-19, 2019-06-26) | | (2,070) | - |
| Issue of ESOP unlisted options at $0.04 each (2019-04-23, 2019-05-20) | | 20,000,000 | 156,000 |
| Issue of ESOP unlisted options at $0.042 each (2019-04-23, 2019-05-20) | | 40,000,000 | 33,441 |
| Issue of ESOP unlisted options at $0.045 each (2019-04-23, 2019-05-20) | | 40,000,000 | 19,675 |
| Issue of unlisted options at $0.04 in lieu of payment for services (2019-06-13) | | 25,000,000 | 46,800 |
| Amortisation of share-based payments for options previously issued | | - | 3,923 |
| **Balance at 30 June 2019** | | **760,274,240** | **988,945** |
| Forfeiture of ESOP unlisted options at $0.025 | | (2,500,000) | (14,455) |
| Exercise of ESOP unlisted options at $0.0125 (2019-10-18) | | (2,500,000) | (12,519) |
| Exercise of ESOP unlisted options at $0.0175 (2019-10-18) | | (2,500,000) | (12,519) |
| Exercise of IMUOB listed options at $0.04 (2019-10-18) | | (491) | - |
| Revaluation of options awarded in prior period | 6(c)(iii) | - | 122,770 |
| Exercise of IMUOA listed options at $0.026 (2019-11-28) | | (38,313) | - |
| Exercise of IMUOB listed options at $0.04 (2019-11-28) | | (41,660) | - |
| Issue of IMUOC listed options at $0.54 each (2019-12-06) | | 227,682,634 | - |
| Issue of ESOP unlisted options at $0.040 each (2019-12-06) | | 30,000,000 | 167,996 |
| Amortisation of share-based payments for options previously issued | | - | 981,484 |
| **Balance at 30 June 2020** | | **1,010,376,410** | **2,221,702** |

## 6 Equity (continued)

### (c) Other reserves (continued)

*(iii) Revaluation of options awarded in prior period*

Options awarded to the non-executive directors on 23 April 2019 and 20 May 2019 were valued at $757,000 with $209,116 expensed in the 30 June 2019 financial statements. At shareholder approval (grant date) on 8 November 2019, the options were revalued in accordance with AASB2 Share Based Payments for a value of $1,200,000 and an adjustment of 122,770 has been recorded to reflect the revaluation.

## 7 Cash flow information

### (a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

| | Notes | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss for the period** | | **(10,507,999)** | (7,775,360) |
| Adjustments for | | | |
| Depreciation | | **82,495** | 63,259 |
| Disposal of property, plant and equipment | | **-** | 320 |
| Finance costs | 2(d) | **5,029** | 6,108 |
| Finance income | 2(d) | **(302,186)** | (414,893) |
| Lease preparation fee | | **-** | (350) |
| Leave provision expense | | **29,418** | 32,264 |
| Share-based payments | 16(b) | **1,272,250** | 774,471 |
| Unrealised net foreign currency (gains)/losses | | **3,899** | (115,072) |
| Change in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Movement in other operating assets | | **12,843** | (64,278) |
| Movement in trade and other receivables | | **(33,574)** | (2,306,636) |
| Movement in trade and other payables | | **(999,940)** | 1,890,677 |
| Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities | | **(10,437,765)** | (7,909,490) |

### (b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Non-cash investing and financing activities disclosed in other notes are:

- options issued for no cash consideration - note 16.

## 8 Critical estimates, judgements and errors

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in other notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

## 8 Critical estimates, judgements and errors (continued)

### (a) Significant estimates and judgements

The areas involving significant estimates or judgements are:

- Estimation of R&D tax incentive income accrual - note 2(a)(i)
- Estimation of expected future royalties payable and contingent consideration - note 4(d)(i)
- Impairment of patents, licences and other rights - note 5(b)(iv)
- Estimation of employee benefit obligations - note 5(c)(i)
- Estimation of share-based payments - note 16(a)(i)

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### (b) COVID-19

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the group based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the research and development, staffing and geographic regions in which the group operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

## 9 Financial risk management

This note explains the group's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the group’s future financial performance.

The group’s risk management is predominantly controlled by the board. The board monitors the group's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves substantial financial transactions. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

### (a) Market risk

*(i) Foreign exchange risk*

The group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange rate risk arises from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the group's functional currency. Exposure to foreign currency risk may result in the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to the movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the group holds financial instruments which are other than the Australian dollar (AUD) functional currency of the group. This risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting. The cost of hedging at this time outweighs any benefits that may be obtained.

## 9 Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Market risk (continued)

*Exposure*

The group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Australian dollars, was as follows:

| | **2020** | 2019 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **USD** | USD | EUR |
| | **$** | $ | $ |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **13,199** | 105,499 | - |
| Trade payables | **626,033** | 1,052,534 | 8,094 |
| **Total exposure** | **639,232** | 1,158,033 | 8,094 |

*Sensitivity*

As shown in the table above, the group is primarily exposed to changes in USD/AUD exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from USD denominated financial instruments.

The group has conducted a sensitivity analysis of its exposure to foreign currency risk. The group is currently materially exposed to the United States dollar (USD). The sensitivity analysis is conducted on a currency-by-currency basis using the sensitivity analysis variable, which is based on the average annual movement in exchange rates over the past five years at year-end spot rates. The variable for each currency the group is materially exposed to is listed below:

- USD: 3.6% (2019: 6.9%)

| | **Impact on loss for the period** | | **Impact on other components of equity** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | 2019 | **2020** | 2019 |
| | **$** | $ | **$** | $ |
| USD/AUD exchange rate - change by 3.6% (2019: 6.9%)* | **23,012** | 79,904 | **-** | - |

* Holding all other variables constant

Profit is less sensitive to movements in the AUD/USD exchange rates in 2020 than 2019 because of the decreased amount of USD denominated cash and cash equivalents. The group's exposure to other foreign exchange movements is not material.

*(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

The group's main interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held, which expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2020 and 2019, the group's cash and cash equivalents at variable rates were denominated in Australian dollars.

## 9 Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Market risk (continued)

The group's exposure to interest rate risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Australian dollars, was as follows:

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |
| **Financial instruments with cash flow risk** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **30,106,755** | 19,047,914 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | **80,638** | 50,000 |
| | **30,187,393** | 19,097,914 |

*Sensitivity*

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents as a result of changes in interest rates.

| | **Impact on loss for the period** | | **Impact on other components of equity** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | 2019 | **2020** | 2019 |
| | **$** | $ | **$** | $ |
| Interest rates - change by 31 basis points (2019: 20 basis points)* | **60,375** | 38,196 | **-** | - |

* Holding all other variables constant

The use of 0.31 percent (2019: 0.20 percent) was determined based on analysis of the Reserve Bank of Australia cash rate change, on an absolute value basis, at 30 June 2020 and the previous four balance dates. The average cash rate at these balance dates was 1.25 percent (2019: 1.60 percent). The average change to the cash rate between balance dates was 24.69 percent (2019: 12.69 percent). By multiplying these two values, the interest rate risk was derived.

Profit is more sensitive to movements in interest rates in 2020 than 2019 due to increased cash and cash equivalents. The group's exposure to other classes of financial instruments with cash flow risk is not material.

### (b) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the group.

There has been an increase in the group's exposure to credit risk in 2020 due to increased cash and cash equivalents. The group's exposure to other classes of financial assets with credit risk is not material.

*(i) Risk management*

Risk is minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating.

*(ii) Impairment of financial assets*

While cash and cash equivalents and deposits at call are subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

## 9 Financial risk management (continued)

### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The group manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- investing cash and cash equivalents and deposits at call with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

*(i) Maturities of financial liabilities*

The tables below analyse the group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

| **Contractual maturities of financial liabilities**<br>**At 30 June 2020** | **Less than 6 months**<br>**$** | **6 - 12 months**<br>**$** | **Between 1 and 2 years**<br>**$** | **Between 2 and 5 years**<br>**$** | **Over 5 years**<br>**$** | **Total contractual cash flows**<br>**$** | **Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities**<br>**$** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade and other payables | 1,233,272 | - | - | - | - | 1,233,272 | 1,233,272 |
| Lease liabilities | 30,270 | 30,664 | 11,021 | - | - | 71,955 | 71,955 |
| Other financial liabilities | 1,434,864 | - | 1,434,864 | 2,488,639 | - | 5,358,367 | 5,358,367 |
| **Total** | **2,698,406** | **30,664** | **1,445,885** | **2,488,639** | **-** | **6,663,594** | **6,663,594** |
| **At 30 June 2019** | | | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 2,233,212 | - | - | - | - | 2,233,212 | 2,233,212 |
| Lease liabilities | 29,106 | 29,484 | 60,934 | 10,221 | - | 129,745 | 129,745 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | - | 985,450 | - | 985,450 | 985,450 |
| **Total** | **2,262,318** | **29,484** | **60,934** | **995,671** | **-** | **3,348,407** | **3,348,407** |

## 10 Capital management

### (a) Risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may issue new shares or reduce its capital, subject to the provisions of the group's constitution. The capital structure of the group consists of equity attributed to equity holders of the group, comprising contributed equity, reserves and accumulated losses. By monitoring undiscounted cash flow forecasts and actual cash flows provided to the board by the group's management, the board monitors the need to raise additional equity from the equity markets.

### (b) Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to members for the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: nil). The group's franking account balance was nil at 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

## 11 Interests in other entities

### (a) Material subsidiaries

The group's principal subsidiaries at 30 June 2020 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

| Name of entity | Place of business/ country of incorporation | Ownership interest held by the group | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2020** | 2019 |
| | | **%** | % |
| Biolife Science Qld Pty Ltd | Australia | **100** | 100 |
| Lingual Consegna Pty Ltd | Australia | **100** | 100 |
| Vaxinia Pty Ltd | Australia | **100** | - |

On 18 November 2019, Imugene Limited acquired 100% of the shares in Vaxinia Pty Ltd. Vaxinia has separately acquired a worldwide exclusive licence to the promising oncolytic virus technology known as CF33 which is developed at City of Hope, a world-renowned independent research and treatment centre for cancer, diabetes and other life-threatening diseases based in Los Angelas, California.

## 11 Interests in other entities (continued)

### (b) Asset acquisition

The group signed the Share Sale Deed ("Deed") with Vaxinia Pty Ltd on 15 July 2019 to acquire the 100% of the shares in Vaxinia. Vaxinia is proprietary company that was only incorporated in December 2018 for the purpose of securing the right to develop and commercialise CF33.

Also, the group separately signed the Exclusive License Agreement ("the Agreement") with the City of Hope ("COH") to acquire a worldwide exclusive license ("the License") to the promising oncolytic virus technology, known as CF33, developed at City of Hope, a world-renowned independent research and treatment centre for cancer, diabetes and other life-threatening diseases based in Los Angeles, California.

The completion of the purchase of Vaxinia and the Licence becoming effective, although each are governed by separate agreement, are contingent on each other, therefore in order for Imugene to gain the benefit of the licence and it must complete the purchase of Vaxinia.

For the purpose of the ASX reporting purposes, directors of the group evaluated the acquisition to determine whether the group of assets acquired represent a business for Australian GAAP accounting purpose and concluded that the acquired assets does not meet the definition of a business under AASB 3. On this basis, the acquired assets are initially recognised at costs.

Detail of the purchase consideration, the assets acquired are as follows:

| **Purchase consideration:** | **$** |
|---|---|
| Cash paid | 1,582,260 |
| Payable to COH | 2,938,053 |
| Issued shares (note: 6(a)) | 6,783,701 |
| Contingent consideration (note: 12(b)) | 12,097,335 |
| **Total purchase consideration** | **23,401,349** |

Total assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CF 33 Intellectual property (note: 5(b)) | 23,401,349 |

As part of the acquisition, Imugene also acquired Vaxinia's trade payables which amounted to $64,902. The amount has been paid in its entirety at 30 June 2020.

## 12 Contingent liabilities

### (a) PD-1 and Non PD-1 intellectual property

The group signed an exclusive licence with the Ohio State University and Mayo Clinic on 6 June 2018 to 16 issued patents or pending applications comprising PD-1 and Non PD-1 intellectual property. As a result, the group has incurred liabilities contingent on future events in respect of each agreement (i.e. the separate PD-1 and Non PD-1 agreements):

- **Royalties on sales**: 3 percent of sales where annual turnover is less than US$1 billion; 4 percent where annual turnover is greater than US$1 billion
- **Milestone fees**: Up to US$250,000 payable upon dosing of the first patient in each phase of a clinical trial; US$1,000,000 payable upon first commercial sale
- **Annual licence fees**: US$250,000 per annum payable contingent on first commercial sale
- **Sublicence fees**:
    - 25 percent of sublicensing consideration prior to first patient dosing in Phase I clinical trial
    - 15 percent of sublicensing consideration prior to first patient dosing in Phase II clinical trial
    - 10 percent of sublicensing consideration prior to first patient dosing in Phase III clinical trial
    - 8 percent of sublicensing consideration after first patient dosing in Phase III clinical trial

### (b) CF33 intellectual property

The key financial terms of the purchase include a cash payment of $97,588 and the issue of 127,994,355 shares in Imugene Limited. For further details, please refer to note 11(b). There is a deferred consideration element of three earnout components should certain milestones be achieved:

| Milestone | Description | Consideration shares | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Allowance of investigational new drug by the US Food and Drug Administration in relation to CF33 | 119,354,838 | $6,325,806 |
| 2. | Dosing of first patient in a Phase 1 clinical trial for CF33 | 134,258,064 | $7,115,677 |
| 3. | Meeting Phase 1 safety endpoints excluding efficacy and dose | 149,193,548 | $7,907,258 |

Management expects the milestone 1 and 2 to be met with certainty, however it is uncertain whether to meet milestone 3 due to number of factors which are outside the group's control affect this outcome. Hence, management has accounted for those payments in relation to the milestone 1 and 2 for this current reporting period and the group has incurred liability contingent on future event as follows:

- **Milestone fees:** $2,312,500 payable upon meeting Phase 1 safety endpoints excluding efficacy and dose.

Also, the group separately signed the Exclusive License Agreement ("the Agreement") with the City of Hope ("COH") to acquire a worldwide exclusive license ("the License") to the promising oncolytic virus technology, known as CF33, developed at City of Hope, a world-renowned independent research and treatment centre for cancer, diabetes and other life-threatening diseases based in Los Angeles, California. The key financial terms of the purchase include a cash payment of US$3 million. The group has also incurred liabilities contingent on future events in respect of the License, which are summarised below:

## 12 Contingent liabilities (continued)

**(b) CF33 intellectual property (continued)**

- **Development Milestone Payments:** Up to US$1.5m payable to the COH upon meeting various milestones:

| Milestone | Deadline | Requirement | Payment to COH |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 8 July 2021 | To dose the first patient in a Phase 1 clinical trial of CF33 | US$0.15m |
| 2. | 8 July 2023 | To dose the first patient in a Phase 2 clinical trial of CF33 | US$0.3m |
| 3. | 8 July 2026 | To dose the first patient in a Phase 3 clinical trial of CF33 | US$1m |
| 4. | 8 July 2029 | Receive marketing approval in the US for CF33 | US$3m |
| 5. | No deadline | Receive marketing approval in any jurisdiction other than the US | US$1.5m |

- **Sales Milestone Payments:**

Once the following Milestones have been met, the group will have paid a total of US$150 million.

- **Milestone 1:** Net sales first totalling US$125 million.
- **Milestone 2:** Net sales first totalling US$250 million.
- **Milestone 3:** Net sales first totalling US$500 million.
- **Milestone 4:** Net sales first totalling US$1 billion.

- **Royalties on net sales:**

The group is obliged to pay COH royalties on net sales based on industry standard single digit royalty rates.

## 13 Commitments

**(a) Research and development commitments**

The group had research and development commitments at 30 June 2020 in respect of:

*(i) Arginine modulator intellectual property*

On 13 December 2016, the group announced it had entered into an agreement with Baker IDI Heart and Diabetes Institute Holdings Limited where a contingent liability exists relating to the commercialisation of arginine modulator intellectual property. As at 30 June 2020, no liability was recognised on the basis that commercialised income cannot be reliably measured.

*(ii) PD-1 and Non PD-1 intellectual property*

The group signed an exclusive licence with the Ohio State University and Mayo Clinic on 6 June 2018 to 16 issued patents or pending applications comprising PD-1 and Non PD-1 intellectual property. As a result, the group has incurred the following commitments in respect of each agreement (i.e. the separate PD-1 and Non PD-1 agreements):

- **Maintenance fees:** Up to US$100,000 payable annually each anniversary of the agreement, until the date of first commercial sale.

In a third agreement, separate to the PD-1 and Non PD-1 licensing agreements, the group has a commitment to pay US$546,000 per annum to cover ongoing research costs by the Ohio State University for the financial year ending 30 June 2021. These payments are for work yet to be performed as at 30 June 2020.

## 13 Commitments (continued)

### (a) Research and development commitments (continued)

*(iii) CF33 intellectual property*

The group had number of commitments in relation to the Agreement signed with City of Hope per the below:

- **Licensee Diligence:** The group is required to spend research and development commitments to develop CF33 in relation to the Agreement entered with the COH:

| Milestones | Deadline | Requirement |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 8 July 2021 | To spend not less than US$6m on the development of CF33 |
| 2. | 8 July 2021 | To dose the first patient in a Phase 1 clinical trial of CF33 |
| 3. | 8 July 2023 | To spend not less than US$9m, in addition to the US$6m spent for Milestone A, on the development of CF33 |
| 4. | 8 July 2023 | To dose the first patient in a Phase 2 clinical trial of CF33 |
| 5. | 8 July 2026 | To dose the first patient in a Phase 3 clinical trial of CF33 |
| 6. | 8 July 2029 | Receive marketing approval in the US for CF33 |

- **Licence maintenance fee:** Non-refundable annual licence fee is payable to COH of US$50,000. Payment is required on or before 10th business day after the beginning of each license year (excluding first license year ending 31 December 2019).

## 14 Events occurring after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to period end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the group or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

## 15 Related party transactions

### (a) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 11.

### (b) Key management personnel compensation

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | **1,478,254** | 1,546,858 |
| Post-employment benefits | **48,237** | 50,706 |
| Long-term benefits | **17,732** | 13,918 |
| Share-based payments | **904,367** | 725,942 |
| | **2,448,590** | 2,337,424 |

*Notes*

- Movement in annual leave obligations (included within short-term employee benefits) was not included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019. This has been retrospectively included for consistency with the 30 June 2019 key management personnel compensation.

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report on pages 23 to 31.

## 16 Share-based payments

### (a) Employee share and option plan

The establishment of the 'employee share option plan' (ESOP) was approved by shareholders at the 2016 annual general meeting. The plan is designed to provide long-term incentives for employees (including directors) to deliver long-term shareholder returns. Participation in the plan is at the board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

Set out below are summaries of all listed and unlisted options, including those issued under ESOP:

| | **2020** **Average exercise price per share option** | **Number of options** | 2019 Average exercise price per share option | Number of options |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 July | **$0.03** | **760,274,240** | $0.02 | 306,959,162 |
| Granted during the year | **$0.05** | **257,682,634** | $0.04 | 473,319,823 |
| Exercised during the year | **$0.03** | **(5,080,464)** | $0.02 | (10,004,745) |
| Forfeited/lapsed during the year | **$0.03** | **(2,500,000)** | $0.02 | (10,000,000) |
| As at 30 June | **$0.04** | **1,010,376,410** | $0.03 | 760,274,240 |
| Vested and exercisable at 30 June | **$0.04** | **811,626,410** | $0.03 | 561,524,240 |

## 16 Share-based payments (continued)

### (a) Employee share and option plan (continued)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

| Grant date | Expiry date | Exercise price ($) | Share options 30 June 2020 | Share options 30 June 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014-11-25 (IMUOP1) | 2019-07-14 | 0.025 | - | 2,500,000 |
| 2015-10-15 (IMUOP5) | 2019-10-26 | 0.0125 | - | 2,500,000 |
| 2015-10-15 (IMUOP6) | 2019-10-26 | 0.0175 | - | 2,500,000 |
| 2015-10-26 (IMUOP7) | 2020-09-14 | 0.0125 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| 2015-10-26 (IMUOP8) | 2020-09-14 | 0.0150 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| 2015-10-26 (IMUOP9) | 2020-09-14 | 0.0175 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| 2017-03-30 (IMUOP11) | 2020-12-04 | 0.020 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| 2017-12-06 (IMUOA) | 2020-11-22 | 0.026 | 242,418,174 | 242,456,487 |
| 2018-07-13 (IMUOB) | 2021-11-30 | 0.040 | 248,275,602 | 248,317,753 |
| 2018-07-19, 2018-11-19 (IMUOP14) | 2021-06-30 | 0.040 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| 2018-07-19, 2018-11-19 (IMUOP15) | 2021-06-30 | 0.042 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| 2018-07-19, 2018-11-19 (IMUOP16) | 2021-06-30 | 0.045 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| 2018-09-01 (IMUOP17) | 2021-08-31 | 0.040 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| 2018-09-01 (IMUOP18) | 2021-08-31 | 0.042 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| 2019-06-13 (IMUOP19) | 2022-06-13 | 0.040 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP20) | 2022-11-08 | 0.040 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP21) | 2022-11-08 | 0.042 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP22) | 2022-11-08 | 0.045 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 |
| 2019-08-07 (IMUOP23) | 2022-08-07 | 0.040 | 15,000,000 | - |
| 2019-08-07 (IMUOP24) | 2022-08-07 | 0.040 | 15,000,000 | - |
| 2019-12-06 (IMUOC) | 2022-11-30 | 0.054 | 227,682,634 | - |
| Total | | | 1,010,376,410 | 760,274,240 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at end of period | 1.44 | 2.04 |

*(i) Fair value of options granted*

The assessed fair value of options at grant date was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, term of the option, security price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying security, the expected dividend yield, the risk-free interest rate for the term of the security and certain probability assumptions.

## 16 Share-based payments (continued)

### (a) Employee share and option plan (continued)

The model inputs for options granted under ESOP during the year ended 30 June 2020 included:

| Grant date | Expiry date | Exercise price ($) | No. of options | Share price at grant date ($) | Expected volatility | Dividend yield | Risk-free interest rate | Fair value at grant date per option ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP20) | 2022-11-08 | 0.04 | 20,000,000 | 0.026 | 90.50% | 0.00% | 0.88% | 0.0124 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP21) | 2022-11-08 | 0.042 | 40,000,000 | 0.026 | 90.50% | 0.00% | 0.88% | 0.0121 |
| 2019-11-08 (IMUOP22) | 2022-11-08 | 0.045 | 40,000,000 | 0.026 | 90.50% | 0.00% | 0.88% | 0.0117 |
| | | | **100,000,000** | | | | | |

### (b) Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the period were as follows:

| | **2020 $** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Options issued under ESOP | **1,272,250** | 774,471 |

## 17 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

### (a) Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd

*(i) Audit and other assurance services*

| | **2020 $** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Audit and review of financial statements | **65,500** | 52,000 |
| Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services | **65,500** | 52,000 |

*(ii) Other services*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advisory work for employee share schemes | **1,500** | - |
| Total remuneration for other services | **1,500** | - |
| **Total auditor's remuneration** | **67,000** | 52,000 |

## 18 Loss per share

### (a) Reconciliation of loss used in calculating loss per share

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| *Basic and diluted loss per share* | | |
| Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating loss per share: | | |
| From continuing operations | **10,507,999** | 7,775,360 |

### (b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

| | **2020** **Number** | 2019 Number |
|---|---|---|
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share | **4,074,894,302** | 3,581,918,719 |

On the basis of the group's losses, the outstanding options as at 30 June 2020 are considered to be anti-dilutive and therefore were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares calculation.

## 19 Parent entity financial information

### (a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

| | **2020** **$** | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Balance sheet | | |
| Current assets | **34,494,621** | 23,423,568 |
| Non-current assets | **28,611,136** | 5,256,033 |
| Total assets | **63,105,757** | 28,679,601 |
| Current liabilities | **2,822,484** | 2,423,608 |
| Non-current liabilities | **1,513,673** | 75,578 |
| Total liabilities | **4,336,157** | 2,499,186 |
| *Shareholders' equity* | | |
| Share capital | **92,797,564** | 63,122,493 |
| Other equity | **12,097,336** | - |
| Reserves | | |
| Share-based payments | **2,221,702** | 988,945 |
| Accumulated losses | **(48,347,002)** | (37,931,023) |
| | **58,769,600** | 26,180,415 |
| **Loss for the period** | **10,430,434** | 7,760,311 |
| **Total comprehensive loss** | **10,430,434** | 7,760,311 |

### (b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

The parent entity has not entered into any guarantees in relation to debts of its subsidiaries in the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

### (c) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The parent entity had contingent liabilities at 30 June 2020 identical to those of the group, as outlined in note 12.

### (d) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment

The parent entity has not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment in the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

### (e) Determining the parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

*(i) Investments in subsidiaries*

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of Imugene Limited.

## 19 Parent entity financial information (continued)

### (e) Determining the parent entity financial information (continued)

*(ii) Tax consolidation legislation*

Imugene Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

The head entity, Imugene Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand-alone taxpayer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Imugene Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

The entities have also entered into a tax funding agreement under which the wholly-owned entities fully compensate Imugene Limited for any current tax payable assumed and are compensated by Imugene Limited for any current tax receivable and deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses or unused tax credits that are transferred to Imugene Limited under the tax consolidation legislation. The funding amounts are determined by reference to the amounts recognised in the wholly-owned entities' financial statements.

The amounts receivable/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. The head entity may also require payment of interim funding amounts to assist with its obligations to pay tax instalments.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as current amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

## Contents of the summary of significant accounting policies

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the group consisting of Imugene Limited and its subsidiaries.

### (a) 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 and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Imugene Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

*(i) Compliance with IFRS*

The consolidated financial statements of the Imugene Limited group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

*(ii) Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

*(iii) Going concern*

Some of the risks inherent in the development of oncolytic immunotherapies include the uncertainty of patent protection and proprietary rights, whether patent applications and issued patents will offer adequate protection to enable product development or may infringe intellectual property rights of other parties, and obtaining the necessary drug clinical regulatory authority approvals. Furthermore, a particular project may fail the research and the clinical development process through lack of efficacy or safety, or may be stopped or abandoned due to strategic imperatives including an assessment that the projects will not deliver a sufficient return on investment or have been superseded by newer competitive products or technologies. There is a risk that the group will be unable to find suitable development or commercial partners for its projects, and that these arrangements may not generate a material return for the group.

Based on current budget forecast assumptions, the group is in a position to meet future commitments in the current business cycle and pay its debts as and when they fall due. Furthermore, the group is able to progress its research and development programs for at least the next 12 months.

The annual report has been prepared on a going concern basis. Accordingly, the annual report does not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the group not continue as a going concern.

*(iv) New and amended standards adopted by the group*

There are no new accounting standards or interpretations that would be expected to have a material impact on the group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Interpretation 23 requires the assessment of whether the effect of uncertainty over income tax treatments should be included in the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The Interpretation outlines the requirements to determine whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately, the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities, how an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates and how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (a) Basis of preparation (continued)

The group has adopted Interpretation 23 from 1 July 2019, based on an assessment of whether it is 'probable' that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. This assessment takes into account that for certain jurisdictions in which the group operates, a local tax authority may seek to open a group's books as far back as inception of the group. Where it is probable, the group has determined tax balances consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. Where the group has determined that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the most likely amount or the expected value has been used in determining taxable balances (depending on which method is expected to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty). There has been no impact from the adoption of Interpretation 23 in this reporting period. Other accounting pronouncements which have become effect from 1 July 2019 and have therefore been adopted do not have a significant impact on the group's financial results or position.

*(v) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted*

There are no new standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

### (b) Principles of consolidation

*(i) Subsidiaries*

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

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

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised 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 group.

### (c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. This has been identified as the chief executive officer.

### (d) Foreign currency translation

*(i) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollar ($), which is Imugene Limited's functional and presentation currency.

*(ii) 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 recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (e) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. Note 2 provides further information on how the group accounts for government grants.

### (f) Income tax

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

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

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised 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 realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

### (g) Leases

The accounting policies for the group’s leases are explained in note 5(d)(iii).

### (h) Impairment of assets

Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (i) 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 balance sheet.

### (j) 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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising 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.

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.

### (k) Investments and other financial assets

*(i) Classification*

The group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (k) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

*(ii) Recognition and derecognition*

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

*(iii) Measurement*

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

*Debt instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

*(iv) Impairment*

The group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

*(v) Income recognition*

*Interest income*

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

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (l) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and where applicable adjusted for transaction costs unless the group designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

### (m) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The depreciation methods and periods used by the group are disclosed in note 5(a).

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 20(h)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

### (n) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at historical cost, less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. Amortisation methods and periods for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation method and/or period, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

*(i) Patents, licences and other rights*

The accounting policies for the group’s patents, licences and other rights are explained in note 5(b).

*(ii) Research and development*

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of obtaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an expense when it is incurred.

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (n) Intangible assets (continued)

Expenditure on development activities, being the application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or services before the start of commercial production or use, is capitalised if it is probable that the product or service is technically and commercially feasible, will generate probable economic benefits, adequate resources are available to complete development and cost can be measured reliably. Other development expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an expense as incurred.

*(iii) Amortisation methods and periods*

Refer to note 5(b)(v) for details about amortisation methods and periods used by the group for intangible assets.

### (o) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### (p) Employee benefits

*(i) Short-term obligations*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

*(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

The group also has liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

*(iii) Share-based payments*

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the 'employee share option plan' (ESOP). Information relating to these schemes is set out in note 16.

*Employee options*

The fair value of options granted under the ESOP is recognised as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (e.g. the company's share price)

## 20 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (p) Employee benefits (continued)

- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the company over a specified time period), and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

### (q) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

### (r) Loss per share

*(i) 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.

*(ii) Diluted loss per share*

Diluted loss per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic loss per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

### (s) Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

### (t) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated balance sheet.

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

**In the directors' opinion:**

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 38 to 83 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and

  (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 20(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Mr Paul Hopper
Executive Chairman

Sydney
31 August 2020

# Independent auditor's report to the members

**Independent auditor's report to the members of**

**Imugene Limited**

**{The Auditor's report will be provided by your Auditor.}**

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# Shareholder information

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 28 August 2020.

**A. Distribution of equity securities**

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

| | Class of equity security Ordinary shares | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Holding** | **No. of holders (shares)** | **Shares** | **No. of holders (options)** | **Options** |
| 1 - 1000 | 107 | 42,868 | 203 | 87,469 |
| 1,001 - 5,000 | 27 | 99,237 | 328 | 837,426 |
| 5,001 - 10,000 | 327 | 3,027,622 | 139 | 998,796 |
| 10,001 - 100,000 | 3,817 | 177,760,563 | 438 | 16,479,497 |
| 100,001 and over | 3,346 | 4,304,780,791 | 395 | 1,038,187,755 |
| | 7,624 | 4,485,711,081 | 1,503 | 1,056,590,943 |

There were 1,355 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

**B. Equity security holders**

*Twenty largest quoted equity security holders*

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

| **Name** | **Ordinary shares** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Number held** | **Percentage of issued shares** |
| MR RICHARD JOHN MANN | 143,350,000 | 3.27 |
| NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED | 132,225,469 | 3.02 |
| DR NICHOLAS SMITH | 118,000,000 | 2.69 |
| Paul Hopper | 76,178,722 | 1.74 |
| CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED | 72,441,684 | 1.65 |
| HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED | 71,548,850 | 1.63 |
| MANN BEEF PTY LTD | 65,000,000 | 1.48 |
| Sarah Cameron | 60,000,000 | 1.37 |
| NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <WRAP SERVICES A/C> | 56,543,463 | 1.29 |
| J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED | 40,119,975 | 0.92 |
| MR ANDREW JOHN KEMPSON | 34,921,053 | 0.80 |
| MR DALE ANTHONY REED | 32,000,000 | 0.73 |
| Mi Ok Chong | 31,387,124 | 0.72 |
| MR ANDREW MURRAY GREGOR | 27,700,000 | 0.63 |
| DR ROGER ASTON | 27,562,500 | 0.63 |
| MRS YASMIN MARIE DENNIS MANN | 23,646,995 | 0.54 |
| STRATEGIC VISION EQUITIES P/L <STRATEGIC VISION EQ UNIT AC> | 23,000,000 | 0.53 |
| BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP> | 22,579,451 | 0.52 |
| MR SCOTT SPENCER PAPPIN & MRS TRACEY LEE PAPPIN <PAPPIN SUPER FUND A/C> | 22,000,000 | 0.50 |
| JOHN DAHLSEN SUPERANNUATION FUND PTY LTD | 21,666,142 | 0.50 |
| | 1,101,871,428 | 25.16 |

**B. Equity security holders (continued)**

*Unquoted equity securities*

| | Number on issue | Number of holders |
|---|---|---|
| Options over ordinary shares issued | 255,000,000 | 10 |

No holders have unlisted options representing more than 20% of these securities.

**C. Substantial holders**

No substantial holders in the company.

**D. Voting rights**

The voting rights attaching to each class of equity securities are set out below:

(a) 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.

(b) Options: No voting rights.

**E. Securities subject to voluntary escrow**

The securities subject to voluntary escrow are set out below:

| | Expiry date | Number of shares |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary shares | 27-Nov-20 | 105,955,065 |

# Imugene Limited
# Annual report

For the year ended 30 June 2020

IMUGENE