

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **June 30, 2015**

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: **000-53446**

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware**

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**33-0662986**

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**Level 2, 555 Riversdale Road**  
**Cambwerwell, VIC, 3124 Australia**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**61 03 9882 0780**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes  No

The aggregate market value of the Company's common stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the closing bid price of the Company's common stock, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$165,391.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 356,624,597 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2015.

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### **Forward-Looking Statements**

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K constitute “forward-looking statements” made under the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Words such as “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “plan,” “project,” “seek,” “target,” and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to certain factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

We cannot predict all of the risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, such information should not be regarded as representations that the results or conditions described in such statements or that our objectives and plans will be achieved and we do not assume any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K and include information concerning possible or assumed future results of our operations, including statements about potential acquisition or merger targets; business strategies; future cash flows; financing plans; plans and objectives of management; any other statements regarding future acquisitions, future cash needs, future operations, business plans and future financial results, and any other statements that are not historical facts.

These forward-looking statements represent our intentions, plans, expectations, assumptions and beliefs about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Many of those factors are outside of our control and could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than we have described. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of the Annual Report on Form 10-K. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning other matters addressed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, a change in events, conditions, circumstances or assumptions underlying such statements, or otherwise.

## PART I

### Item 1. Business.

#### General

As used in this Annual Report, references to “the Company”, “Propanc”, “we”, “our”, “ours” and “us” refer to Propanc Health Group Corporation and consolidated subsidiary, unless otherwise indicated. In addition, references to our “financial statements” are to our consolidated financial statements except as the context otherwise requires.

We prepare our financial statements in United States dollars and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applied in the United States, referred to as U.S. GAAP. In this Annual Report, references to “\$” and “dollars” are to United States dollars.

#### Overview

We are an early stage healthcare company that is currently focused on developing new cancer treatments for patients, suffering from pancreatic and colorectal cancer. Together with our scientific and oncology consultants, we have developed a rational, composite formulation of anti-cancer compounds, which together exert a number of effects designed to control or prevent tumors recurring and spreading through the body. Our leading products are variations upon our novel formulation and involve or employ pro-enzymes, which are inactive precursors of enzymes. As a result of positive early indications of the anti-cancer effects of our technology, we intend to submit our pro-enzyme treatment to the rigorous, formal non-clinical and clinical development and trial processes required to obtain the regulatory approval necessary to commercialize it and any product(s) derived and/or to be derived therefrom.

In the near term, we intend to target patients with limited remaining therapeutic options for the treatment of solid tumors such as colorectal or pancreatic tumors. In the future, we intend to development our lead product to treat (i) early stage cancer and (ii) pre-cancerous diseases and (iii) as a preventative measure for patients at risk of developing cancer based on genetic screening.

#### Recent Development – Magna Financing

On September 24, 2015 (the “Issuance Date”), we entered into a Promissory Note with MG Partners II Limited (the “Lender”) whereby the Lender loaned us \$1,200,000 in exchange for the issuance of a Promissory Note (the “Note”).

##### *Promissory Note*

We issued Magna the Note with a principal amount of \$1,200,000 to the Lender. The debenture has a maturity date of the earlier of: (i) the date on which we close a subsequent equity offering with the Lender in an amount greater than the principal amount of the Note; or (ii) June 24, 2016. On its face, the Note does not accrue any interest. In the event that the Lender does not proceed with a subsequent financing with us, beginning on the 46th day following the Issuance Date, the Note will have a one-time interest adjustment of \$180,000 on the outstanding principal of the Note. Additionally, if the Lender does not wish to proceed with a subsequent financing, the Note will also be convertible into common stock at the lower of (i) \$0.0346; or (ii) a twenty percent (20%) discount to the average of the two lowest closing prices of the common stock in the five trading days prior to the date of conversion.

##### *Security Agreement*

In connection with the Note, we also entered into a Security Agreement dated September 24, 2015 with the Lender whereby we agreed to grant to Lender an unconditional and continuing, first priority security interest in all of the assets and property of our Company to secure the prompt payment, performance and discharge in full of all of our obligations under the Note, provided, however that in the event the Lender does not proceed with a subsequent financing, any and all security interests shall be removed.

#### Key Highlights of this opportunity are:

- **Potential cancer treatment:** a once-daily pro-enzyme treatment as a clinically proven therapeutic option in cancer treatment and prevention.

- **Multiple mechanisms of action on cancerous or carcinogenic cells:** our treatment exerts multiple effects on cancerous cells which inhibits tumor growth and potentially stop the tumor from spreading through the body in contrast to cancer treatments currently available that lack sufficient efficacy to achieve a durable clinical response by preventing tumor recurrence, or inhibiting new growths which spread through the body. As we progress our research, we intend to elucidate further the multiple mechanisms of action to identify opportunities to expand our intellectual property portfolio. Furthermore, we hope to uncover the molecular targets of the pro-enzymes to identify potential opportunities for developing new compounds.
- **Encouraging data from patient treatment:** Scientific research undertaken over the last 15 years and clinical experience from treating patients in the United Kingdom (the “UK”) and Australia has provided evidence that PRP may be an effective treatment against cancer and warrants further development.
- **Unique intellectual property:** We are focusing on building a significant portfolio of intellectual property around the use of pro-enzymes in the treatment of cancer, identifying new formulations, alternative routes of administration and potential new therapeutic targets. The PRP drug product is an enhanced pro-enzyme formulation comprising pro-enzymes of trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen, in a specific ratio which synergistically enhances the anti-cancer effects of the pro-enzymes compared to when used as singular agents. Patent protection is currently being sought for this PRP drug product, which forms part of the subject matter of International (PCT) Patent Application No. PCT/AU2010/001403 filed on October 22, 2010 in the name of Propanc Pty Ltd. This international PCT application also includes the priority filings of Australian provisional patent application # 2009905147 and # 2010902655, which were filed on October 22, 2009 and June 17, 2010 respectively (as discussed under the section “Intellectual Property”). The PRP-DCM drug product also forms part of the subject matter of International (PCT) Patent Application No. PCT/AU2010/001403. The Authorized Officer indicated in the Written Opinion issued for this international PCT application, that the patent claims covering the PRP and PRP-DCM products were novel over the prior art cited in the International Search Report. Various national phase applications are being filed in countries around the world based on the above priority applications.
- **Market opportunity:** Growing demand for new cancer treatments as a result of a rapidly aging population and changing environmental factors in western countries. According to the World Health Organization, all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) are expected to increase from 8.2 million annual deaths in 2012 to over 10 million annual deaths by 2020, exceeding 13 million annual deaths by 2030.

## Company History

Propanc PTY Ltd., is a development stage enterprise and was incorporated in Melbourne, Victoria Australia on October 15, 2007. Based in Melbourne, Victoria Australia, since inception, substantially all of the efforts of our company have been the development of new cancer treatments targeting high risk patients who need a long term therapy which prevents the cancer from returning and spreading. The Company anticipates establishing global markets for its technologies.

On November 23, 2010, Propanc Health Group Corporation was incorporated in the state of Delaware. In January 2011, to reorganize the Company, Propanc Health Group Corporation acquired all of the outstanding shares of Propanc PTY Ltd. on a one-for-one basis making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

We were formed for the specific purpose of having shareholders of Propanc PTY Ltd. directly owning an interest in a U.S. company. On January 29, 2011, we issued 64,700,525 shares of our common stock in exchange for 64,700,525 shares of Propanc PTY Ltd. common stock.

Propanc’s scientific roots date back almost 100 years to the work of Professor John Beard at the University of Edinburgh in the United Kingdom (the “UK”) whose pioneering work on tumor cell biology and potential new approaches to treating cancer by targeting specific pathways which kill off cancer cells, but leave healthy cells alone. In more recent times interest in the work of Professor Beard has re-emerged, driven by the insights into his work offered with modern day knowledge of tumor cell and molecular biology.

### *Important Milestones for Propanc*

- From the late 90’s, work from other scientists and clinicians, including Dr. Josef Novak in the U.S. and a since retired oncologist, Dr. Frantisek Trnka, from the Czech Republic, shed new light on the therapeutic potential of Professor Beard’s insights. Extensive laboratory work undertaken over a number of years by Novak and Trnka was reported in the journal Anticancer Research in 2005 in the paper entitled ‘Pro-enzyme Therapy of Cancer’. The conclusion of Novak and Trnka from this work was the discovery “that pro-enzyme therapy mandated first by John Beard nearly one hundred years ago, shows remarkable selective effects that result in growth inhibition of tumor cells with metastatic potential”. Today, these important scientific observations support our view that pro-enzymes are selective and effective in targeting malignant tumor cells and could become an effective tool in the fight against metastatic cancer.

- In 2007, Dr. Julian Kenyon, Medical Director of the Dove Clinic in the United Kingdom and Dr. Douglas Mitchell, further developed the therapeutic concepts of Beard and identified strategies which could improve upon the therapeutic potential of Beard's original ground-breaking work. A suppository formulation was developed by Mandeville Medicines, Buckinghamshire, UK, at the request of, and in consultation with, Dr. Kenyon and Dr. Mitchell, in an effort to improve on results reported in the literature pertaining to the potential therapeutic use of pro-enzymes in cancer treatment. Patients were first treated with the suppository formulation in April 2007 at The Dove Clinic, UK and in July 2007 at the Opal Clinic, Australia. Drs. Kenyon and Mitchell, through The Dove Clinic and Opal Clinic respectively, treated cancer patients in the United Kingdom and Australia with a suppository formulation of pro-enzymes. The treatment was undertaken under special UK and Australian regulatory provisions. In the UK it was undertaken under the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (the "MHRA")'s regulations designed for patients who have special clinical needs that cannot be met by licensed medicinal products, and in Australia under the Therapeutic Goods Administration or TGA Special Access Scheme, a mechanism which provides for the import and/or supply of an unapproved therapeutic good for a single patient, on a case by case basis. In both jurisdictions, patients are permitted to receive treatment on an individual basis for compassionate use as long it is supplied by a recognized, licensed manufacturer who is able to meet certain guidelines for unapproved products, and individual case files are maintained for patients should the regulatory authorities require this information. No prior approval was required by either the MHRA or TGA prior to the commencement of treatment. No suppository formulation of the pro-enzymes was available and it was necessary for a novel suppository formulation to be manufactured specifically for these patients by a suitably licensed manufacturer.
- Forty-six late stage cancer patients suffering from a range of malignancies in the UK and Australia received treatment with the pro-enzyme suppositories over periods of time ranging from one (1) month to in excess of seventeen (17) months. Inspired by their observations in clinical practice, Dr. Kenyon and Dr. Mitchell resolved to develop pro-enzyme therapy for cancer patients worldwide.
- Late 2007, Dr. Kenyon, Dr. Mitchell and Mr. James Nathanielsz, our Chief Executive Officer, developed a strategy to commercialize the newly developed pro-enzyme formulation, now designated PRP. Propanc Pty Ltd was established in Australia to refine, develop and commercialize novel, patented pro-enzyme therapeutics for the treatment of cancer. This remains our intention to date.
- In 2008, a Scientific Advisory Board (the "Advisory Board") comprising Professor John Smyth (Edinburgh University), Professor Klaus Kutz (Bonn University) and Professor Karrar Khan (De Montfort University) was established. Dr Ralf Brandt, Chief Executive Officer and Founder of preclinical Contract Research Organization (CRO), vivoPharm Pty Ltd., was later appointed to the Board in 2011. Today, the expertise of the Advisory Board in oncology research and development will be relied upon as we initiate patient trials and advance our products down the requisite regulatory pathways to commercialize our pro-enzyme therapies.
- In 2009, a retrospective review of the patient notes from the forty-six (46) patients treated was undertaken by Dr Kenyon. This report was subject to analysis by Professor Klaus Kutz who, at the time of the review, was an independent consultant in clinical pharmacology and safety, specializing in oncology. Professor Kutz observed that no patients were reported as living for a period less than that predicted by the treating clinician and a number of terminally ill patients lived marginally longer than predicted, particularly those suffering from pancreatic, colorectal, ovarian and gastro-intestinal cancers. As a result of the observations made by Dr Kenyon and Professor Kutz, we are targeting the development of pro-enzyme therapy for the treatment of colorectal and pancreatic cancers for clinical trials, and in the future targeting other cancer types as our product candidate progresses to commercialization.
- In early 2008, a research collaborative partnership was established with Professor David Tosh, at the Center for Regenerative Medicine, Department of Biology and Biochemistry, Bath University, to investigate the molecular mechanisms by which the pro-enzyme formulation is acting, which resulted in us filing two provisional patents a year later. We undertook additional scientific research with Professor Tosh, Dr. Macarena Pèran, Department of Health Sciences, Jaén University, and Dr. Juan Antonio Marchal, Biopathology and Regenerative Medicine Institute, Granada University. Important anti-cancer effects of the pro-enzymes were discovered, including triggering cell necrosis (cell death) and apoptosis (programmed cell death) and significantly, the induction of cell differentiation (i.e. inducing cancer cells to exhibit normal cell behavior). This led to us increasing our intellectual property base and patent new pharmaceutical compositions designed to enhance the effects of pro-enzymes. Subsequently, two provisional patents were combined into one Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Application, filed on 22 October 2010 (PCT Application), and then a year later, we completed a 30 month national phase filing deadline for an international patent and commenced entering the national phase in countries around the world. So far, we received grant status in South Africa and more recently in Australia and New Zealand. In addition, the United States Patent and Trademark Office or USPTO and European Patent Office or EPO have made preliminary indications that key features of our technology are patentable. We are presently working towards securing a patent in each region, covering as many aspects of its technology as possible, whilst also actively seeking protection throughout Eastern Europe, Asia and South America.
- Late 2010, we made additional important discoveries and scientific observations, resulting in additional composition claims which were included in the PCT Application, further protecting the company's pro-enzyme formulation. Collaboration with vivoPharm Pty Ltd. (vivoPharm), located in Melbourne, Australia, with research facilities in Hershey, Pennsylvania, United States, identified a highly synergistic ratio of the pro-enzymes when combined together, resulting in increased anti-cancer effects in several tumor cell lines. By 2011, further work completed by vivoPharm confirmed the anti-metastatic effects of the newly combined ratio of the pro-enzymes in various cell line assays, and anti-angiogenic (inhibition of blood vessel formation) properties of the pro-enzyme treatment in mice.
- In mid-2012, we began trading on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") and are currently trading on OTCQB under OTC Markets. At the time, whilst located in Melbourne, Australia, we decided to access the US capital markets for raising the capital needed to finance the company's pro-enzyme treatment for future clinical trials. Today, after deepening our scientific

knowledge of the anti-cancer effects of pro-enzymes through our ongoing efforts with our research partners and strengthening our intellectual property portfolio by filing our patents in countries around the world, we are ready to complete the formal animal studies necessary to undertake human trials in 2016.

- In May 2013, it was observed that pro-enzymes enforce the re-entry of cancer cells back into normal cellular pathways and this may represent a novel approach to the treatment of cancer. These findings were published in *Cellular Oncology*, a peer reviewed journal of the International Society for Cellular Oncology.
- In 2014, after conducting a detailed strategic review of our scientific and preclinical research, our development team determined parenteral administration as the preferred route for the Company's lead product, PRP. This approach would be the best way to maximize results in future patient trials, by ensuring maximum exposure of the drug to the tumor site.
- Mid 2015, Dr Joseph Chalil joined Propanc's Scientific Advisory Board as an independent expert to provide advice on the Company's drug development programs, in particular, Propanc's lead product, PRP. Dr. Chalil is a Physician and Executive at Boehringer Ingelheim, the world's largest privately held pharmaceutical company.
- In July 2015, a joint research collaboration agreement is established with Adaptive Biotechnologies in Seattle, WA, a leader in immune-sequencing, who will assist in determining a patient's immune response post treatment with PRP. By studying the effects of the immune response post treatment, we plan to more accurately predict patient populations most likely to respond to PRP, as well as explore ways to further enhance the patient's immune response during the treatment process.

## The Problem

In the early phases of tumor progression, cancer cells multiply near the site where their predecessors first began uncontrolled proliferation. The result, usually over a long period of time, is a primary tumor mass. Tumors often need to reach a large size before they make themselves apparent to the individual concerned, or the clinician screening for them.

Eventually, tumors of substantial size may begin to compromise the functioning of organs in which they have arisen and begin to evoke symptoms. In many cases, the effects on normal tissue function come from the physical pressure exerted by the expanding tumor masses. For example, large tumors in the colon may obstruct digestion products through the lumen, or in the lungs, airways may be compromised.

As dangerous and threatening as these primary tumors are, they are ultimately responsible for only about 10% of deaths. A far greater threat often arises for the patient, even after a primary tumor has been identified and removed. This threat involves cancerous growths that are discovered at sites far removed from the locations in their bodies where their primary tumors first appeared. These cancerous growths, called metastases, are responsible for 90% of patient deaths from cancer. Metastases are formed by cancer cells that have left the primary tumor mass and traveled by the body's blood and lymphatic vessels (a vein like vessel carrying lymph, or white blood cells, from the tissues) to seek new sites and form new colonies. For example, breast cancers often spawn metastatic colonies in many tissues throughout the body including the brain, liver, bones, and lungs.

For primary tumors which have not yet metastasized, current treatments for cancer can be effective in initially reducing tumor burden. However, for many forms of cancer, current treatments lack sufficient efficacy to achieve a long lasting clinical response. Therefore, a vast majority of patients who succumb to cancer are killed by tumors that have metastasized. Continuing with the example of breast cancer, according to the National Cancer Institute's SEER Cancer Statistics Review (2001 – 2007), of the patients diagnosed with late stage metastatic breast cancer, only 23% are expected to live longer than five years. This is compared to a 98% five year survival rate for an early stage breast cancer patient when the cancer is confined to the primary site.

### *The invasion-metastasis cascade*

The great majority of life threatening cancers occur in epithelial tissues, yielding carcinomas. Epithelial cells generally have a multi-sided, uniform shape. They have well defined contact points with neighboring cells and a strong attachment to the underlying connective tissue, or stroma, which creates a framework for solid tumors in the body. Separating the two is the specialized type of extracellular matrix, known as the basement membrane.

By definition, carcinomas which originate on the epithelial side of the basement membrane and are considered to be *benign*, as long as the cells forming them remain on the same side. However, many carcinomas acquire the ability to penetrate the basement membrane, and individual cancer cells or groups of cancer cells begin to invade the stroma. This mass of cells is now reclassified as *malignant*. Often, many pathologists and surgeons reserve the label "cancer" for those epithelial tumors that have acquired this invasive ability.

Thereafter, carcinoma cells may invade into lymphatic or blood microvessels. The latter may then transport these cancer cells to distant sites in the body where they may be trapped and subsequently form new metastases.

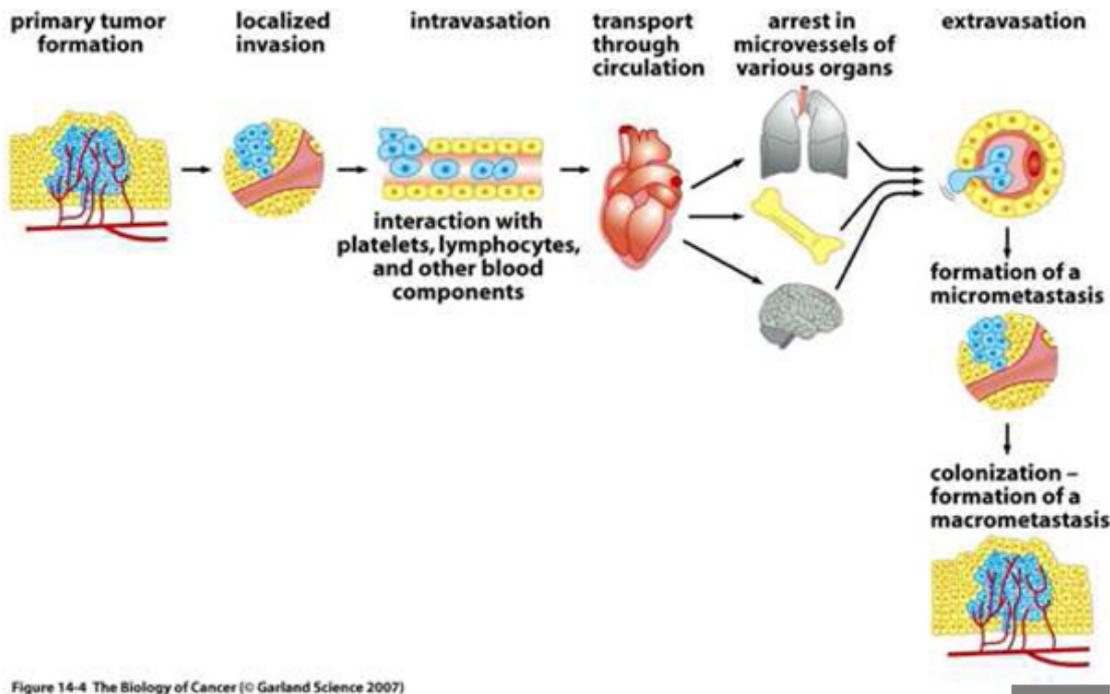


Figure 14-4 The Biology of Cancer (© Garland Science 2007)

It is important to note, that even *before* cells penetrate the basement membrane, they often stimulate angiogenesis (blood vessel formation) on the stromal side of the membrane, by expressing angiogenic proteins through the porous barrier. Not only does this enhance the ability of malignant cells to circulate into the blood, but also provides an important feedback loop for the cancer cell to maintain its invasiveness.

Understanding the mechanism by which benign cells change to a malignant state is therefore pivotal to developing anti-cancer treatments that have sufficient efficacy to achieve a long lasting clinical response.

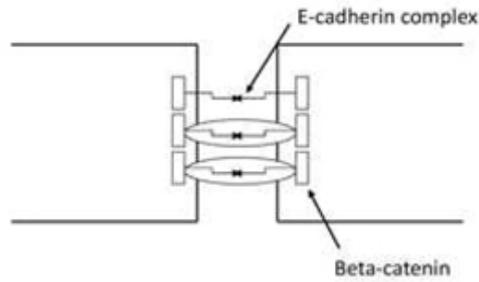
*The epithelial-mesenchymal transition and associated loss of E-cadherin expression enable carcinoma cells to become invasive.*

Epithelial cells can undergo a transformation to a different cell type, called mesenchymal cells, through a process called the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, or EMT. Mesenchymal cells have an elongated spindle shape; lack orderly contacts with neighboring cells and can survive without contact with a surface or connective tissue. The EMT process is a series of events that normally occur during the development of tissues and organs prior to birth, and also apply to normal wound healing processes. However, the same EMT process can also be applied to epithelial cancer cells, or carcinomas. When epithelial carcinoma cells residing in a solid tumor undergo the EMT process, the resulting mesenchymal cancer cells can invade through local barriers and metastasize to other parts of the body.

In addition to becoming invasive and motile after undergoing the EMT process, the resulting mesenchymal cells have significantly increased resistance to current cancer treatments. For example, in *Cancer Research* in 2005, it was reported that lung cancer cells expressing mesenchymal biomarkers appeared to be resistant to Tarceva and other targeted anti-cancer agents when transplanted into mice.

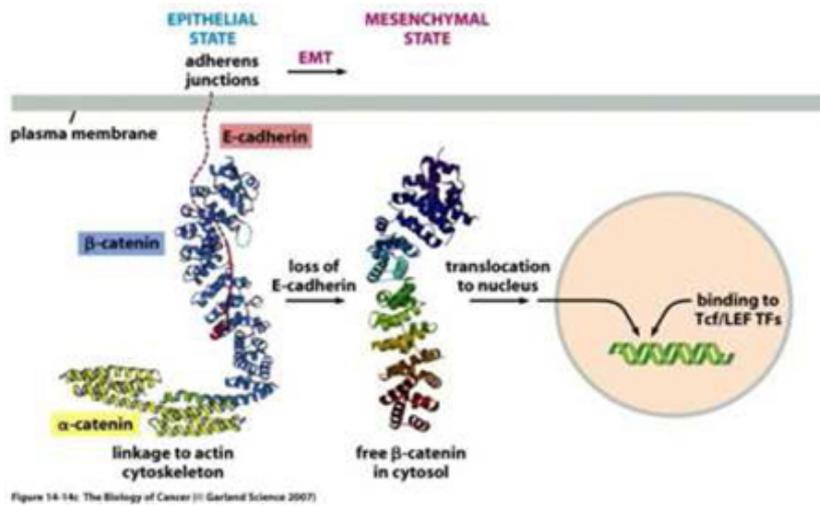
At the center of this critical process for transforming benign cells into carcinomas, is the protein Epithelial Cadherin, or E-Cadherin. In normal cells, E-cadherin is located in the membrane and involved in maintaining cell to cell contact, which is critical to normal function and structure of epithelial tissues. The individual E-Cadherin molecules are attached to the actin (scaffolding, or cytoskeleton structure) within the cell, anchored by  $\beta$ -catenin, a protein which helps form the junction between epithelial cells. As well as forming an anchor between epithelial cells,  $\beta$ -catenin is also involved in gene transcription, a process by which DNA (deoxyribose nucleic acid) is converted into RNA (ribose nucleic acid) within the nucleus of a cell for the purpose of producing new proteins normally associated with routine cell function.

Epithelial tight junctions are important for maintaining cell-cell contact:



### Loss of E-cadherin is associated with cancer and metastasis

In the case of tumors, when cells become invasive, E-Cadherin expression decreases substantially,  $\beta$ -catenin becomes free within the cell, which may then migrate to the nucleus and induce expression of the EMT program. Furthermore, once cells undergo an EMT, they begin to produce their own cytokines (cell signaling molecules), such as Transforming Growth Factor  $\beta$ , or TGF- $\beta$ . This protein plays a critical multi-functional role in promoting angiogenesis, immunosuppression (suppressing the immune system from recognizing and attacking cancer cells), and maintaining their mesenchymal cell structure for prolonged periods via a feedback mechanism. Studies also suggest that TGF- $\beta$  works with  $\beta$ -catenin to cause epithelial cancer cells to undergo an EMT.



A study in the *British Journal of Cancer*, 2011, demonstrated that in cholangiocarcinoma (bile duct cancer) cell lines, treatment of TGF- $\beta$  increased cell migration, invasion and mesenchymal changes. Furthermore, expression of E-cadherin and N-cadherin was measured from resected (cut out) specimens from extra-hepatic (outside the liver) cholangiocarcinoma patients. Patients with low E-cadherin expression had a significantly *lower* survival rate than patients with high E-cadherin expression. They concluded the cadherin switch via TGF- $\beta$  induced EMT in extra-hepatic cholangiocarcinoma leads to cancer progression.

Conversely, in studies of several types of carcinoma cells that had lost E-cadherin expression, re-expression of this protein strongly suppressed the invasiveness and motility of these cancer cells.

Together, these observations indicate that E-Cadherin levels is a key determinant of the biological behavior of epithelial cancer cells and that the cell to cell contact constructed by E-cadherin molecules impede invasiveness and hence metastasis.

### Our Solution

Our solution is to develop and commercialize a long-term therapy to prevent tumor recurrence and metastases, the main cause of patient death from cancer. We believe this problem can be addressed by developing a pro-enzyme formulation specifically targeting malignant carcinoma cells to and create a long lasting clinical benefit to the patient.

#### *Propanc's Theory Pro-enzymes Regulate Cell Proliferation*

More than 100 years ago, Professor Beard, a comparative embryologist, made an observation that the pancreas develops in most vertebrates at the time when the placenta begins to slow its rate of growth. He hypothesized that enzymes produced by the developing pancreatic gland curtail trophoblastic invasion (A rare condition in which abnormal cells grow inside the uterus from tissue that forms after conception) and suggested that pancreatic extracts should have a similar inhibitory effect on invasive tumors.

Subsequently in the late 90's, after following Professor Beard's recommendations, Novak and Trnka hypothesized that administration of pro-enzymes, rather than the enzymes, was of crucial importance to the clinical effectiveness of the treatment approach first developed by Professor Beard, and that the precursor nature of the active enzymes may offer protection against numerous serpins (proteins which can inhibit pro-enzymes) in the blood.

As knowledge of tumor cell and molecular cell biology has increased over the years, our scientists and research partners have made important scientific discoveries identifying that pro-enzymes suppress the EMT program and induce cell differentiation, i.e., return cancerous cells towards normal cell behaviour, or a benign state.

After more than 100 years, the initial observations made by Professor Beard may have a potential common link between embryogenesis and cancer, by which cells are able to become motile and invasive, via the EMT program, where the administration of pro-enzymes may regulate cell proliferation as a means to controlling carcinomas.

## **Our Product Candidates**

We are using our intellectual property and expertise to develop a pro-enzyme therapy for the treatment and prevention of the development of carcinomas from solid tumors. Initially, our products will be used in the treatment of pancreatic and colorectal cancers. In the future, we intend to expand our products scope in anti-cancer treatment to include other common solid tumors such as ovarian, gastrointestinal and prostate cancers.

## **PRP**

Our lead product, PRP, is a novel, patented, formulation consisting of two pro-enzymes; trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen, plus the enzyme amylase (1, 4- $\alpha$ -D-glucan glucanohydrolase). In limited human testing as described earlier, supplemented by laboratory research at the Universities of Bath and Granada on the mechanism of action of the pro-enzyme mixture, evidence has been obtained which suggests PRP may be effective against a range of solid tumors.

### *Selectivity*

Research published in 2005, suggests that the pro-enzymes in our product, trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen exhibit specificity for tumor cells and not normal cells. Once activated, they in turn activate Protease Activated Receptors Type 2 (PAR2), which are located on the cell membrane and involved with cancer cell proliferation. Activation of PAR 2 results in a cascade of intracellular activities, including activation of a major component of the cell which controls its structure and architecture, the actin cytoskeleton. In a cancer cell, pro-enzymes have the effect of converting globular actin into filamentous actin, which causes the cell structure to collapse and induce cell death. This reduces tumor volume and is often seen in clinical practice.

In addition, the enzyme amylase contributes to the anti-tumor activity by splitting the carbohydrate element of glycoproteins on the surface of the tumor cell; this action is facilitated by the activated proteases around the cell.

### *Anti-Cancer Effects and Mechanism of Action*

PRP consists of pro-enzymes which are known to influence a number of pathways critical for cancer cells to invade, grow and metastasize. Research published in 2013, shows the clinical benefits of PRP appear to result from enhanced differentiation of tumor cells, which inhibits proliferation and consequently, reduces their ability to invade and metastasize.

Specifically, we showed that pro-enzymes:

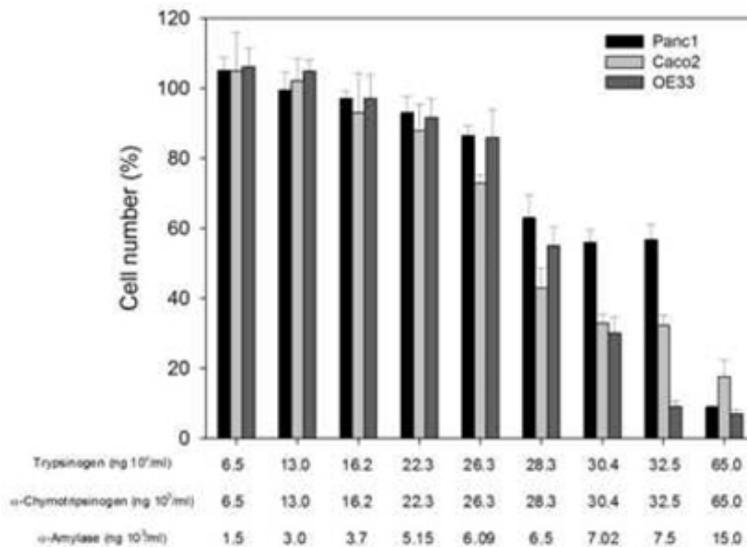
- induce a dose-dependent inhibition of cell growth, triggering apoptosis and cell necrosis;
- enhance expression of epithelial markers, such as E-cadherin and  $\beta$  catenin;
- decrease expression of EMT transcription factors responsible for coding specific gene sequences from DNA, associated with TGF- $\beta$  cell signaling pathways; and
- induce malignant cells to differentiate to benign forms.

Once activated, pro-enzymes influence the micro-immune environment around the cell, altering a number of pathways critical for supporting cancer cell growth, invasion and metastasis. This includes interacting with proteinases and cell signaling pathways in the extracellular matrix, whilst also interacting directly with cell surface proteins that effect the internal pathways of the cancer cell, triggering re-expression of epithelial markers, reducing important EMT markers, and inducing a series of cellular activities which alters the cancer cell's morphology (structure) from a malignant to a benign state.

**PRP activates E-Cadherin and  $\beta$ -Catenin Expression, Inhibiting Cell Growth in a Dose Dependent Manner**

Initial experiments were performed to determine the effects of PRP on cell growth. Increasing doses of the pro-enzymes in PRP, trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen were administered at increasing concentrations on three cancer-derived cell lines, including colorectal (Caco-2), pancreatic (Panc1) and esophageal (OE33) carcinomas.

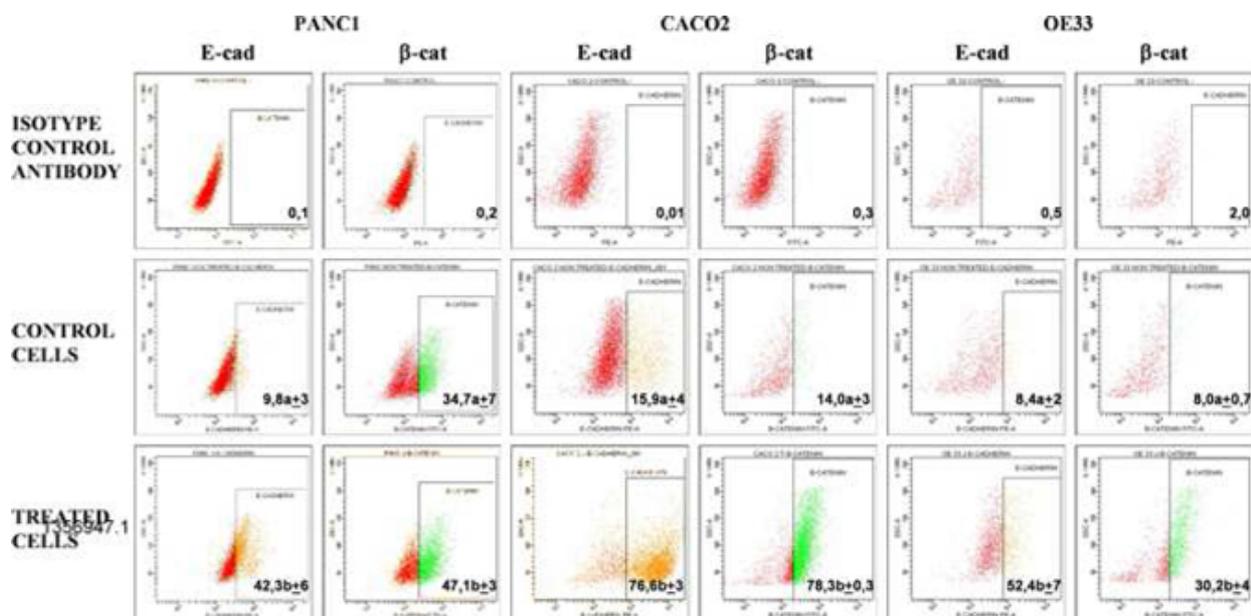
Overall the cell numbers of these three cell lines slightly decreased at concentrations of  $\leq 22 \times 10^3$  ng per mL for both trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen, and  $\leq 5.15 \times 10^3$  ng per mL for amylase. However, at  $\leq 28 \times 10^3$  ng per mL for both trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen, and  $\leq 6.15 \times 10^3$  ng per mL for amylase, the cell numbers dropped sharply to below 60% and significantly decreased further at higher concentrations, especially for Caco-2 and OE33 carcinoma cell lines. These results suggest that PRP affects cellular growth in a dose dependent manner.



*PRP increases the Expression of Epithelial Markers in Carcinomas*

Upon treatment with PRP, changes in expression of the epithelial markers  $\beta$ -catenin and E-cadherin were assessed in Caco-2, Panc1 and OE33 cells. Subsequent flow cytometry analysis (flow cytometry is a laser-based technology that quantitate properties of single cells, one cell at a time) revealed that expression of E-cadherin in Caco-2 cells increased to  $76.6\% \pm 3.0$  when cells were treated with PRP, as compared to a control using untreated cells ( $15.9\% \pm 4.2$ ).

Changes in the expression of  $\beta$ -catenin in Caco-2 cells were also observed with an increase from  $14.0\% \pm 3.5$  in control cells to  $78.3\% \pm 0.3$  after PRP treatment. E-cadherin expression increased to  $42.3\% \pm 6.1$  and  $\beta$ -catenin to  $47.1\% \pm 3.3$  when Panc1 cells were treated with PRP, while in control cells the respective expression levels were  $9.8\% \pm 2.9$  and  $34.7\% \pm 7.4$ . Finally, PRP treated OE33 cells also showed an increment of both epithelial markers compared to untreated control cells, i.e., E-cadherin increased up to  $52.4\% \pm 6.8$ , whereas control cell expression was  $8.4\% \pm 2.1$ , and  $\beta$ -catenin increased up to  $30.2\% \pm 4.2$ , whereas untreated control cells showed  $8.0\% \pm 0.7$  expression. In all cases differences between untreated and PRP treated cells were statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).



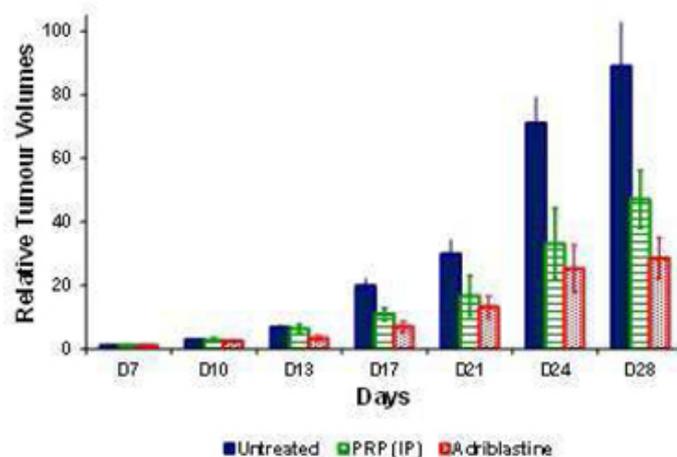
*PRP has proven anti-tumor efficacy in Melanoma (B16-F10) Tumor Bearing Mice*

The anti-tumor activity of PRP was assessed in a B16-F10 melanoma model. The tumors were grafted under the skin in C57BL/6 female mice. The tumor-bearing mice were dosed with PRP twice daily, vehicle or control (doxorubicin (Adriablastine™) dosed once at 12 mg/kg *i.v* (i.e. approximately four-times the clinical dosage based on mg/kg conversion to a 60 kg human) for 28 consecutive days (n = 10 for each group). Treatment began 7 days post-implant.

During the course of the experiment, animals were sacrificed if any of the following occurred: signs of suffering (cachexia, weakening, difficulty moving or eating), compound toxicity (hunching, convulsions, diarrhea), tumor growing to 10% of body weight, tumor ulcerating and remaining open, position of tumor interfering with movement/feeding, 15% body weight loss for 3 consecutive days or 20% body weight loss for 1 day. The mice were sacrificed when the tumor volume reached a maximum volume of 2,000 mm.

Treatment with PRP was well tolerated following intra-peritoneal (*i.p*) injection into mice. Observations were specifically made to observe any drug-related toxicity (including hunching, convulsions, and diarrhea). There were no adverse events attributable to PRP, nor injection site reactions. Following 21 days treatment (28 days post-implantation), relative tumor volumes (defined as tumor volumes measured x number of days post treatment, divided by the tumor volume measured at day 0, post treatment) were significantly smaller in the *i.p.* and adriablastine groups compared to the untreated control.

This experiment shows our product, PRP has anti-tumor efficacy in mice, but without the severe, or even serious side effects normally associated with current treatment standards such as chemotherapy.



### PRP-DCM

To date, we have been focused on developing a novel combination of anti-cancer agents working in combination with pro-enzymes which enhance PRP's anti-cancer effects. The enhanced pro-enzymes-based formulations combine PRP with at least one of two types of identified compounds considered on the basis PRP's mechanism of action to synergistically enhance the anti-cancer effects of PRP.

Our recent work has focused on maximizing the potential of PRP as a drug suitable for long-term maintenance by enhancing the effects of our current pro-enzyme formulation by screening additional active ingredients to enhance the anti-cancer activity of PRP.

Propanc's scientists believe the additional ingredients identified in the course of this research to augment anti-cancer activity of PRP may also be suited as a stand-alone, adjunct therapy for standard treatment approaches, such as chemotherapy.

### Anti-Cancer effects and mechanism of action

Cells obtain the energy they require from aerobic or anaerobic respiration (with, or without oxygen, respectively). It has been suggested that tumor cells rely on anaerobic respiration due to impairment of the mitochondria (an organelle found in most cells, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur). We have identified compounds which have pronounced effects on the anaerobic cells within a tumor, which would complement PRP and standard treatment approaches:

- 2-deoxy-D-glucose, a metabolite which inhibits glucose metabolism in cancer cells, as reported in the *British Journal of Cancer*, 2002;
- Capsiate, a non-pungent component from sweet peppers, induces apoptosis by increasing the production of oxygen in cancer cells through forced up-regulation of cell mitochondria, published in the *European Journal for Nutrition*, 2003;
- Methyl-seleno-cysteine, which at low doses increases the oxidative stress on cancer cells by inhibiting a specific enzyme known to be up-regulated in tumor cells, published in *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 2008.

### Preclinical Development

In November 2010, we established collaborative research partnership with Dr. Paul Clayton, an expert in cancer prevention and nutrition and former advisor to the Committee on Safety of Medicines (UK), identifying specific anti-cancer agents in combination with one another, and with PRP, enhancing their ability to target cancerous cells with minimal side effects to healthy cells.

As a result of the work undertaken in collaboration with Dr. Paul Clayton, an international PCT application was filed late 2010, detailing enhanced pro-enzyme patent formulations and combination therapies comprising trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen. Dr. Clayton was awarded a success fee in the form of shares of our common stock representing 1% of the shares then currently issued and outstanding in recognition of his contribution to this research. The patent application is jointly owned by us and the University of Bath, with an exclusive right and license to commercialize any joint intellectual property being held by Propanc (see under License Agreements and Intellectual Property for further details).

### Effects on Cell Growth Inhibition Alone and In Combination

The interaction that occurs between agents can be described as synergistic, additive or antagonistic. The work we have conducted to enhance the anti-cancer effects of PRP focused on the positive therapeutic outcome of drug interactions, specifically synergism. The major benefits of additive and synergistic drug interactions are increased efficacy and significantly diminished toxic side effects. This can be achieved by reducing the dose of a drug that elicits damaging side effects, through a combination with another drug. Alternatively, a drug with insufficient efficacy could produce super-additive (synergistic) effects in a well-designed combination.

IC50 determination assays (the concentration of drug to cause 50% reduction in proliferation of **cancer** cells) were performed for 2-deoxyglucose, capsiate, methyl-seleno-cysteine and the mixture of these three components (i.e. DCM) in a human colorectal carcinoma cell line, HCT-15. IC50 values were obtained for 2-Deoxyglucose, capsiate and DCM. Methyl-seleno-cysteine treatment of the cells resulted in a maximum growth inhibition of 14.8% at the maximum tested concentration and therefore, an IC50 value was not obtained for this Test Article.

Following the IC50 determination assays, a scientific method was employed to study the interaction between 2-deoxy glucose, capsiate and methyl-seleno-cysteine. We found:

- capsiate, 2-deoxyglucose and DCM are inhibitors of the growth of the human colorectal carcinoma cell line HCT-15 *in vitro*; and
- methylselenocysteine and 2-Deoxyglucose synergise to inhibit the growth of the human colorectal carcinoma cell line HCT-15.

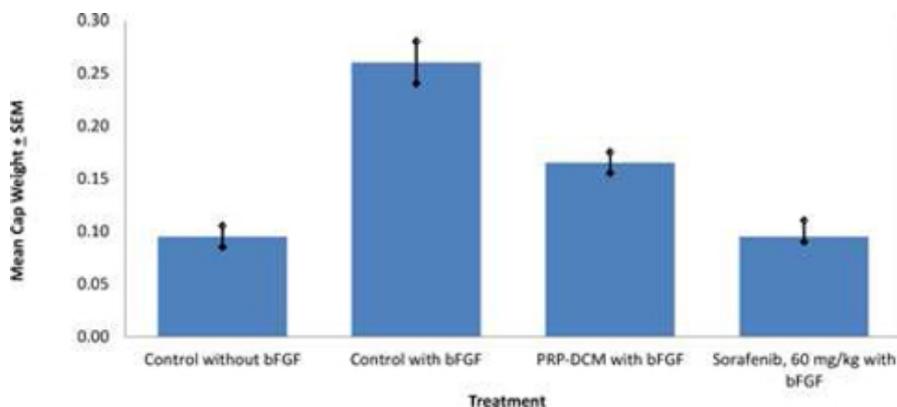
We have also made several other similar observations with other compounds that act to inhibit the growth of the human colorectal carcinoma cell line HCT-15. Further work is needed to assess the optimal combination of ingredients before undertaking formal preclinical development of a potential new combination therapy in animals. We will determine a final combination to be developed as an adjunct therapy to PRP.

#### Preclinical development

The anti-angiogenic efficacy of PRP in combination with DCM was investigated using *vivoPharm's* AngioChamber™ assay. The AngioChamber™ assay utilises the normal physiological process of wound healing, to promote fibrous capsule formation around an implanted chamber in mice. The inclusion of Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (bFGF) in the chamber supports the fibrous capsule formation while inducing blood vessel development. Thus, this system is used to assess the efficacy of anti-angiogenic treatments by measuring fibrous capsule formation (wet weight of capsule at termination).

Fifty female FvB mice each received a subcutaneously implanted AngioChamber™, with or without bFGF. Ten mice were randomly selected and implanted with Chambers without bFGF. Forty mice which were implanted with Chambers containing bFGF were randomised by body weight into four treatment groups of 10 mice on Day 0 of the study. A reference compound, Sorafenib (60 mg/kg, *per oral*) was also introduced into the study.

In this Study both treatments resulted in significant inhibition of bFGF-induced angiogenesis compared with the Induction Control, as indicated by the capsule wet weights on the termination day of the study. Both the reference compound, Sorafenib, and the combination of PRP-DCM significantly reduced angiogenesis.



As is frequently seen in cancer research, animal cancer models using PRP and DCM in combination have in some instances shown very encouraging results, with less clear cut results in other animal models. We are working to understand which models are most appropriate, and how to further optimize the DCM formulation as a possible adjunct therapy for use, either in combination with PRP, or other standard treatment approaches.

#### The PRP Formulation

Oral pancreatic enzymes have been administered previously in a variety of circumstances, and are in current clinical use in conditions where the pancreas is unable to produce sufficient enzymes for the digestion of food. A number of oral pancreatic enzyme products are presently approved in the U.S for use in patients who do not produce enough pancreatic enzymes. Approved pancreatic enzyme products include Pancreaze™ from Johnson & Johnson, CREON® from Abbott Laboratories, and ULTRASE® from Axcan Pharma US.

PRP is a combination of two pro-enzymes trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen, specifically formulated within a specific ratio designed to synergistically enhance their anti-cancer effects and in combination with other therapies identified based on the mechanism of action. Patent protection is currently being sought for PRP and other potential combinations, which forms part of the subject matter of International (PCT) Patent Application No. PCT/AU2010/001403 filed on 22 October 2010 in the name of Propanc Pty Ltd, our Australian operating subsidiary.

Oral enzymes have also been investigated previously for the treatment of cancer and, whilst generating encouraging results, their widespread use has been hampered by the very large quantities that have been considered necessary for effective treatment – 130 or more tablets per day. The high dose used with oral delivery is considered necessary due to the oral enzymes being broken down in the stomach and duodenum, the first part of the small intestine, and very little actually being absorbed into the general circulation. By administering a pro-enzyme by parenterally, and using a specific pro-enzyme formulation, the normal breakdown of the enzymes when taken orally is avoided and the drug can potentially be absorbed into the general circulation intact. It is also suggested that pro-enzymes are resistant to inactivation by numerous protein digesting enzymes, like serpins, which are circulating in the blood. Together with our scientific consultants, we believe that the development of a parenteral pro-enzyme formulation will lead to improved efficacy in the treatment of cancer compared with current oral enzyme preparations, and will substantially reduce the dose in comparison to that used previously for oral enzyme therapy for the treatment of cancer.

## **Our Research Programs**

### *POPI*

In order to maximize our proprietary knowledge on the use of pro-enzymes in the treatment of cancer, we are currently undertaking research to identify the mechanism at the molecular level by which PRP is acting to cause cancer cell death. A research program has been established with our collaborators at the University of Granada to investigate the changes in genetic and protein expression that occur in cancer cells as a consequence of being exposed to PRP. The objective of this work is to understand PRP on a molecular level changes in gene expression of the cancer cell post treatment. This will enable us to identify new, patentable drugs which we can develop such as synthetic recombinant proteins designed to improve the quality, safety and performance of pro-enzymes used in our current formulations.

## **Target Indications**

The management of cancer differs widely, with a multitude of factors impacting on the choice of treatment strategy. Some of those factors include:

- the type of tumor, usually defined by the tissue in the body from which it originated;
- the extent to which it has spread beyond its original location;
- the availability of treatments, driven by multiple factors including cost, drugs approved, local availability of suitable facilities etc.;
- regional and geographic differences;
- whether the primary tumor is amenable to surgery, either as a potentially curative procedure, or as a palliative one; and
- the balance between potential risks and potential benefits from the various treatments, and probably most importantly, the patient's wishes.

For many patients with solid cancers, such as breast, colorectal, lung and pancreatic cancer, surgery is frequently the first treatment option, frequently followed by first line chemotherapy +/- radiotherapy. Whilst hopefully such procedures are curative, in many instances the tumor returns, and second line treatment strategies are chosen in an effort to achieve a degree of control of the tumor. In most instances, the benefit is temporary, and eventually the point is reached where the patient's tumor either fails to adequately respond to treatment, or the treatment has unacceptable toxicity which severely limits its usefulness.

Should the proposed Phase I, II and III clinical trials confirm the efficacy of our product candidates, along with the excellent safety and tolerability profile suggested by pre-clinical studies conducted, to date, our product will have utility in a number of clinical situations including:

- in the early stage management of solid tumors, most likely as part of a multi-pronged treatment strategy in combination with existing therapeutic interventions;
- as a product that can be administered long term for patients following standard treatment approaches, such as surgery, or chemotherapy, in order to prevent or delay recurrence.
- as a preventative measure for patients at risk of developing cancer based on genetic screening.

In the near term, we plan to target patients with solid tumors, most likely colorectal and pancreatic tumors, for whom other treatment options have been exhausted. This is a common approach by which most new drugs for cancer are initially tested. Once efficacy and safety has been demonstrated in this patient population, exploration of the potential utility of the drug in earlier stage disease can be undertaken, together with investigation of the drug's utility in other types of cancer.

## Development Strategy

Our goal is to undertake early stage non-clinical and clinical development of our drug products through to a significant value inflexion point, where the commercial attractiveness of a drug in development, together with a greater likelihood of achieving market authorization, may attract potential interest from licensees seeking to acquire new products. Such value inflexion points in the context of cancer drugs are typically at the point where formal, controlled clinical trials have demonstrated either ‘efficacy’ or ‘proof of concept’ – typically meaning that there is controlled clinical trial evidence that the drug is effective in the proposed target patient population, has an acceptable safety profile, and is suitable for further development. From a ‘big picture’ perspective, it is our intention to progress the development of its technology through to completion of Phase I clinical trials and then to seek a licensee for further development beyond that point.

As part of that commercial strategy, we will:

- continue research and development to build our existing intellectual property portfolio, and to seek new, patentable discoveries;
- seek to ensure all product development is undertaken in a manner that makes its products approvable in the major pharmaceutical markets, including the U.S., Europe, the UK and Japan;
- aggressively pursue the protection of our technology through all means possible, including patents in all major jurisdictions, and potentially trade secrets;
- make strategic acquisitions to acquire new companies that have products or services that complement our future goals.

## Development Plan and Milestones

### PRP

We plan to progress PRP down a conventional non-clinical and early stage clinical development pathway either in Central, or Eastern Europe for:

- the manufacture of PRP for non-clinical development;
- non-clinical safety toxicology studies;
- regulatory approval to conduct a Phase I study in the relevant country, and submit it to the applicable regulatory authority for approval; and
- Phase I single escalating and multiple escalating dose studies to investigate the safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of PRP injection in healthy male subjects.

We anticipate reaching the Phase IIa proof of concept milestone in approximately three years, subject to regulatory approval in Europe and the US, and the results from our research and development and licensing activities.

Our overheads are likely to increase from its current level as our lead product candidate, PRP progresses down the development pathway. This increase will be driven by the need to increase our internal resources in order to effectively manage our research and development activities.

We are currently raising sufficient capital to complete Phase I clinical trials over the next twenty-four months, although additional capital may be sought after twelve months to support expansion of research and development activities and our overheads (assuming planned expansion of internal resources are approved internally and completed accordingly).

### Anticipated timelines

	2015	2016				2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Complete animal efficacy models on PRP</b>	X							
<b>Manufacturing, production of drug substance and product for preclinical and clinical trials</b>		X	X	X				
<b>Non-clinical development</b>		X	X	X				
<b>Obtain regulatory approval</b>					X			
<b>Phase I</b>					X	X	X	X

For the period from October to December 2015, we intend to complete animal efficacy models on PRP. We anticipate the cost of the studies to be \$150,000.

For the period from January to September 2016, we intend to complete the manufacturing, production of drug substance and product for preclinical and clinical trials, as well as undertaking formal toxicology studies. We anticipate the cost to be \$600,000 and \$650,000, respectively.

For the period from September 2016 to August 2017, we intend to initiate and then complete a Phase I study in advanced cancer patients with solid tumors and the anticipated costs will be \$900,000 approximately.

#### *Non Clinical Development*

Cell line studies have been performed optimizing the ratio of the two proenzymes in our product, PRP. These studies demonstrate synergistic activity over the individual components. Maximum tolerated and feasible dose and pilot animal efficacy studies were undertaken showing no adverse clinical signs at higher doses and substantial tumor growth inhibition in pancreatic and ovarian cancers. Additional preclinical efficacy, pharmacokinetic and toxicology studies will be completed in the near future.

Bio-analytical assays for PRP will be developed prior to commencing the dose-range finding studies. In addition, the potential for E-cadherin to be used as a biomarker for PRP activity will be explored.

We are planning to develop PRP as a parenteral formulation. Consequently, dose selection for GLP safety toxicology studies will be determined. Twenty – eight day GLP safety studies may also be necessary for PRP.

#### *Clinical Development*

It is proposed to perform the first-in-human studies in healthy male subjects as opposed to advanced cancer patients, given the favorable safety profile of PRP which appears less toxic than standard treatments. The studies will assess the safety and tolerability of PRP given either as single or repeated once daily subcutaneous injections compared to placebo under the same conditions. They will be mono-center, double-blind, randomized, safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetic studies. It is planned to escalate the dose until a maximum tolerated single dose, and then repeated dose, of PRP is reached. Eight male subjects, followed by twelve male subjects, will be evaluated for the single and repeated dose studies, respectively.

After the safety and tolerability studies are completed, a multi-center, open Phase II study evaluating the efficacy and safety of PRP administered to patients with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma will be conducted. Initially, twenty – three patients will be recruited for the first stage. If two or more responders are identified, thirty – three additional patients will be recruited. The primary objective will be to evaluate the overall survival in patients with advanced pancreatic adenocarcinoma having received once daily subcutaneous injections of PRP.

#### *POP1*

As outlined previously, a research program has been established with our collaborators at the University of Granada to investigate the changes in genetic and protein expression that occur in cancer cells as a consequence of being exposed to our pro-enzyme formulation. The objective of this work is to understand at the molecular level the targets of our pro-enzyme formulation, thereby providing the opportunity for new, patentable drugs which can be developed further. We plan to commence a targeted drug discovery program utilizing the identified molecular target to search for novel anticancer agents.

#### **Financial Objectives**

Multiple factors, many of which are outside of Propanc's control, can impact on the ability of Propanc to achieve its target objectives within the planned time and budgetary constraints. Subject to these caveats, it is Propanc's objective to achieve the following R&D milestones within the proposed budget:

- PRP completed Phase I clinical trial.
- Development candidate identified from the POP1 program.

#### **Corporate Strategy**

We operate as a 'virtual' company contracting services, skills and expertise as required to achieve our scientific and corporate objectives. As the business grows and gains more personnel, outsourcing will continue to be the preferred model, where fixed and variable costs are carefully managed on a project by project basis. This means our research and development activities will be carried out by third parties. So far, we have engaged our research partners from the Universities of Bath and Granada. Additional third parties with specific expertise in research, compound screening and manufacturing (including raw material suppliers) will be contracted as required. Initial discussions have been held with several third parties and will be contracted as we progress into the next stages of the development process.

Our initial focus will be to organize, coordinate and finance the various parts of the drug development pipeline. New personnel will be carefully introduced into the company over a period of time as the company's research and development activities expand. They will have specific expertise in product development, manufacture & formulation, regulatory affairs, toxicology, clinical operations and business development (including intellectual property management, licensing and other corporate activities).

In the first instance, additional clinical management and development expertise is likely to be required for our lead product therefore we anticipate an increase in employees in order to effectively manage our contractors as the project progress down the development pathway.

This outsourcing strategy is common in the biotechnology sector, and is an efficient way to obtain access to the necessary skills required to progress a project, in particular as the required skills change as the project progresses from discovery, through manufacturing and non-clinical development, and into clinical trials. We anticipate continuing to utilize this model, thereby retaining the flexibility to contract in the appropriate resource as and when required.

We intend to seek and identify potential licensing partners for our product candidates as they progress through the various development stages, reaching certain milestones and value inflection points. If a suitable licensee is identified, a potential licensing deal could consist of payments for certain milestones, plus royalties from future sales if the product is able to receive approval the relevant regulatory authorities where future product sales are targeted. We intend to seek and identify potential licensees based on the initial efficacy data from Phase I clinical trials within the next 18 to 24 months.

As part of our overall expansion strategy, we are investigating potential intellectual property acquisition opportunities to expand our product portfolio. Whilst the company's initial focus is on the development of PRP as the lead product candidate, potential product candidates may also be considered for future preclinical and clinical development. These potential opportunities have arisen from other research and development organizations, which either own existing intellectual property, or currently developing new intellectual property, which may be of interest to us. These potential opportunities are potentially new cancer treatments which are potentially less toxic than existing treatment approaches and are able to fill an existing gap in the treatment process, such as a systemic de-bulking method which could reduce the size and threat of metastases to a more manageable level for late stage cancer patients. We believe these potential treatment approaches will be complementary to existing treatment regimens and our existing product candidate, PRP. No formal approaches have been made at this stage and it is unknown whether we will engage in this discussion in the near future. However, we remain hopeful that as PRP progresses further down the development pathway, future opportunities may arise to utilize the expertise of our management and scientific personnel for future prospective research and development projects.

### **Current Operations**

We are at a pre-revenue stage. We do not know when, if ever, we will be able to commercialize our products and begin generating revenue, we are focusing our efforts on organizing, coordinating and financing the various aspects of the drug research and development program outlined earlier in this document. In order to commercialize our products, we must complete preclinical development, and Phase I, II and III clinical trials in Europe, the U.S., Australia, or elsewhere, and satisfy the applicable regulatory authority that PRP is safe and effective. We estimate that this will take approximately seven years. As described previously, when we have advanced our development projects sufficiently down the development pathway to achieve a major increase in value, such as obtaining interim efficacy data from Phase I clinical trials, we will seek a suitable licensing partner to complete the remaining development activities, obtain regulatory approval, and market the product.

### **Current Therapies/Drugs Available**

We are developing a therapeutic solution for the treatment of patients with advanced stages of cancer targeting solid tumors, which is cancer that originates in organs or tissues other than bone marrow or the lymph system. Common cancer types classified as solid tumors include lung, colorectal, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer and liver cancers. In each of these indications, there is a large market opportunity to capitalize on the limitations of current therapies.

Current therapeutic options for the treatment of cancer offer, at most, a few months of extra life or tumor stabilization. Some experts believe that drugs that kill most tumor cells do not affect cancer stem cells which can regenerate the tumor (e.g. chemotherapy). Studies are revealing the genetic changes in cells that cause cancer and spur its growth this research is providing scientific researchers with dozens of potential "targets" for drugs. Tumor cells, however, can develop resistance to drugs.

### **Limitations of Current Therapies**

PRP was developed because of the limitation of current cancer therapies. While surgery is often safe and effective for early stage cancer, many standard therapies for late stage cancer urgently need improvement; with current treatments generally providing modest benefits, and frequently causing significant adverse effects. Our focus is to provide oncologists and their patients with therapies for metastatic cancer which are more effective than current therapies, and which have a substantially reduced side effect profile.

While progress has been made within the oncology sector in developing new treatments, the overall cancer death rate has only improved 7% over the last 30 years. Most of these new treatments have some limitations, such as:

- significant toxic effects;
- expense; and
- limited survival benefits.

We believe that our treatment will provide a competitive advantage over the following treatments:

- **Chemotherapeutics:** Side effects from chemotherapy can include pain, diarrhea, constipation, mouth sores, hair loss, nausea and vomiting, as well as blood-related side effects, which may include a low number of infection fighting white blood cell count (neutropenia), low red blood cell count (anemia), and low platelet count (thrombocytopenia). Our goal is to demonstrate that our treatment will be more effective than chemotherapeutic and hormonal therapies with fewer side effects.
- **Targeted therapies:** Most common type is multi-targeted kinase inhibitors (molecules which inhibit a specific class of enzymes called kinases). Common side effects include fatigue, rash, hand-foot reaction, diarrhea, hypertension and dyspnoea (shortness of breath). Furthermore, tyrosine kinases inhibited by these drugs appear to develop resistance to inhibitors. Whilst the clinical findings with PRP are early and subject to confirmation in future clinical trials, no evidence has yet been observed of the development of resistance by the cancer to PRP.
- **Monoclonal antibodies:** Development of monoclonal antibodies is often difficult due to safety concerns. Side effects which are most common include skin and gastro-intestinal toxicities. For example, several serious side effects from Avastin, an anti-angiogenic cancer drug, include gastrointestinal perforation and dehiscence (e.g. rupture of the bowel), severe hypertension (often requiring emergency treatment) and nephrotic syndrome (protein leakage into the urine). Antibody therapy can be applied to various cancer types in some cases, but can also be limited to certain genetic sub populations in many instances.
- **Immunotherapy:** There is a long history of attempts to develop therapeutic cancer vaccines to stimulate the body's own immune system to attack cancer cells. These products, whilst they generally do not have the poor safety profile of standard therapeutic approaches, have rarely been particularly effective. Whilst there are a number of therapeutic cancer vaccines currently in development, most are in the early stages of clinical development. To date, only one therapeutic cancer vaccine has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

## Market Opportunity

Total global oncology drug sales reached \$91 billion in 2013 and are growing at 5% annually. In particular, targeted therapies have significantly increased their share from 11% a decade ago to 46% last year. Biological products, which are products often made from natural resources, such as human, animal and microorganisms, represent nearly half of the oncology market. More recently, new drug launches have concentrated on small molecules, including kinase inhibitors. However, these new drugs cost more because they are meant for smaller patient populations.

Our cancer treatment is intended to be positioned among the five types of cancer drug classes currently contributing to the significant growth in the oncology market. The five main drug classes are chemotherapeutics, hormonals, immunotherapy and vaccines, targeted therapies and monoclonal antibodies.

Demand for new cancer products can largely be attributed to a combination of a rapidly aging population in western countries and changing environmental factors, which together are resulting in rising cancer incidence rates. According to the World Health Organization, all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) are expected to increase from 8.2 million annual deaths in 2012 to over 10 million annual deaths by 2020, exceeding 13 million annual deaths by 2030. As such, global demand for new cancer treatments which are effective, safe and easy to administer is rapidly increasing. Our treatment will potentially target many aggressive tumor types for which little or few treatment options exist.

We plan to target patients with solid tumors, most likely colorectal and pancreatic tumors, for whom other treatment options have been exhausted. Globally these cancers resulted in over 694,000 deaths per year in 2012. With such a high mortality rate, a substantial unmet medical need exists for new treatments.

For example, current standard treatment for colorectal cancer consists of cytotoxics, which are associated with high levels of toxicity. Despite the relatively recent approval of Erbitux™ and Avastin™, both of which are monoclonal antibodies, for the treatment of colorectal cancer, significant treatment-related adverse effects continue to be problematic for patients with colorectal cancer. The need exists for tolerable agents that will improve quality of life for patients as well as offering a potential cure (Datamonitor, 2004).

For pancreatic cancer, there is a lack of effective therapies on the market for pancreatic cancer and any newly approved agents with some efficacy are likely to see significant uptake once commercialized (Datamonitor, 2004). Targeted therapies may fulfill this need, although further intensive research and development is necessary.

Once the efficacy and safety of PRP has been demonstrated in late stage patient populations, we plan to undertake exploration of the utility of the drug in earlier stage disease, together with investigation of the drug's utility in other types of cancer.

### *Anticipated Market Potential*

It is difficult to estimate the size of the market opportunity for this specific type of product as a clinically proven, pro-enzyme formulated suppository marketed to oncologists across global territories for specific cancer indications, to the best of management's knowledge, has not been previously available.

However, the markets for potential market for colorectal and pancreatic cancer may be characterized as follows:

- Colorectal cancer: In 2011, according to available information online, the global colorectal cancer therapeutics market was worth \$8.3 billion. The market is expected to decrease marginally to \$7.8 billion by 2021 because of generic competition for a key cytotoxic agent, oxaliplatin, as well as the entry of biosimilar competitors for key targeted biological agents. Therefore, demand for new and innovative treatment approaches will be significant to support future growth and continue to improve treatment standards.
- Pancreatic cancer: The world market for pancreatic cancer drugs is projected to grow to \$1.63 billion by the year 2017. This rapid market expansion is due to launch of Celgene's Abraxane in the US and Europe in 2013 and 2014. Abraxane will represent nearly 60% of the cancer therapeutics market by the end of 2017.

Based on the current situation for these two markets, we believe there is an attractive opportunity in both the colorectal and pancreatic cancer market sectors for the introduction of a clinically proven product which can achieve new benefits for patients in terms of survival and quality of life. The current concentration of products suggests oncologists may be willing to try newly approved products, particularly if they can exhibit a favorable safety profile, although substantive R&D activities will be necessary to both obtain regulatory approval, and to generate the clinical safety and efficacy data needed to convince clinicians to use a new product.

## License Agreements

We previously sponsored a collaborative research project at Bath University to investigate the cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying the potential clinical application of our proprietary pro-enzyme formulation.

As a result of this undertaking, we entered into a Commercialization Agreement with Bath University, dated 12 November 2009, where, initially, Propanc, held an exclusive license with the University of Bath (UK), where we, and the University, co-own the intellectual property relating our pro-enzyme formulations. The Commercialization Agreement provides for Bath to assign the Patents to Propanc in certain specified circumstances, such as successful completion of a Phase I clinical trial and commencement of a Phase IIa (Proof of Concept) clinical trial.

On June 14 2012, Propanc and Bath University agreed to an earlier assignment of the patents pursuant to an Assignment and Amendment Deed, on the proviso that Bath retains certain rights arising from the Commercialization Agreement, as follows:

- Bath reserves for itself (and its employees and students and permitted academic sub-licensees regarding Research Use) the non-exclusive, irrevocable, worldwide, royalty free right to use the Patents for Research Use.
- The publication rights of Bath specified in the contract relating to the Original Research made between the Parties with an effective date of 18<sup>th</sup> July 2008 shall continue in force.
- Propanc shall pay to the University of Bath a royalty being two (2) per cent of any and all net revenues.
- Propanc shall use all reasonable endeavors to develop and commercially exploit the Patents for the mutual benefit of Bath and Propanc to the maximum extent throughout the Territory in the Field and in each Additional Field and to obtain, maintain and/or renew any licenses or authorizations which are necessary to enable such development and commercial exploitation. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, Propanc shall comply with all relevant regulatory requirements in respect of its sponsoring and/or performing clinical trials in man involving the administration of a product or materials within a claim of the Patents.
- Propanc shall take out with a reputable insurance company and maintain liability insurance cover prior to the first human trials.

We have been working together with the University of Bath to patent and commercialize these discoveries, while continuing to elucidate the properties of pro-enzymes with the long-term aim of screening new compounds for development. At present, we are engaged in discussions with several technology companies who are progressing new developments in the oncology field as potential additions to our product line. Initially targeting the oncology sector, our focus is to identify and develop novel treatments which are highly effective targeted therapies, with few side effects as a result of toxicity to healthy cells.

## Intellectual Property

We have filed an international patent application directed to enhance pro-enzyme formulations and combination therapies comprising trypsinogen and chymotrypsin, and/or a number of other specific anti-cancer agents. The international patent application has been based on previous provisional patent applications filed by us capturing ongoing research and development in this area.

The international patent application was filed on October 22, 2010, which claims priority for Australian provisional patent application nos. 2009905147 (filed October 22, 2010) and 2010902655 (filed June 17, 2010).

The details of such patent are as follows:

- Title: A Pharmaceutical Composition For Treating Cancer Comprising Trypsinogen And/Or Chymotrypsinogen And An Active Agent Selected From A Selenium Compound, A Vanilloid Compound, And A Cytoplasmic Glycolysis Reduction Agent.
- Date filed: 22nd October 2010.
- Jurisdiction: The Patent Cooperation Treaty or PCT is an international agreement for filing patent applications having effect in up to 117 countries. Under the PCT, an inventor can file a single international patent application in one language with one patent office in order to simultaneously seek protection for an invention in up to 117 countries.

We completed the 30-month national phase filing deadline for this international PCT application and commenced entering the national phase in individual countries and regions, including United States, Canada, Japan, Brazil, China, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Israel, Chile, Peru, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Europe, Russia, India, and South Korea. The patent is now granted in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Further, provisional patents are also currently being prepared and expected to be filed to capture and protect additional patentable subject matter that is identified, namely further enhanced formulations, combination treatments, use of recombinant products, modes of action and molecular targets.

Our intellectual property portfolio also includes an extensive amount of confidential information, know-how and expertise in relation to the development and formulation of our pro-enzyme based combination therapies.

The basis of our intellectual property protection will be built around the following elements:

- **Method of use:** Understanding the mechanism of action of the PRP pro-enzyme formulations, enabling the identification of new molecular targets, potential new therapeutic compounds and identification of new formulations that are adapted to enhance activity.
- **Formulation:** We have developed an enhanced formulation containing the pro-enzyme trypsinogen in combination with at least one of two types of identified compounds considered effective for providing synergistic enhancement of the pro-enzyme based formulations. A patentability assessment, based on an international prior art search, has indicated that strong potential exists for successfully obtaining patent claims covering the formulation.
- **Composition of Matter:** Synthetic recombinant proteins designed to improve the quality, safety and performance of pro-enzymes used in the proposed formulations form part of the research and development program.

## Regulatory Issues

### *United States*

Government oversight of the pharmaceutical industry is usually classified into pre-approval and post-approval categories. Most of the therapeutically significant innovative products marketed today are the subject of New Drug Applications (“NDA”). Preapproval activities, based on these detailed applications, are used to assure the product is safe and effective before marketing. In the United States, The Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, or CDER, is the Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) organization responsible for over-the-counter and prescription drugs, including most biological therapeutics, and generic drugs.

Before approval, the FDA may inspect and audit the development facilities, planned production facilities, clinical trials, institutional review boards, and laboratory facilities in which the product was tested in animals. After the product is approved and marketed, the FDA uses different mechanisms for assuring that firms adhere to the terms and conditions of approval described in the application and that the product is manufactured in a consistent and controlled manner. This is done by periodic unannounced inspections of production and quality control facilities by FDA’s field investigators and analysts.

### *Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and Public Health Service Act*

Prescription drug and biologic products are subject to extensive pre- and post-market regulation by the FDA, including regulations that govern the testing, manufacturing, safety, efficacy, labelling, storage, record keeping, advertising and promotion of such products under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Public Health Service Act, and their implementing regulations. The process of obtaining FDA approval and achieving and maintaining compliance with applicable laws and regulations requires the expenditure of substantial time and financial resources. Failure to comply with applicable FDA or other requirements may result in refusal to approve pending applications, a clinical hold, warning letters, civil or criminal penalties, recall or seizure of products, partial or total suspension of production or withdrawal of the product from the market. FDA approval is required before any new drug or biologic, including a new use of a previously approved drug, can be marketed in the United States. All applications for FDA approval must contain, among other things, information relating to safety and efficacy, stability, manufacturing, processing, packaging, labelling and quality control.

### *New Drug Applications (NDAs)*

The FDA’s NDA approval process generally involves:

- Completion of preclinical laboratory and animal testing in compliance with the FDA’s good laboratory practice, or GLP, regulations;
- Submission to the FDA of an investigational new drug (“IND”) application for human clinical testing, which must become effective before human clinical trials may begin in the United States;
- Performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials to establish the safety, purity and potency of the proposed product for each intended use;
- Satisfactory completion of an FDA pre-approval inspection of the facility or facilities at which the product is manufactured to assess compliance with the FDA’s “current good manufacturing practice” (“CGMP”) regulations; and
- Submission to and approval by the FDA of a NDA.

The preclinical and clinical testing and approval process requires substantial time, effort and financial resources, and Propanc cannot guarantee that any approvals for our product candidates will be granted on a timely basis, if at all. Preclinical tests include laboratory evaluation of toxicity and immunogenicity in animals. The results of preclinical tests, together with manufacturing information and analytical data, are submitted as part of an IND application to the FDA. The IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA raises concerns or questions about the conduct of the clinical trial, including concerns that human research subjects will be exposed to unreasonable health risks. In such a case, the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before clinical trials can begin. Our submission of an IND may not result in FDA authorization to commence clinical trials. A separate submission to an existing IND must also be made for each successive clinical trial conducted during product development. Further, an independent institutional review board (“IRB”), covering each medical centre proposing to conduct clinical trials must review and approve the plan for any clinical trial before it commences at that center and it must monitor the study until completed. The FDA, the IRB or the sponsor may suspend a clinical trial at any time on various grounds, including a finding that the subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Clinical testing also must satisfy extensive “good clinical practice” (“GCP”) regulations, which include requirements that all research subjects provide informed consent and that all clinical studies be conducted under the supervision of one or more qualified investigators.



For purposes of an NDA submission and approval, human clinical trials are typically conducted in the following sequential phases, which may overlap:

- Phase I: Trials are initially conducted in a limited population to test the product candidate for safety and dose tolerance.
- Phase II: Trials are generally conducted in a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, to determine the initial efficacy of the product for specific targeted indications and to determine dose tolerance and optimal dosage. Multiple Phase II clinical trials may be conducted by the sponsor to obtain information prior to beginning larger and more extensive Phase III clinical trials.
- Phase III: These are commonly referred to as pivotal studies. When Phase II evaluations demonstrate that a dose range of the product is effective and has an acceptable safety profile, Phase III clinical trials are undertaken in large patient populations to further evaluate dosage, to provide substantial evidence of clinical efficacy and to further test for safety in an expanded and diverse patient population at multiple, geographically-dispersed clinical trial sites. Generally, replicate evidence of safety and effectiveness needs to be demonstrated in two adequate and well-controlled Phase III clinical trials of a product candidate for a specific indication. These studies are intended to establish the overall risk/benefit ratio of the product and provide adequate basis for product labelling.
- Phase IV: In some cases, the FDA may condition approval of a NDA on the sponsor's agreement to conduct additional clinical trials to further assess the product's safety, purity and potency after NDA approval. Such post-approval trials are typically referred to as Phase IV clinical trials.

Progress reports detailing the results of the clinical studies must be submitted at least annually to the FDA and safety reports must be submitted to the FDA and the investigators for serious and unexpected adverse events. Concurrent with clinical studies, sponsors usually complete additional animal studies and must also develop additional information about the product and finalize a process for manufacturing the product in commercial quantities in accordance with CGMP requirements. The manufacturing process must be capable of consistently producing quality batches of the product candidate and, among other things; the manufacturer must develop methods for testing the identity, strength, quality and purity of the final product. Moreover, appropriate packaging must be selected and tested and stability studies must be conducted to demonstrate that the product candidate does not undergo unacceptable deterioration over its shelf life.

The results of product development, preclinical studies and clinical trials, along with the aforementioned manufacturing information, are submitted to the FDA as part of a NDA. NDAs must also contain extensive manufacturing information. Under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act, or PDUFA, the FDA agrees to specific goals for NDA review time through a two-tiered classification system, Standard Review and Priority Review. Standard Review is applied to products that offer at most, only minor improvement over existing marketed therapies. Standard Review NDAs have a goal of being completed within a ten-month timeframe, although a review can take a significantly longer amount of time. A Priority Review designation is given to products that offer major advances in treatment, or provide a treatment where no adequate therapy exists. A Priority Review means that the time it takes the FDA to review a NDA is six months. It is likely that our product candidates will be granted Standard Reviews. The review process is often significantly extended by FDA requests for additional information or clarification. The FDA may refer the application to an advisory committee for review, evaluation and recommendation as to whether the application should be approved. The FDA is not bound by the recommendation of an advisory committee, but it generally follows such recommendations.

The FDA may deny approval of a NDA if the applicable regulatory criteria are not satisfied, or it may require additional clinical data or additional pivotal Phase III clinical trials. Even if such data are submitted, the FDA may ultimately decide that the NDA does not satisfy the criteria for approval. Data from clinical trials are not always conclusive and the FDA may interpret data differently than Propant do. Once issued, product approval may be withdrawn by the FDA if ongoing regulatory requirements are not met or if safety problems occur after the product reaches the market. In addition, the FDA may require testing, including Phase IV clinical trials, Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies, or REMS, and surveillance programs to monitor the effect of approved products that have been commercialized, and the FDA has the power to prevent or limit further marketing of a product based on the results of these post-marketing programs. Products may be marketed only for the approved indications and in accordance with the provisions of the approved label. Further, if there are any modifications to the drug, including changes in indications, labelling or manufacturing processes or facilities, approval of a new or supplemental NDA may be required, which may involve conducting additional preclinical studies and clinical trials.

#### *Other U.S. Regulatory Requirements*

After approval, products are subject to extensive continuing regulation by the FDA, which include company obligations to manufacture products in accordance with GMP, maintain and provide to the FDA updated safety and efficacy information, report adverse experiences with the product, keep certain records and submit periodic reports, obtain FDA approval of certain manufacturing or labelling changes, and comply with FDA promotion and advertising requirements and restrictions. Failure to meet these obligations can result in various adverse consequences, both voluntary and FDA-imposed, including product recalls, withdrawal of approval, restrictions on marketing, and the imposition of civil fines and criminal penalties against the NDA holder. In addition, later discovery of previously unknown safety or efficacy issues may result in restrictions on the product, manufacturer or NDA holder.

Propanc, and any manufacturers of our products, are required to comply with applicable FDA manufacturing requirements contained in the FDA's GMP regulations. GMP regulations require among other things, quality control and quality assurance as well as the corresponding maintenance of records and documentation. The manufacturing facilities for our products must meet GMP requirements to the satisfaction of the FDA pursuant to a pre-approval inspection before Propanc can use them to manufacture our products. Propanc, and any third-party manufacturers, are also subject to periodic inspections of facilities by the FDA and other authorities, including procedures and operations used in the testing and manufacture of our products to assess our compliance with applicable regulations.

With respect to post-market product advertising and promotion, the FDA imposes a number of complex regulations on entities that advertise and promote pharmaceuticals, which include, among others, standards for direct-to-consumer advertising, promoting products for uses or in patient populations that are not described in the product's approved labelling (known as "off-label use"), industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities, and promotional activities involving the Internet. Failure to comply with FDA requirements can have negative consequences, including adverse publicity, enforcement letters from the FDA, mandated corrective advertising or communications with doctors, and civil or criminal penalties. Although physicians may prescribe legally available drugs for off-label uses, manufacturers may not market or promote such off-label uses.

Changes to some of the conditions established in an approved application, including changes in indications, labelling, or manufacturing processes or facilities, require submission and FDA approval of a new NDA or NDA supplement before the change can be implemented. A NDA supplement for a new indication typically requires clinical data similar to that in the original application, and the FDA uses the same procedures and actions in reviewing NDA supplements as it does in reviewing NDAs.

Adverse event reporting and submission of periodic reports is required following FDA approval of a NDA. The FDA also may require post-marketing testing, known as Phase IV testing, risk mitigation strategies and surveillance to monitor the effects of an approved product or place conditions on an approval that could restrict the distribution or use of the product.

#### *European Union*

In addition to regulations in the United States, Propanc will be subject to a variety of foreign regulations governing clinical trials and commercial sales and distribution of our products. Whether or not Propanc obtains FDA approval for a product, Propanc must obtain approval of a product by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before Propanc can commence clinical trials or marketing of the product in those countries. The approval process varies from country to country and the time may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval. The requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary greatly from country to country.

Under European Union regulatory systems, Propanc must submit and obtain authorization for a clinical trial application in each member state in which Propanc intend to conduct a clinical trial. After Propanc have completed clinical trials, Propanc must obtain marketing authorization before Propanc can market its product. Propanc must submit applications for marketing authorizations for oncology products under a centralized procedure. The centralized procedure provides for the grant of a single marketing authorization that is valid for all European Union member states. The European Medicines Agency (the "EMA") is the agency responsible for the scientific evaluation of medicines that are to be assessed via the centralized procedure.

#### *Australia*

In Australia, the relevant regulatory body responsible for the pharmaceutical industry is the Therapeutics Goods Administration (the "TGA"). Prescription medicines are regulated under the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989. Under the Therapeutic Goods Act, the Therapeutic Goods Administration evaluates new products for quality, safety and efficacy before being approved for market authorization, according to similar standards employed by the FDA and EMA in the United States and European Union, respectively. However, receiving market authorization in one or two regions does not guarantee approval in another.

#### *Third-Party Payor Coverage and Reimbursement*

Although none of our product candidates have been commercialized for any indication, if they are approved for marketing, commercial success of our product candidates will depend, in part, upon the availability of coverage and reimbursement from third-party payors at the federal, state and private levels.

#### **Employees**

The Company currently has one (1) full-time employee, who is our President and CEO James Nathanielsz. The Company continues to engage various independent contractors based on the needs of the Company.

#### **Our Corporate Information**

Our principal executive office is located at Level 2, 555 Riversdale Road, Cambwerwell, VIC, 3124 Australia and our phone number is +61 (0) 3 9882 0780. Our Australian subsidiary, Propanc PTY Ltd. shares the same office with us.

## **Research and Development**

During the last two completed fiscal years ending June 30, 2015 and 2014, we have spent \$134,319 and \$8,168, respectively, on research and development expenses.

## **Available Information**

Copies of our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and other documents that we will file with or furnish to the SEC will be available free of charge by sending a written request to our Corporate Secretary at our corporate headquarters. Additionally, the documents we file with the SEC is or will be available free of charge at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington D.C. 20549. Other information on the operation of the Public Reference Room is or will be available by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330.

### **Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

Smaller reporting companies are not required to provide the information required by this item.

### **Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.**

None.

### **Item 2. Properties.**

Our corporate office is located at Level 2, 555 Riversdale Road, Cambwerwell, VIC, 3124 Australia. The lease costs approximately \$2,200 AUD per month and expires on three months' notice by either Propanc or the leasing company.

### **Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation in the ordinary course of business.

Except as disclosed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report, we are currently not involved in any litigation that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. To our knowledge, there is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of our executive officers or any of our subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting our company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or any of our companies' subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect.

The Company is presently in litigation with JMJ Financial Inc., a Florida corporation ("JMJ"), in the Circuit Court of Dade County, Florida. JMJ is claiming funds due under a convertible promissory note of Twenty Five thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00). The Company is actively defending all allegations made by JMJ, and has lodged a counter claim against the plaintiff. The parties are currently negotiating for a possible settlement, and a mediation is expected to be scheduled in October 2015 to determine a settlement. Company does not believe the result of this litigation matter will have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions or results of operations.

### **Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.**

Not applicable.

## **PART II**

### **Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

Our common stock has been quoted on the OTCQB since June 15, 2012 and is currently quoted under the symbol "PPCH".

The following table sets forth the high and low bid quotations for our common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board for the periods indicated.

	High Bid*	Low Bid*
	(\$)	(\$)
<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015</b>		
Fourth quarter ended June 30, 2015	\$ 0.1338	0.014
Third quarter ended March 31, 2015	\$ 0.04	0.001
Second quarter ended December 31, 2015	\$ 0.0189	0.0012
First quarter ended September 30, 2015	\$ 0.11	0.015
<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014</b>		
Fourth quarter ended June 30, 2014	\$ 0.465	0.08
Third quarter ended March 31, 2014	\$ 0.10	0.10
Second quarter ended December 31, 2013	\$ 0.20	0.10
First quarter ended September 30, 2013	\$ 0.20	0.20

\* The quotations of the closing prices reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission.

## Holders

As of September 29, 2015, there were 62 holders of record of our Common Stock.

## Dividend Policy

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not plan to pay such dividends in the foreseeable future. Our board of directors (the "Board") will determine our future dividend policy on the basis of many factors, including results of operations, capital requirements, and general business conditions. Dividends, under the Delaware General Corporation Law, may only be paid from our net profits or surplus. To date, we have not had a fiscal year with net profits and do not have surplus.

## Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In addition to those sales of unregistered securities previously disclosed in reports filed with the SEC during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, we issued the following securities without registration under the Securities Act of 1933.

On April 20, 2015, the Company issued a convertible note payable for \$17,500. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is April 20, 2016. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received.

On April 24, 2015, the Company received payment of the note receivable of \$45,000, less the OID of \$7,500, that offsets the back-end note that was issued on February 10, 2015. Proceeds from the note receivable of \$2,250 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$35,250 received by the Company. This back-end note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on February 10, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the back-end note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received.

On April 24, 2015, the Company received payment of a second note receivable of \$45,000, less the OID of \$7,500, that offsets the back-end note that was issued on February 17, 2015. Proceeds from the note receivable of \$2,250 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$35,250 received by the Company. This back-end note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on February 17, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the back-end note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received.

On April 27, 2015, the Company received payment of a third note receivable of \$170,500, less the OID of \$13,000, that offsets the back-end note that was issued on March 12, 2015. Proceeds from the note receivable of \$7,500 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$150,000 received by the Company. This back-end note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on March 12, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the back-end note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received.

On June 2, 2015, the Company received payment of a fourth Note Receivable of \$150,000 that offsets the back-end note that was issued on March 20, 2015. Proceeds from the note receivable of \$7,500 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$142,500 received by the Company. This back-end note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on March 20, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the back-end note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received.

On June 4, 2015, the Company executed a convertible promissory note in the principal sum of \$1,215,000, with an OID of \$110,000. The consideration to be paid to the lender shall be equal to the consideration actually paid by the lender plus prorated interest and any other fees that the Company shall be required to pay. The original issue discount shall also be prorated based on the actual consideration received to equal approximately 10% of the consideration received. The Company agreed to pay 10% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is ten months from the date of each payment to the Company, and is the date upon which the principal sum, as well as any unpaid interest and other fees, shall be due and payable. The note is comprised of an initial cash purchase of \$335,000 (includes \$30,000 of OID and \$5,000 for legal fees) ("Initial Note"), a Secured Investor Note of \$220,000 (includes \$20,000 of OID) ("Secured Investor Note") and three Investor Notes of \$220,000 each (include \$20,000 of OID each) ("Investor Notes"). The Secured Investor Note is secured by the lender's 40% membership interest in a certain LLC. Upon execution of the note, the note holder made an initial cash payment of \$300,000 (net of a \$30,000 OID and \$5,000 for legal fees) to the Company of the total consideration and issued the Secured Investor Note and three Investor Notes to the Company. The Initial Note is convertible, at the option of the lender, to common stock of the Company at any time after the effective date at a price of \$0.07 per share, which represents fair value at execution date.

### **Outstanding Equity Awards**

There are no outstanding equity awards.

### **Equity Compensation Plan Information**

We currently do not have an equity compensation plan.

### **Director Compensation**

Under a director agreement dated February 25, 2015, Mr. Kenyon receives monthly consideration of \$10,000 AUD or \$120,000 AUD per year. Directors are reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings and carrying out duties as board members.

### **Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

### **Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

#### *FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS*

*The information set forth in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, among others (i) expected changes in Propanc Health Group Corporation's (referred to herein as the "Company", or "Propanc", "we", "our", "ours" and "us") revenues and profitability, (ii) prospective business opportunities and (iii) our strategy for financing its business. Forward-looking statements are statements other than historical information or statements of current condition. Some forward-looking statements may be identified by use of terms such as "believes", "anticipates", "intends" or "expects". These forward-looking statements relate to our plans, objectives and expectations for future operations. Although we believe that our expectations with respect to the forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions within the bounds of our knowledge of our business and operations, in light of the risks and uncertainties inherent in all future projections, the inclusion of forward-looking statements in this Annual Report should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives or plans will be achieved.*

We assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or changes in factors or assumptions affecting forward-looking statements.

*You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Financial Statements and Notes attached hereto, and the other financial data appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report.*

*Our revenues and results of operations could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the following: the risk of significant natural disaster, the inability of the Company to insure against certain risks, inflationary and deflationary conditions and cycles, currency exchange rates, and changing government regulations domestically and internationally affecting our products and businesses.*

*US Dollars are denoted herein by "USD", "\$" and "dollars".*

### **Overview**

Propanc PTY Ltd., was incorporated in Melbourne, Victoria Australia on October 15, 2007, and is based in Melbourne, Victoria Australia.

On November 23, 2010, Propanc Health Group Corporation ("the Company", "we", "us", "our") was incorporated in the state of Delaware. In January 2011, Propanc Health Group Corporation acquired all of the outstanding shares of Propanc PTY Ltd. on a one-for-one basis making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

We are an early stage healthcare company that is currently focused on developing new cancer treatments for patients, suffering from pancreatic and colorectal cancer. Together with our scientific and oncology consultants, we have developed a rational, composite formulation of anti-cancer compounds, which together exert a number of effects designed to control or prevent tumors recurring and

spreading through the body. Our leading products are variations upon our novel formulation and involve or employ pro-enzymes, which are inactive precursors of enzymes. As a result of positive early indications of the anti-cancer effects of our technology, we intend to submit our pro-enzyme treatment to the rigorous, formal non-clinical and clinical development and trial processes required to obtain the regulatory approval necessary to commercialize it and any product(s) derived and/or to be derived therefrom.

In the near term, we intend to target patients with limited remaining therapeutic options for the treatment of solid tumors such as colorectal or pancreatic tumors. In the future, we intend to development our lead product to treat (i) early stage cancer and (ii) pre-cancerous diseases and (iii) as a preventative measure for patients at risk of developing cancer based on genetic screening.

We have generated very limited revenue, have no cancer treatment products available to market and have no products which have reached the clinical trial stage. We require substantial additional financing to develop our products.

### **Recent Development – Magna Financing**

On September 24, 2015 (the “Issuance Date”), we entered into a Promissory Note with MG Partners II Limited (the “Lender”) whereby the Lender loaned us \$1,200,000 in exchange for the issuance of a Promissory Note (the “Note”).

#### *Promissory Note*

We issued Magna the Note with a principal amount of \$1,200,000 to the Lender. The debenture has a maturity date of the earlier of: (i) the date on which we close a subsequent equity offering with the Lender in an amount greater than the principal amount of the Note; or (ii) June 24, 2016. On its face, the Note does not accrue any interest. In the event that the Lender does not proceed with a subsequent financing with us, beginning on the 46th day following the Issuance Date, the Note will have a one-time interest adjustment of \$180,000 on the outstanding principal of the Note. Additionally, if the Lender does not wish to proceed with a subsequent financing, the Note will also be convertible into common stock at the lower of (i) \$0.0346; or (ii) a twenty percent (20%) discount to the average of the two lowest closing prices of the common stock in the five trading days prior to the date of conversion.

#### *Security Agreement*

In connection with the Note, we also entered into a Security Agreement dated September 24, 2015 with the Lender whereby we agreed to grant to Lender an unconditional and continuing, first priority security interest in all of the assets and property of our Company to secure the prompt payment, performance and discharge in full of all of our obligations under the Note, provided, however that in the event the Lender does not proceed with a subsequent financing, any and all security interests shall be removed.

### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

Below the Company will provide a discussion of its more subjective accounting estimation processes for purposes of (i) explaining the methodology used in calculating the estimates, (ii) the inherent uncertainties pertaining to such estimates, and (iii) the possible effects of a significant variance in actual experience, from that of the estimate, on the Company’s financial condition. Estimates involve the employ of numerous assumptions that, if incorrect, could create a material adverse impact on the Company’s results of operations and financial condition.

*Foreign Currency Translation and Comprehensive Income (Loss):* The Company’s functional currency is the Australian dollar (AUD). For financial reporting purposes, the Australian dollar has been translated into United States dollars (\$) and/or USD as the reporting currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the reporting period. Equity transactions are translated at each historical transaction date spot rate. Translation adjustments arising from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included as a component of stockholders’ equity (deficit) as “accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).” Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as other income (expense).

*Accounting for Income Taxes:* The Company is governed by Australia and United States income tax laws, which are administered by the Australian Taxation Office and the United States Internal Revenue Service, respectively. The Company follows FASB ASC 740 when accounting for income taxes, which requires an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed annually for temporary differences between the financial statements and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The Company adopted provisions of ASC 740, Sections 25 through 60, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes.” These sections provide detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in the financial statements. Tax positions must meet a “more-likely-than-not” recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of ASC 740 and in subsequent periods.

*Accounting for Stock Based Compensation:* The Company records stock based compensation in accordance with ASC section 718, “Stock Compensation” and Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107 (SAB 107) issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in March 2005 regarding its interpretation of ASC 718. ASC 718 requires the fair value of all stock-based employee compensation awarded to employees to be recorded as an expense over the related requisite service period. The statement also requires the recognition of compensation expense for the fair value of any unvested stock option awards outstanding at the date of adoption. The Company values any employee or non-employee stock based compensation at fair value using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

The Company accounts for non-employee share-based awards in accordance with the measurement and recognition criteria of ASC 505-50 “Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees.

*Derivative Instruments:* ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC Topic 815”), establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities by requiring that all derivatives be recognized in the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in earnings or recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) depending on the purpose of the derivatives and whether they qualify and have been designated for hedge accounting

treatment. The Company does not have any derivative instruments for which it has applied hedge accounting treatment.

*Convertible Notes With Variable Conversion Options* : The Company has entered into convertible notes, some of which contain variable conversion options, whereby the outstanding principal and accrued interest may be converted, by the holder, into common shares at a fixed discount to the price of the common stock at the time of conversion. The Company treats these convertible notes as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and measures the fair value of the notes at the time of issuance, which is the result of the share price discount at the time of conversion, and records the put premium as accretion to interest expense to the date of first conversion.

*Research and Development Tax Credits*: The Company may apply for Research and Development tax concessions with the Australian Taxation Office on an annual basis. Although the amount is possible to estimate at year end, the Australian Taxation Office may reject or materially alter the claim amount. Accordingly, the Company does not recognize the benefit of the claim amount until cash receipt since collectability is not certain until such time. The tax concession is a refundable credit. If the Company has net income then the Company can receive the credit which reduces its income tax liability. If the Company has net losses then the Company may still receive a cash payment for the credit, however, the Company's net operating loss carry forwards are reduced by the gross equivalent loss that would produce the credit amount when the income tax rate is applied to that gross amount. The concession is recognized as an income tax benefit, in operations, upon receipt.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Standard Updates which are not effective until after June 30, 2015 are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-10, which amended Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 915 Development Stage Entities. The amendment eliminates certain financial reporting requirements surrounding development stage entities, including an amendment to the variable interest entities guidance in ASC Topic 810, Consolidation. The amendment removes the definition of a development stage entity from the ASC, thereby removing the financial reporting distinction between development stage entities and other entities from U.S. GAAP. Consequently, the amendment eliminates the requirements for development stage entities to (1) present inception-to-date information in the statements of income, cash flows and shareholder equity, (2) label the financial statements as those of a development stage entity, (3) disclose a description of the development stage activities in which the entity is engaged, and (4) disclose the first year in which the entity is no longer a development stage entity that in prior years it had been in the development stage.

This amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods therein. Early application of each of the amendments is permitted for any annual reporting period or interim period for which the entity's financial statements have not yet been issued. The Company has made the election to early adopt this amendment effective June 30, 2014 and, as a result, the Company is no longer presenting or disclosing the information previously required under Topic 915. The early adoption was made to reduce data maintenance by removing all incremental financial reporting requirements for development stage entities. The adoption of this amendment alters the disclosure requirements of the Company, but it does not have any material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations for the current or any prior reporting periods.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Topic 205-40)", which requires management to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for each annual and interim reporting period. If substantial doubt exists, additional disclosure is required. This new standard will be effective for the Company for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company expects to adopt this new standard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 and the Company will continue to assess the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

On May 8, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-08, "*Business Combinations (Topic 805) Pushdown Accounting*" which conforms the FASB's guidance on pushdown accounting with the SEC's guidance. ASU 2015-08 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, "*Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*," which changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. Under this guidance such costs would be presented as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its Consolidated Balance Sheet, but expects that as of June 30, 2015 this guidance would not have a material effect on the consolidated balances current presentation.

## Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this form 10-K. The results discussed below are of the Company and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiary, Propanc PTY Ltd.

### For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 compared to the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

#### *Revenue*

For the fiscal years 2015 and 2014 we generated no revenue because we are currently undertaking research and development activities for market approval and there were no sales generated in this period.

#### *Administration Expense*

Administration expense increased to \$1,567,549 for the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared with \$742,037 for the year ended June 30, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in stock based expenses of approximately \$160,000 and an increase in capital raising expenses of \$130,000 and an increase in professional fees of approximately \$450,000 during the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared to the year ended June 30, 2014.

### *Occupancy Expense*

Occupancy expense decreased by approximately \$7,300 to \$3,719 for the year ended June 30, 2015. From July 2013 through April 30, 2015, we utilized office space at a certain location. There was no formal lease agreement and no amounts were paid, but we had accrued a liability as of April 30, 2015 of approximately \$21,000 in anticipation of a month to month agreement retroactive to July 1, 2013 at approximately \$1,000 per month. On May 1, 2015, we moved to new premises. The prior landlord verbally agreed that he would not be pursuing payment of any outstanding rent due, therefore we reversed the accrued rent liability and recorded a gain. On May 1, 2015, we entered into a month to month lease agreement with new landlord with a monthly rental fee of approximately \$2,200 AUD. The decrease is primarily attributable to only recording two months of rent expense.

### *Research and Development Expenses*

Research and development was \$134,319 for the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared with \$8,168 for the year ended June 30, 2014. Research and development expenditures are primarily attributable to completing animal efficacy models on PRP and to completing the manufacturing, production of drug substance and product for preclinical and clinical trials, as well as undertaking formal toxicology studies and non clinical development. We are looking to raise sufficient capital to undertake the next stage of development for our current programs. We continue to expend our efforts to continue creating value by completing our patent filings and publishing our scientific discoveries, and we are negotiating with third parties to assist with raising the capital needed to complete our planned research and development activities.

### *Interest Expense/Income*

Interest expense increased to \$1,323,902 for the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared with \$93,147 for the year ended June 30, 2014. Interest expense is primarily comprised of \$355,000 premium of the liability agreement, \$25,000 premium of a convertible note, \$102,000 face interest, \$83,000 debt discount amortization, and \$600,000 accretion of debt premium. This increase is primarily attributable to the increased number of interest bearing loans made to the Company during the fiscal year.

### *Change in Fair Value of Derivative Liabilities*

Change in fair value of derivative liabilities increased to \$541,981 for the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared with \$16,522 for the year ended June 30, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the issuance of convertible notes with repricing options and variable conversion pricing and an increase in our stock price during the fiscal year.

### *Gain on Debt Settlements, Net*

Gain on debt settlements increased to \$375,547 for the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared with \$0 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The increase in gain on debt settlements is primarily attributable to a gain of approximately \$402,000 for write down of premiums and fees upon termination of the liability agreement, a gain of approximately \$51,500 in connection with the Settlement and Stipulation Agreement and a gain of approximately \$9,000 in connection with the reversal of the rent liability, offset by a loss of approximately \$86,500 in connection with the Debt Settlement Agreement with some of our directors.

### *Foreign Currency Transaction Loss*

Foreign currency transaction loss increased to \$244,332 for the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared with \$6,959 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The increase in foreign currency transaction loss is primarily attributable to a stronger US Dollar versus the Australian Dollar and increased operating activities in Australia during year ended June 30, 2015 as compared to year ended June 30, 2014.

### *Income Tax Benefit*

During the years ended ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company applied for and received from the Australian Taxation Office a research and development tax credit in the amount of \$77,470 and \$48,267 respectively.

### *Net loss*

Net loss increased to \$3,412,754 for the year ended June 30, 2015 as compared with \$829,564 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in operating expenses of approximately \$950,000, an increase in interest expense of approximately \$1,200,000, an increase in foreign currency loss of approximately \$230,000, an increase in the loss related to a change in fair value of derivative liability of approximately \$520,000 and an increase in other expenses of approximately \$50,000, offset by an increase in gain on debt settlements of approximately \$375,000, and an increase in income tax benefit of approximately \$30,000.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

	For the Fiscal Year Ended	
	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,426,479)	\$ (226,442)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (5,585)	\$ -
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 1,282,045	\$ 311,141

Net cash used in operations was \$1,426,479 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$226,442 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in net loss of approximately \$2,600,000 and an increase in gain on settlement of approximately \$375,000 offset by an increase in accretion of put premiums and amortization of debt discount of approximately \$1,260,000 and an increase in change in derivative liability of approximately \$520,000.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$5,585 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$0 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to the purchase of equipment and payment of security deposit during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 were \$1,282,045 compared to \$311,141 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. During the year ended June 30, 2015, we had proceeds from convertible promissory notes of \$1,438,500 and proceeds from issuance of common stock for cash of \$29,000 offset by repayments of convertible promissory notes of \$157,000 and loan repayments to principal stockholder of approximately \$28,500.

We have substantial capital resource requirements and have incurred significant losses since inception. As of June 30, 2015, we had \$107,627 in cash. Based upon our current business plans, we will need considerable cash investments to be successful. Such capital requirements are in excess of what we have in available cash and what we currently have commitment for. Therefore, we do not have enough available cash to meet our obligations over the next twelve (12) months.

### Related Party Transactions

Since inception, we have conducted transactions with directors and director related entities. These transactions included the following:

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, we owed certain directors a total of \$79,416 and \$161,975 respectively, for money loaned to us in prior years.

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, we owed two directors a total of \$35,108 and \$60,350, respectively, related to expenses paid on our behalf related to corporate startup costs and intellectual property.

On February 4, 2015, we entered into a Debt Settlement Agreement with some of these directors whereby we issued 33,259,350 and 17,654,470 shares of common stock as settlement of approximately \$41,000 of the balance due to these directors. We valued the common stock at a price of \$0.0025 per share based on the last private placement purchase price per share for a total value of \$127,284 which resulted in us recording a loss of \$86,455 as a result of these settlements.

### Going Concern Qualification

We did not generate any revenue for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and 2015 and have incurred significant losses and cash used in operations, and such losses and use of cash are expected to continue. Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm has included a "Going Concern Qualification" in their report for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. In addition, we have negative working capital. The foregoing raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans include seeking additional capital or debt financing. There is no guarantee that additional capital or debt financing will be available when and to the extent required, or that if available, it will be on terms acceptable to us. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The "Going Concern Qualification" might make it substantially more difficult to raise capital.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.**

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***Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm***

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of:  
Propanc Health Group Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Propanc Health Group Corporation and Subsidiary at June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' deficit and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Propanc Health Group Corporation and Subsidiary at June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company had no revenues and had a net loss of \$3,412,754 and net cash used in operations of \$1,426,479. Additionally, as of June 30, 2015, the company had a working capital deficit, stockholders' deficit and accumulated deficit of \$3,058,694, \$3,053,516, and \$20,965,671, respectively. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's Plan in regards to these matters is also described in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Salberg & Company, P.A.

SALBERG & COMPANY, P.A.  
Boca Raton, Florida  
September 30, 2015

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PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash	\$ 107,627	\$ 87,799
GST tax receivable	11,647	946
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>502,616</u>	<u>25,000</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>621,890</b>	<b>113,745</b>
Security deposit	1,684	-
Property and equipment, net	<u>3,494</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>\$ 627,068</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 113,745</u></b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</u></b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 236,466	\$ 350,004
Accrued expenses and other payables	386,311	422,326
Convertible notes and related accrued interest, net	1,794,375	272,424
Loans and notes payable	27,558	33,909
Embedded conversion option liabilities	780,281	-
Warrant derivative liability	269,648	158,244
Due to directors - related parties	35,108	60,350
Loans from directors and officer - related parties	79,416	161,975
Employee benefit liability	<u>71,421</u>	<u>62,827</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b><u>3,680,584</u></b>	<b><u>1,522,059</u></b>
<b>Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 9)</b>		
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:</b>		
Series A preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 500,000 and 0 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively	5,000	-
Series B preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 5 shares authorized; 1 and 0 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 2,000,000,000 shares authorized; 347,442,013 and 72,684,767 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively	347,442	72,685
Additional paid-in capital	17,458,745	16,374,781
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	100,968	(302,863)
Accumulated deficit	<u>(20,965,671)</u>	<u>(17,552,917)</u>
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b><u>(3,053,516)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,408,314)</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b><u>\$ 627,068</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 113,745</u></b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	<u>Years Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Administration expenses	1,567,549	742,037
Occupancy expenses	3,719	11,016
Research and development	134,319	8,168
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<u>1,705,587</u>	<u>761,221</u>
<b>LOSS FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<u>(1,705,587)</u>	<u>(761,221)</u>
<b>OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)</b>		
Interest expense	(1,323,902)	(93,147)
Interest income	33	18
Other expense	(50,002)	-
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(541,981)	(16,522)
Gain on debt settlements, net	375,547	-
Foreign currency transaction loss	(244,332)	(6,959)
<b>TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)</b>	<u>(1,784,637)</u>	<u>(116,610)</u>
<b>LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>	<u>(3,490,224)</u>	<u>(877,831)</u>
<b>INCOME TAX BENEFIT</b>	<u>77,470</u>	<u>48,267</u>
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<u>(3,412,754)</u>	<u>(829,564)</u>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>		
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	403,831	(58,274)
<b>TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<u>\$ (3,008,923)</u>	<u>\$ (887,838)</u>
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER SHARE</b>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING</b>	<u>177,633,496</u>	<u>72,350,555</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

	Common Stock Issuable		Preferred Stock				Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	No. of Shares	Value	Series A		Series B		No. of Shares	Value				
			No. of Shares	Value	No. of Shares	Value						
<b>Balance at June 30, 2013</b>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>70,632,267</u>	<u>\$ 70,632</u>	<u>\$ 16,104,809</u>	<u>\$ (16,723,353)</u>	<u>\$ (244,589)</u>	<u>\$ (792,476)</u>
Issuance of stock for services	(25,000)	(25)	-	-	-	-	1,915,000	1,915	242,610	-	-	244,500
Issuance of common stock for conversion of accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,500	138	27,362	-	-	27,500
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58,274)	(58,274)
Net loss, 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(829,564)	-	(829,564)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2014</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>72,684,767</u>	<u>\$ 72,685</u>	<u>\$ 16,374,781</u>	<u>\$ (17,552,917)</u>	<u>\$ (302,863)</u>	<u>\$ (1,408,314)</u>
Issuance of common stock for cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,400,000	13,400	15,600	-	-	29,000
Issuance of common stock for conversion of convertible debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,185,110	181,185	259,975	-	-	441,160
Issuance of stock for services	-	-	500,000	5,000	1	-	19,258,316	19,258	717,018	-	-	741,276
Issuance of common stock as part of settlement agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,913,820	60,914	91,371	-	-	152,285
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403,831	403,831
Net loss, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,412,754)	-	(3,412,754)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2015</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>347,442,013</u>	<u>\$ 347,442</u>	<u>\$ 17,458,745</u>	<u>\$ (20,965,671)</u>	<u>\$ 100,968</u>	<u>\$ (3,053,516)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	<b>Years Ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (3,412,754)	\$ (829,564)
<b>Adjustments to Reconcile Net Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities:</b>		
Issuance of common stock for services and voluntary ratchet	276,792	237,833
Issuance of preferred stock for services	1,067	-
Fair value of warrants issued for services	51,488	-
Gain on debt settlements, net	(375,547)	-
Settlement fees paid in the form of debt	150,000	-
Amortization of prepaid shares issued for services	-	6,667
Foreign currency transaction loss	31,548	-
Depreciation expense	81	538
Amortization of debt discount	295,795	49,029
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	541,981	16,522
Accretion of put premium	1,044,196	27,187
<b>Changes in Assets and Liabilities:</b>		
GST receivable	(10,879)	-
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(74,303)	294
Accounts payable	(47,977)	94,607
Employee benefit liability	20,362	11,598
Accrued expenses	115,941	158,847
Accrued interest	(34,270)	-
<b>NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(1,426,479)</b>	<b>(226,442)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Payment for security deposit	(1,684)	-
Purchase of equipment	(3,901)	-
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(5,585)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Bank overdraft	-	(6)
Loan repayments to principal stockholder	(28,455)	(45,512)
Proceeds from convertible promissory notes	1,438,500	273,959
Repayments of convertible promissory notes	(157,000)	-
Proceeds from issuance of common stock for cash	29,000	-
Loan proceeds	-	10,542
Loan proceeds from principal stockholder	-	72,158
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,282,045</b>	<b>311,141</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	169,847	3,100
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH</b>	<b>19,828</b>	<b>87,799</b>
<b>CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>87,799</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CASH AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 107,627</b>	<b>\$ 87,799</b>
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information</b>		
<b>Cash paid during the year:</b>		
Interest	\$ -	\$ -
Income Tax	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities</b>		
Common stock issued for settlement of debt	\$ 152,285	\$ -
Prepaid common stock issued for services	\$ 269,682	\$ 6,667
Prepaid warrants issued for services	\$ 138,314	\$ -
Reduction of put premium related to conversions of convertible note	\$ 71,370	\$ -
Conversion of accrued expenses to common stock	\$ -	\$ 27,500
Conversion of convertible notes and accrued interest to common stock	\$ 374,771	\$ -

Discounts related to warrants issued with convertible debenture	\$ 48,500	\$ 133,095
Discounts related to lender costs		30,000
Discounts related to derivative liability	\$ 305,000	\$ -
Conversion of loan payable to convertible debenture	\$ -	\$ 27,963
Conversion of loan payable to common stock	\$ 66,389	\$ -
Prepaid settlement fee paid through issuance of convertible note	\$ -	\$ 25,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2015 and JUNE 30, 2014**

**NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES**

Nature of Operations

Propanc PTY LTD was incorporated in Melbourne, Victoria Australia on October 15, 2007, and is based in Richmond, Victoria Australia. Since inception, substantially all of the efforts of the Company have been the development of new cancer treatments targeting high risk patients who need a follow up, nontoxic, long term therapy which prevents the cancer from returning and spreading. The Company anticipates establishing global markets for its technologies.

On November 23, 2010, Propanc Health Group Corporation ("the Company", "we", "us", "our") was incorporated in the state of Delaware. In January 2011, to reorganize the Company, Propanc Health Group Corporation acquired all of the outstanding shares of Propanc PTY LTD on a one-for-one basis making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Principals of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Propanc Health Group Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Propanc PTY LTD. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant estimates in the accompanying consolidated financial statements include the estimates of useful lives for depreciation, valuation of derivatives, valuation of beneficial conversion features on convertible debt, allowance for uncollectable receivables, valuation of equity based instruments issued for other than cash, the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets and foreign currency translation due to certain average exchange rates applied in lieu of spot rates on transaction dates.

Foreign Currency Translation and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company's functional currency is the Australian dollar (AUD). For financial reporting purposes, the Australian dollar has been translated into United States dollars (\$) and/or USD as the reporting currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the reporting period. Equity transactions are translated at each historical transaction date spot rate. Translation adjustments arising from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included as a component of stockholders' equity (deficit) as "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)." Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as other income (expense). There have been no significant fluctuations in the exchange rate for the conversion of Australian dollars to USD after the balance sheet date.

Comprehensive income (loss) for all periods presented, includes only foreign currency translation gains (losses).

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by component during the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Foreign Currency Items:
Beginning balance, June 30, 2013	\$ (244,589)
Foreign currency translation loss	(58,274)
Balance, June 30, 2014	(302,863)
Foreign currency translation gain	403,831
Ending balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 100,968

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures their financial assets and liabilities in accordance with US GAAP. For certain of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short maturities. Amounts recorded for loans payable, also approximate fair value because current interest rates available to us for debt with similar terms and maturities are substantially the same.

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
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The Company adopted accounting guidance for fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or liquidity. This standard defines fair value, provides guidance for measuring fair value and requires certain disclosures. This standard does not require any new fair value measurements, but rather applies to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. This guidance does not apply to measurements related to share-based payments. This guidance discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The guidance utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore developed using estimates and assumptions developed by us, which reflect those that a market participant would use.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at banks, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less with financial institutions, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reflected as a current liability on the balance sheets. There were no cash equivalents as of June 30, 2015 or 2014.

#### Receivables

As amounts become uncollectible, they will be charged to an allowance and operations in the period when a determination of uncollectability is made. Any estimates of potentially uncollectible customer accounts receivable will be made based on an analysis of individual customer and historical write-off experience. The Company's analysis included the age of the receivable account, creditworthiness of the customer and general economic conditions.

#### Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred; additions, renewals, and betterments are capitalized. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is included in operations. Depreciation of property and equipment is provided using the declining balance method. The depreciable amount is the cost less its residual value.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Machinery and equipment 5 years

#### Patents

Patent costs are stated at cost and reclassified to intangible assets and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated future periods if and once the patent has been granted by a regulatory agency, however, the Company will expense any costs as long as the Company is in the startup stage. Accordingly, as the Company's product was and is not currently approved for market, thus any patent costs incurred from 2013 through 2015 were expensed immediately. Currently, the Company has one International patent pending which was jointly applied for by the Company and another entity.

The Company received grant status, or been accepted in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. In addition, the United States Patent and Trademark Office or USPTO and European Patent Office or EPO have made preliminary indications that key features of the Company's technology are patentable. The Company is presently working towards securing a patent in each region, covering as many aspects of its technology as possible, whilst also actively seeking protection throughout Eastern Europe, Asia and South America.

Individual countries and regions where the Company is actively seeking patent protection include United States, Canada, Japan, Brazil, China, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Israel, Chile, Peru, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Europe, Russia, India, and South Korea. The patent is now granted, or accepted in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2015 and JUNE 30, 2014**

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360-10, Long-lived assets, which include property and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable.

Employee Benefit/Liability

Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, accumulated sick leave and any other employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are measured at their nominal amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled. All other employee benefit liabilities are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflow to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. All employee liabilities are owed within the next twelve months and therefore, recorded at nominal value.

Australian Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and balance sheet items are recognized net of the amount of GST except payable and receivable balances which are shown inclusive of GST. The GST incurred is payable on revenues to, and recoverable on purchases from, the Australian Taxation Office.

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

As of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 the Company was owed \$11,647 and \$946 from the Australian Taxation Office. These amounts were fully collected subsequent to the balance sheet reporting dates.

Derivative Instruments

ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* ("ASC Topic 815"), establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities by requiring that all derivatives be recognized in the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in earnings or recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) depending on the purpose of the derivatives and whether they qualify and have been designated for hedge accounting treatment. The Company does not have any derivative instruments for which it has applied hedge accounting treatment.

Convertible Notes With Variable Conversion Options

The Company has entered into convertible notes, some of which contain variable conversion options, whereby the outstanding principal and accrued interest may be converted, by the holder, into common shares at a fixed discount to the price of the common stock at the time of conversion. The Company treats these convertible notes as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and measures the fair value of the notes at the time of issuance, which is the result of the share price discount at the time of conversion, and records the put premium as accretion to interest expense to the date of first conversion.

Income Taxes

The Company is governed by Australia and United States income tax laws, which are administered by the Australian Taxation Office and the United States Internal Revenue Service, respectively. The Company follows FASB ASC 740 when accounting for income taxes, which requires an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed annually for temporary differences between the financial statements and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The Company adopted provisions of ASC 740, Sections 25 through 60, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." These sections provide detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in the financial statements. Tax positions must meet a "more-likely-than-not" recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of ASC 740 and in subsequent periods. Upon the adoption of ASC 740, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits. During the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 no adjustments were recognized for uncertain tax benefits. The years 2008 through 2015 are subject to examination by the Australian Taxation Office. The years ended June 30, 2012 through 2015 is subject to examination by the United States Internal Revenue Service.

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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Research and Development Costs and Tax Credits

In accordance with ASC 730-10, research and development costs are expensed when incurred. Total research and development costs for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$134,319 and \$8,168 respectively.

The Company may apply for research and development tax concessions with the Australian Taxation Office on an annual basis. Although the amount is possible to estimate at year end, the Australian Taxation Office may reject or materially alter the claim amount. Accordingly, the Company does not recognize the benefit of the claim amount until cash receipt since collectability is not certain until such time. The tax concession is a refundable credit. If the Company has net income then the Company can receive the credit which reduces its income tax liability. If the Company has net losses then the Company may still receive a cash payment for the credit, however, the Company's net operating loss carryforwards are reduced by the gross equivalent loss that would produce the credit amount when the income tax rate is applied to that gross amount. The concession is recognized as an income tax benefit, in operations, upon receipt.

During the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company applied for and received from the Australian Taxation Office a research and development tax credit in the amount of \$77,470 and \$48,267 respectively, which is reflected as an income tax benefit in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income (loss).

Stock Based Compensation

The Company records stock based compensation in accordance with ASC section 718, "Stock Compensation" and Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107 (SAB 107) issued by the SEC in March 2005 regarding its interpretation of ASC 718. ASC 718 requires the fair value of all stock-based employee compensation awarded to employees to be recorded as an expense over the related requisite service period. The Company values any employee or non-employee stock based compensation at fair value using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

The Company accounts for non-employee share-based awards in accordance with the measurement and recognition criteria of ASC 505-50 "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees".

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, *Revenue Recognition*, (codified in ASC 605) the Company recognizes revenue when (i) persuasive evidence of a customer or distributor arrangement exists or acceptance occurs, (ii) a retailer, distributor or wholesaler receives the goods, (iii) the price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability of the sales revenues is reasonably assured. Subject to these criteria, the Company recognizes revenue relating to royalties on product sales in the period in which the sale occurs and the royalty term has begun.

Start-up Costs

In accordance with ASC 720-15-15, start-up costs are expensed as incurred.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Common Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive securities consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon exercise of common stock equivalents such as stock options, warrants and convertible debt instruments. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation if their effect is anti-dilutive. As a result, the basic and diluted per share amounts for all periods presented are identical. For the years ended June 30 2015 and 2014, there were 7,379,158 and 3,000,000 warrants respectively outstanding and fourteen and four convertible notes payable that are convertible into 335,716,597 and 6,069,667 common shares respectively which are considered dilutive securities which were excluded from the computation since the effect is anti-dilutive.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Standard Updates which are not effective until after June 30, 2015 are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. The Company implemented the following at June 30, 2015:

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-10, which amended Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 915 Development Stage Entities. The amendment eliminates certain financial reporting requirements surrounding development stage entities, including an amendment to the variable interest entities guidance in ASC Topic 810, Consolidation. The amendment removes the definition of a development stage entity from the ASC, thereby removing the financial reporting distinction between development stage entities and other entities from U.S. GAAP. Consequently, the amendment eliminates the requirements for development stage entities to (1) present inception-to-date information in the statements of income, cash flows and shareholder equity, (2) label the financial statements as those of a development stage entity, (3) disclose a description of the development stage activities in which the entity is engaged, and (4) disclose the first year in which the entity is no longer a development stage entity that in prior years it had been in the development stage.



**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
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This amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods therein. Early application of each of the amendments is permitted for any annual reporting period or interim period for which the entity's financial statements have not yet been issued. The Company has made the election to early adopt this amendment effective June 30, 2014 and, as a result, the Company is no longer presenting or disclosing the information previously required under Topic 915. The early adoption was made to reduce data maintenance by removing all incremental financial reporting requirements for development stage entities. The adoption of this amendment alters the disclosure requirements of the Company, but it does not have any material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations for the current or any prior reporting periods.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Topic 205-40)", which requires management to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for each annual and interim reporting period. If substantial doubt exists, additional disclosure is required. This new standard will be effective for the Company for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company expects to adopt this new standard as of December 31, 2015. The Company does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

On May 8, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-08, "Business Combinations (Topic 805) Pushdown Accounting" which conforms the FASB's guidance on pushdown accounting with the SEC's guidance. ASU 2015-08 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, "Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs," which changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. Under this guidance such costs would be presented as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its Consolidated Balance Sheet, but expects that as of June 30, 2015 this guidance would not have a material effect on the consolidated balances current presentation.

**NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with US GAAP, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company had no revenues and had a net loss of \$3,412,754 and net cash used in operations of \$1,426,479. Additionally, as of June 30, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficit, stockholders' deficit and accumulated deficit of \$3,058,694, \$3,053,516, and \$20,965,671 respectively. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effect on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Successful completion of the Company's development program and, ultimately, the attainment of profitable operations are dependent upon future events, including obtaining adequate financing to fulfill its development activities, acceptance of the Company's International patent application and achieving a level of sales adequate to support the Company's cost structure. However, there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to secure additional equity investment or achieve an adequate sales level.

**NOTE 3 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant, and equipment consist of the following as of June 30,

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Office equipment at cost	\$ 15,732	\$ 14,968
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(12,238)	(14,968)
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>\$ 3,494</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$81 and \$538 respectively.

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
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**NOTE 4 – DUE TO DIRECTORS - RELATED PARTIES**

Due to directors - related parties represents unsecured advances made by the directors for operating expenses on behalf of the Company such as intellectual property and formation expenses. The expenses were paid for on behalf of the Company and are due upon demand. The Company is currently not being charged interest under these advances. The total amount owed these directors at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 is \$35,108 and \$60,350 respectively. As part of the settlement and stipulation agreement noted in Note 9, the Company reduced this liability by approximately \$44,000. On January 30, 2015, as part of the Settlement and Lock-up Agreement, the above agreement was terminated and the Company increased this liability by approximately \$44,000. On February 4, 2015, the Company entered into a Debt Settlement Agreement with some of these directors whereby the Company issued shares of common stock as settlement of approximately \$14,000 of the balance due to these directors (See Note 5).

**NOTE 5 – LOANS AND NOTES PAYABLE**

Loans from Directors and Officer - Related Parties

Loans from Directors and an Officer at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 were \$79,416 and \$161,975, respectively. The loans bore no interest and were all past their due date and in default. As part of the settlement and stipulation agreement noted in Note 9, the Company reduced this liability by approximately \$127,000. On January 30, 2015, as part of the Settlement and Lock-up Agreement, the above agreement was terminated and the Company increased this liability by approximately \$109,000. On February 4, 2015, the Company entered into a Debt Settlement Agreement with some of these directors whereby the Company issued 33,259,350 and 17,654,470 shares of common stock as settlement of approximately \$27,000 of the balance due to these directors and \$14,000 of debt as discussed in Note 4. The Company valued the common stock at a price of \$0.0025 per share based on the last private placement purchase price per share for a total value of \$127,284 which resulted in the Company recording a loss of \$86,455 as a result of these settlements. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company made loan repayments of approximately \$28,500.

Other Loans from Unrelated Parties

Loans from two unrelated parties were received during 2013 totaling \$33,614. They bear interest at 10% and as of June 30, 2014 one was past its due date and in default and the other, with a September 30, 2013 balance of \$27,963 was exchanged for a convertible debenture as discussed below in Note 6.

A loan from an unrelated party was received during the year ended June 30, 2014 totaling \$9,419. It bears interest at 10%.

A loan from an unrelated party was received during the year ended June 30, 2014 totaling \$18,839 and is non-interest bearing.

Accordingly, other loans totaled \$33,909 at June 30, 2014.

In July 2014, the loans and notes payable balance of \$33,909 as of June 30, 2014 was removed as part of the settlement and stipulation agreement and consolidated into one loan (See Note 9). On January 30, 2015, as part of the Settlement and Lock-up Agreement, the above agreement was terminated and the Company reclassified the remaining other loans from unrelated parties balance. As of June 30, 2015, the other loans from unrelated parties balance was \$27,558.

Debt Settlement to be Paid in Stock, Net of Premium

In July 2014, the Company consolidated outstanding debt and other liabilities as part of a settlement agreement (See Note 9) and was indebted to one unrelated party for approximately \$1,033,000 which includes a \$50,000 note payable issued as a fee to the lender, a \$355,000 premium and \$628,000 of principal. On September 11, 2014 and on November 4, 2014, the Company issued 7,426,000 and 8,161,000 shares of common stock as a settlement of a portion of that debt for a total value of \$81,396 (See Note 8). On January 30, 2015, as part of the Settlement and Lock-up Agreement with the lender, the above agreement was terminated and the Company reclassified remaining principal outstanding debts and other liabilities of approximately \$575,000 back to the original debt holders. In addition, since this agreement was terminated the Company wrote off the remaining premium of approximately \$310,000 to gain on debt settlement and the \$50,000 note payable issued as a fee and \$17,000 premium as a gain on debt settlement.

Notes Payable

On July 18, 2014, the Company paid a \$50,000 fee to the investor (See Note 9) in the form of a \$50,000 promissory note, non-interest bearing and due January 31, 2015. On January 30, 2015, the Company entered into a Settlement and Lock-up Agreement with a lender whereby the Company issued 10,000,000 shares of common stock as settlement of the \$50,000 promissory note issued on July 18, 2014 in connection with an Equity Purchase Agreement of the same date and a \$25,000 convertible promissory note issued in connection with a Settlement and Stipulation Agreement dated May 2014 and accrued interest of \$1,466. The Company valued the common stock at a price of \$0.0025 per share based on the last private placement purchase price per share for a total value of \$25,000 which resulted in the Company recording a gain of \$51,466 as a result of this settlement.

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
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**NOTE 6 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES**

Convertible notes at June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Convertible notes and debenture	\$ 1,455,000	\$ 366,296
Unamortized discounts	(415,467)	(121,059)
Accrued interest	26,989	-
Premium, net	727,853	27,187
Convertible notes, net	<u>\$ 1,794,375</u>	<u>\$ 272,424</u>

On September 30, 2013 the Company's subsidiary issued a Debenture for \$139,680 (AUD \$150,000) plus warrants for 3,000,000 common shares of the Company. The Company agreed to pay 12% interest on the principal amount and the maturity date is December 31, 2015. This debenture rolls into it \$27,963 of loans outstanding at June 30, 2013, an August 2013 note of \$63,196 along with September advances of \$46,446 and accrued interest. The debenture is convertible only at the Company's option into common stock at \$0.075 AUD per share and is convertible at that same rate by the lender only upon default by the Company, as defined in the debenture. The warrants were determined to be derivative instruments due to the variable exercise price of the warrants which is initially \$0.0698 and subject to adjustment if the Company issues shares at a price below the initial exercise price. Accordingly, the fair value of the warrants was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a stock price of \$0.20, exercise price of \$0.075 AUD, volatility of 53% based on the comparative companies method since the Company's stock is very thinly traded, an expected term of 27 months based on the debenture term and a risk free rate of 0.4%. The approximate initial \$400,000 value of the warrants was recorded as a derivative liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, along with a debt discount of approximately \$140,000 and change in warrant derivative liability of approximately \$260,000 as an expense for the three months ended September 30, 2013. (See Note 12 for current period re-measurement) On July 2, 2014, this \$139,680 convertible debenture and accrued interest of \$15,118 was converted, using the contractual conversion rate of \$0.0709 or \$0.075 AUD, into 2,183,333 shares of the Company's common stock (See Note 8).

On May 8, 2014, the Company issued a 10% convertible promissory note for \$25,000 as a prepaid fee for services to be provided under a settlement and stipulation agreement as discussed in Note 9. The note and all accrued interest was due on November 8, 2014 and was in default. The note is convertible immediately at 50% of the lowest closing bid price in the 30 trading days prior to conversion. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$25,000 put premium which was fully expensed during the year ended June 30, 2015. On January 30, 2015, this note principal of \$25,000 and accrued interest of \$1,466 was settled as part of a Settlement and Lock-Up Agreement (See Note 9).

On May 29, 2014, the Company issued a convertible note payable for \$75,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is May 29, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$61,364 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted the remaining \$51,089 of the put premium as \$10,275 had been accreted at June 30, 2014, resulting in the put premium being fully expensed. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company converted \$14,547 of principal and accrued interest of \$218 into shares of the Company's common stock (See Note 8). Additionally, \$61,364 of the put premium was expensed as interest expense and the remaining \$60,453 of principal and \$4,352 of accrued interest was assigned to a third party. As of June 30, 2015, this note was fully converted.

On May 29, 2014, the Company issued a second convertible note payable for \$75,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is May 29, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$61,364 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted the remaining \$51,089 of the put premium as \$10,275 had been accreted at June 30, 2014, resulting in the put premium being fully expensed. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company converted \$11,755 of principal and accrued interest of \$553 into shares of the Company's common stock (See Note 8). Additionally, \$61,364 of the put premium was expensed as interest expense and the remaining \$63,245 of principal and \$3,313 of accrued interest was assigned to a third party. As of June 30, 2015, this note was fully converted.

On May 30, 2014, the Company issued a third convertible note payable for \$50,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is May 30, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$40,909 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted the remaining \$34,273 of the put premium as \$6,636 had been accreted at June 30, 2014, resulting in the put premium being fully expensed. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company converted \$50,000 of principal and accrued interest of \$3,346 into shares of the Company's common stock (See Note 8). Additionally, this conversion resulted in a \$40,909 reduction of the put premium. As of June 30, 2015, this note was fully converted.

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In addition to each of the above initial convertible promissory notes ("initial convertible notes"), the Company issued to each lender another convertible promissory note for the same amounts of \$75,000, \$75,000 and \$50,000 termed "Back-End Notes". These notes have the same terms as the initial convertible notes. Each Back-End Note shall initially be paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued to the Company by the lender ("Note Receivable") provided that prior to the conversion of the Back-End Notes, the holders must have paid off the Notes Receivable in cash. The Notes Receivable were due on January 30, 2015, unless the Company does not meet the "current public information" requirement pursuant to Rule 144, in which case both the Back-End Notes and the Notes Receivable may both be cancelled. The Notes Receivable are initially secured by the pledge of the Back-End Notes, but may be exchanged for other collateral with an appraised value of at least \$50,000, upon Company's approval following a three (3) day written notice to the Company. The term of the Notes Receivable and the Back-End Notes are one year, upon which the outstanding principal and interest is payable. The amounts funded plus accrued interest under Back-End Notes are convertible into common stock at any time after the requisite Rule 144 holding period (subject to the condition above for the Back-End Notes), at a conversion price equal to 55% of the lowest trading bid price in the ten (10) trading days prior to the conversion. The \$50,000 Back-End Note was issued as noted below.

In the event the Company redeems the initial convertible notes in full, the Company is required to pay off all principal, interest and any other amounts owing multiplied by i) 130% if prepaid within 60 days of the issuance date; ii) 140% if prepaid 60 but less than 121 days after the issuance date; and (iii) 150% if prepaid 120 but less than 180 days after the issuance date. There shall be no redemption after the 180th day. The Back-End Notes may not be prepaid, except that if the initial convertible notes are redeemed by the Company within six months of their issuance, all obligations of the Company and holders under the Back-End Notes and the Notes Receivable will be deemed satisfied and such notes shall automatically be deemed cancelled and of no further force or effect.

In the event of two specific defaults, which include the maintenance of a minimum trading price and an aggregate dollar trading volume of the Company's common shares, the holders may cancel the Back-End Notes and the related Notes Receivable and otherwise in the event of other defaults as defined in the securities purchase agreement, the amount of principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable and may be offset by amounts due to the Company by the holders. Additionally, the Back-End Notes will bear default interest at a rate of 16% per annum, or the highest rate of interest permitted by law.

Since the Back-End Notes are not convertible until the Notes Receivable are paid and also not for 180 days from the note dates, and the Notes Receivable and Back-End Notes have a right of setoff, the Notes Receivable and Back-End Notes and related accrued interest receivable and payable have been netted for presentation purposes on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

On August 6, 2014 (execution date), the Company executed a convertible promissory note in the principal sum of \$250,000, with an original issue discount ("OID") of \$25,000. The consideration to be paid to the Lender shall be equal to the consideration actually paid by the Lender plus prorated interest and any other fees that the Company shall be required to pay. The original issue discount shall also be prorated based on the actual consideration received to equal approximately 10% of the consideration received. If the Company repays a consideration payment on or before the first 90 days from the effective date of that payment, the interest rate on that payment of consideration will be 0%. If the Company does not repay a payment on or before the 90 days, the Company will incur a one-time interest charge of 12% on the principal amount of the loan. Upon execution of the note, the note holder made an initial payment of \$25,000 (net of a \$2,500 OID) to the Company of the total consideration. The maturity date is two years from the date of each payment to the Company, and is the date upon which the principal sum, as well as any unpaid interest and other fees, shall be due and payable. The note is convertible, at the option of the investor, to common stock of the Company at any time after the effective date at the lesser of \$0.09 or 60% of the lowest trade price in the 25 trading days prior to the conversion. This note was bifurcated with the embedded conversion option recorded as a derivative liability at fair value (See Note 12). As of June 30, 2015, the Company didn't repay the consideration and therefore incurred a 12% interest charge. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$2,134 and no further funding has been received under the \$250,000 note.

On November 17, 2014, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for \$43,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is August 20, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 58% of the average lowest three trading closing bid prices of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$31,138 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$27,851 of the put premium. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company repaid cash of \$61,632 as payment in full of \$43,000 of principal and accrued interest of \$1,527 resulting in \$17,105 of a prepayment penalty which was expensed as interest expense. Additionally, this repayment resulted in a \$3,287 reduction of the remaining put premium. As of June 30, 2015, this note was paid in full.

On December 10, 2014, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for \$28,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is September 12, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 58% of the average lowest three trading closing bid prices of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$20,276 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$15,657 of the put premium. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company repaid cash of \$38,654 as payment in full of \$28,000 of principal and accrued interest of \$853 resulting in \$9,801 of a prepayment penalty which was expensed as interest expense. Additionally, this repayment resulted in a \$4,619 reduction of the remaining put premium. As of June 30, 2015, this note was paid in full.

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On January 26, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for \$28,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is October 28, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 58% of the average lowest three trading closing bid prices of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$20,276 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$15,432 of the put premium. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company repaid cash of \$37,137 as payment in full of \$28,000 of principal and accrued interest of \$835 resulting in \$8,302 of a prepayment penalty which was expensed as interest expense. Additionally, this repayment resulted in a \$4,844 reduction of the remaining put premium. As of June 30, 2015, this note was paid in full.

On January 27, 2015, the Company received payment of the Note Receivable of \$50,000 that offsets the Back-End Note that was issued on May 30, 2014. Proceeds from the Note Receivable of \$7,779, \$2,500 and \$5,000 were paid directly to the stock transfer agent, legal fees and capital raising fees respectively resulting in net cash proceeds of \$34,721 received by the Company. This Back-End Note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on May 30, 2014 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the Back-End Note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$40,909 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$40,909 of the put premium resulting in the put premium being fully expensed. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company converted \$50,000 of principal and accrued interest of \$609 into shares of the Company's common stock (See Note 8). Additionally, this conversion resulted in a \$40,909 reduction of the put premium. As of June 30, 2015, this note was fully converted.

On February 10, 2015, the Company issued a convertible note payable for \$45,000 with an OID of \$7,500. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is February 10, 2016. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days prior to the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$36,818 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. Through June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$27,409 of the put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$1,391.

On February 17, 2015, the Company issued a second convertible note payable for \$45,000 with an OID of \$7,500. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is February 17, 2016. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days prior to the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$36,818 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. Through June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$27,409 of the put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$1,322.

On March 12, 2015, the Company issued a third convertible note payable for \$170,500 with an OID of \$13,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is March 12, 2016. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time at a rate of 55% of the Company's common stock for the average of the lowest three trading prices in the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company recognized a \$139,500 put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$4,148.

On March 20, 2015, the Company issued a fourth convertible note payable for \$150,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is March 20, 2016. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the average of the lowest three trading priced in the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company recognized a \$122,727 put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$3,386.

In addition to each of the above initial convertible promissory notes ("initial convertible notes"), the Company issued to each lender another convertible promissory note for the same amounts of \$45,000, \$45,000, \$170,500 and \$150,000 termed "Back-End Notes". These notes have the same terms as the initial convertible notes. Each Back-End Note shall initially be paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued to the Company by the lender ("Note Receivable") provided that prior to the conversion of the Back-End Notes, the holders must have paid off the Notes Receivable in cash. Each Note Receivable is due eight months from issuance of each initial convertible note, unless the Company does not meet the "current public information" requirement pursuant to Rule 144, in which case both the Back-End Notes and the Notes Receivable may both be cancelled. Each Note Receivable is initially secured by the pledge of the Back-End Notes, but may be exchanged for other collateral with an appraised value of at least the principal amount of the note less the OID, upon Company's approval following a three (3) day written notice to the Company. The term of the Notes Receivable and the Back-End Notes are one year, upon which the outstanding principal and interest is payable. The amounts funded plus accrued interest under Back-End Notes are convertible into common stock at any time after the requisite Rule 144 holding period (subject to the condition above for the Back-End Notes), at a conversion price equal to 55% of the lowest trading bid price in the ten (10) trading days prior to the conversion. The \$45,000, \$45,000, \$170,500 and \$150,000 Back-End Notes were issued as noted below.

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In the event the Company redeems the initial convertible notes in full, the Company is required to pay off all principal, interest and any other amounts owing multiplied by i) 130% if prepaid within 60 days of the issuance date; ii) 140% if prepaid 60 but less than 121 days after the issuance date; and (iii) 150% if prepaid 120 but less than 180 days after the issuance date. There shall be no redemption after the 180th day. The Back-End Notes may not be prepaid, except that if the initial convertible notes are redeemed by the Company within six months of their issuance, all obligations of the Company and holders under the Back-End Notes and the Notes Receivable will be deemed satisfied and such notes shall automatically be deemed cancelled and of no further force or effect.

In the event of two specific defaults, which include the maintenance of a minimum trading price and an aggregate dollar trading volume of the Company's common shares, the holders may cancel the Back-End Notes and the related Notes Receivable and otherwise in the event of other defaults as defined in the securities purchase agreement, the amount of principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable and may be offset by amounts due to the Company by the holders. Additionally, the Back-End Notes will bear default interest at a rate of 24% per annum, or the highest rate of interest permitted by law.

Since the Back-End Notes are not convertible until the Notes Receivable are paid and also not for 180 days from the note dates, and the Notes Receivable and Back-End Notes have a right of setoff, the Notes Receivable and Back-End Notes and related accrued interest receivable and payable have been netted for presentation purposes on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

On February 15, 2015, in connection with a six-month consulting agreement, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for \$90,000 as compensation for services to be rendered. The Company agreed to pay 5% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is August 15, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after issuance of note at a rate of 60% of the lowest trading price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company fully expensed a \$60,000 put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$1,677.

On February 20, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for \$58,000. The Company agreed to pay 12% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is July 27, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 50% of the average lowest three trading closing bid prices of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$58,000 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$36,411 of the put premium. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company repaid cash of \$83,512 as payment in full of \$58,000 of principal and accrued interest of \$2,212 resulting in \$23,300 of a prepayment penalty which was expensed as interest expense. Additionally, this repayment resulted in a \$21,589 reduction of the remaining put premium. As of June 30, 2015, this note was paid in full.

On March 12, 2015, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for \$104,000. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is December 16, 2015. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time after 180 days at a rate of 58% of the average lowest three trading closing bid prices of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$75,310 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. Through June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$46,441 of the put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$2,530. On July 15, 2015, the Company repaid cash of \$137,915 as payment in full of \$104,000 of principal and accrued interest of \$2,872 (See Note 13).

On March 12, 2015, in connection with a two-year consulting agreement, the Company issued a convertible promissory note for \$60,000 as compensation for services to be rendered. The Company agreed to pay 10% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is March 11, 2017. The note is convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time after the effective date at the lesser of \$0.0175 or 75% of the volume weighted average of the lowest three trading closing bid prices of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. This note was bifurcated with the embedded conversion option recorded as a derivative liability at fair value (See Note 12). Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$1,825.

On April 20, 2015, the Company issued a convertible note payable for \$17,500. The Company agreed to pay 8% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is April 20, 2016. The note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company recognized a \$14,318 put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$272.

On April 24, 2015, the Company received payment of the Note Receivable of \$45,000, less the OID of \$7,500, that offsets the Back-End Note that was issued on February 10, 2015. Proceeds from the Note Receivable of \$2,250 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$35,250 received by the Company. This Back-End Note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on February 10, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the Back-End Note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$36,818 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. Through June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$13,909 of the put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$671.

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On April 24, 2015, the Company received payment of the Note Receivable of \$45,000, less the OID of \$7,500, that offsets the Back-End Note that was issued on February 17, 2015. Proceeds from the Note Receivable of \$2,250 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$35,250 received by the Company. This Back-End Note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on February 17, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the Back-End Note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company is accreting a \$36,818 put premium over 180 days from the execution of the convertible note. Through June 30, 2015, the Company has accreted \$13,909 of the put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$671.

On April 27, 2015, the Company received payment of the Note Receivable of \$170,500, less the OID of \$13,000, that offsets the Back-End Note that was issued on March 12, 2015. Proceeds from the Note Receivable of \$7,500 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$150,000 received by the Company. This Back-End Note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on March 12, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the Back-End Note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company recognized a \$139,500 put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$2,429.

On May 19, 2015, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement ("SPA"), to issue a series of nine back end convertible notes in the principal sum of \$782,500, pursuant to the SPA, the Company issued to the lender nine convertible promissory notes termed "Back-End Notes", in the amounts of \$37,500 ("Back-End Note 1"), \$37,500 ("Back-End Note 1"), \$37,500 ("Back-End Note 2"), \$157,500 ("Back-End Note 3"), \$150,000 ("Back-End Note 4"), \$17,500 ("Back-End Note 5"), \$37,500 ("Back-End Note 6"), \$37,500 ("Back-End Note 7"), \$157,500 ("Back-End Note 8") and \$150,000 ("Back-End Note 9"). These notes have the same terms as the initial convertible notes. Each Back-End Note shall initially be paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued to the Company by the lender ("Note Receivable") provided that prior to the conversion of the Back-End Notes, the holders must have paid off the Notes Receivable in cash. Each Note Receivable is due on May 19, 2016, unless the Company does not meet the "current public information" requirement pursuant to Rule 144, in which case both the Back-End Notes and the Notes Receivable may both be cancelled. Each Note Receivable is initially secured by the pledge of the Back-End Notes, but may be exchanged for other collateral with an appraised value of at least the principal amount of the note less the OID, upon Company's approval following a three (3) day written notice to the Company. The term of the Notes Receivable and the Back-End Notes are one year, upon which the outstanding principal and interest is payable. The amounts funded plus accrued interest under Back-End Notes are convertible into common stock at any time after the requisite Rule 144 holding period (subject to the condition above for the Back-End Notes), at a conversion price equal to 55% of the lowest trading bid price in the ten (10) trading days prior to the conversion. See Note 13 as no funds were received under these notes until after June 30, 2015.

The Back-End Notes may not be prepaid, except that if the initial convertible notes are redeemed by the Company within six months of their issuance, all obligations of the Company and holders under the Back-End Notes and the Notes Receivable will be deemed satisfied and such notes shall automatically be deemed cancelled and of no further force or effect.

In the event of two specific defaults, which include the maintenance of a minimum trading price and an aggregate dollar trading volume of the Company's common shares, the holders may cancel the Back-End Notes and the related Notes Receivable and otherwise in the event of other defaults as defined in the securities purchase agreement, the amount of principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable and may be offset by amounts due to the Company by the holders. Additionally, the Back-End Notes will bear default interest at a rate of 24% per annum, or the highest rate of interest permitted by law.

Since the Back-End Notes are not convertible until the Notes Receivable are paid, and the Notes Receivable and Back-End Notes have a right of setoff, the Notes Receivable and Back-End Notes and related accrued interest receivable and payable have been netted for presentation purposes on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

On June 2, 2015, the Company received payment of the Note Receivable of \$150,000 that offsets the Back-End Note that was issued on March 20, 2015. Proceeds from the Note Receivable of \$7,500 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$142,500 received by the Company. This Back-End Note is related to the initial convertible note that was issued on March 20, 2015 and has the same terms as previously discussed. As a result, the Back-End Note is now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received. The convertible note is treated as stock settled debt under ASC 480 and accordingly the Company recognized a \$122,727 put premium. Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$2,137.

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On June 4, 2015 (execution date), the Company executed a convertible promissory note in the principal sum of \$1,215,000, with an OID of \$110,000. The consideration to be paid to the lender shall be equal to the consideration actually paid by the lender plus prorated interest and any other fees that the Company shall be required to pay. The original issue discount shall also be prorated based on the actual consideration received to equal approximately 10% of the consideration received. The Company agreed to pay 10% interest per annum on the principal amount and the maturity date is ten months from the date of each payment to the Company, and is the date upon which the principal sum, as well as any unpaid interest and other fees, shall be due and payable. The note is comprised of an initial cash purchase of \$335,000 (includes \$30,000 of OID and \$5,000 for legal fees) ("Initial Note"), a Secured Investor Note of \$220,000 (includes \$20,000 of OID) ("Secured Investor Note") and three Investor Notes of \$220,000 each (include \$20,000 of OID each) ("Investor Notes"). The Secured Investor Note is secured by the lender's 40% membership interest in a certain LLC. The Company will accrue 10% interest per annum on the unpaid principal amount of the Secured Investor Note and the three Investor Notes as defined in the agreements. Upon execution of the note, the note holder made an initial cash payment of \$300,000 (net of a \$30,000 OID and \$5,000 for legal fees) to the Company of the total consideration and issued the Secured Investor Note and three Investor Notes to the Company. The Initial Note is convertible, at the option of the lender, to common stock of the Company at any time after the effective date at a price of \$0.07 per share, which represents fair value at execution date. This note was determined to be a derivative instrument due to the variable conversion price of the note which is initially \$0.07 and subject to adjustment if the Company's market capitalization falls below \$3,000,000 at any time. This note was bifurcated with the embedded conversion option recorded as a derivative liability at fair value (See Note 12). Accrued interest as of June 30, 2015 was \$2,513. Since the Secured Investor Note and Investor Notes are not convertible until they are paid in cash to the Company and also not for 180 days from the note dates, the remaining principal of this note and the Secured Investor Note and Investor Notes and related accrued interest receivable and payable have been netted for presentation purposes on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

The Company recorded \$529,500 and \$30,000 of debt discounts for fees paid to lenders related to the above note issuances in 2015 and 2014 respectively. The debt discounts are being amortized over the term of the debt. Amortization of the debt discounts for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$114,033 and \$3,133 respectively.

**NOTE 7 – INCOME TAXES**

The Company follows ASC 740-10-10, under which an entity recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for future tax consequences or for events that were previously recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on enacted tax law provisions. The effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated. As of June 30, 2015, the Company operated exclusively in Australia. The Company was wholly subject to Australia income tax laws and regulations, which are administered by the Australian Taxation Office for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and all prior years.

On November 23, 2010, Propanc Health Group Corporation was incorporated in the state of Delaware. In January 2011, Propanc Health Group Corporation acquired all of the outstanding shares of Propanc PTY LTD on a one-for-one basis making it a wholly-owned subsidiary. As a result of these transactions, the Company is subject to the income tax laws of both the United States and Australia for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, all the Company's loss before income taxes resulted entirely from its Australian activities and its taxable loss was only subject to Australian tax law.

At June 30, 2015, the Company has a net operating loss (NOL) for Australian tax purposes only, that approximates \$12,486,000. Consequently, the Company may have NOL carryforwards available for income tax purposes, which will continue to be available until they are recovered through earning taxable income. Deferred tax assets would arise from the recognition of anticipated utilization of these net operating losses to offset future taxable income. The NOL is subject to a reduction of \$1,527,228 for research and development credits granted by the Australian Taxation Office through June 30, 2015.

The components for the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	<b>Year Ended</b>	
	<b>June 30, 2015</b>	<b>June 30, 2014</b>
Current Taxes	\$ (77,470)	\$ (48,267)
Deferred Taxes	-	-
<b>Income Taxes Expense (Benefit)</b>	<b>\$ (77,470)</b>	<b>\$ (48,267)</b>

The items accounting for the difference between income taxes at the Australia statutory rate and the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	<b>Year Ended</b>			
	<b>June 30, 2015</b>		<b>June 30, 2014</b>	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Impact on Rate</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Impact on Rate</b>
Income Tax Expense (Benefit) at Australia Statutory Rate	\$ (672,087)	(19.26)%	\$ (274,229)	(31.24)%
Expenses Paid by Parent on Behalf of Foreign Subsidiary	156,410	4.48%	92,480	10.54%

R&D Refundable Tax Credit	(77,470)	(2.22)%	(48,267)	(5.50)%
Reduction of NOL Carryforward Due to R&D Tax Credit	77,470	2.22%	48,267	5.50%
Change in Deferred Tax Valuation Allowance	(355,636)	(10.19)%	260,533	29.68%
Foreign Exchange Rate Changes	<u>793,843</u>	<u>22.74%</u>	<u>(127,051)</u>	<u>(14.47)%</u>
Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	<u>\$ (77,470)</u>	<u>(2.22)%</u>	<u>\$ (48,267)</u>	<u>(5.50)%</u>

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Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's net deferred income taxes are as follows:

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
<b>Current Deferred Tax Assets</b>		
Warrant Derivative Liability	\$ 88,204	\$ 28,209
Provision for Annual Leave	21,426	18,848
Superannuation	-	3,815
<b>Total Current Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>\$ 109,630</b>	<b>\$ 50,872</b>
<b>Current Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>		
Prepaid Investor Services	\$ -	\$ -
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	-	-
Accounts Payable/Trade Creditors	-	-
Patent Costs	-	-
<b>Total Current Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Non-Current Deferred Tax Assets</b>		
Prepaid Investor Services	\$ 185,025	\$ 751,917
Capital Raising Costs	23,261	28,622
Legal Costs	23,583	29,019
Intellectual Property	11,612	14,288
Patent Costs	59,995	59,473
Formation Expense	7,117	8,757
Net Operating Loss Carryover	3,426,149	3,259,060
Foreign Exchange Loss (OCI)	(30,290)	90,859
<b>Total Non-Current Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>3,706,452</b>	<b>4,241,995</b>
Deferred Tax Valuation Allowance	(3,816,082)	(4,292,867)
<b>Total Non-Current Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>(109,630)</b>	<b>(50,872)</b>
<b>Total Deferred Tax Assets (Net)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Management has determined that the realization of the net deferred tax asset is not assured and has created a valuation allowance for the entire amount of such benefits.

The Company follows ASC 740-10, which provides guidance for the recognition and measurement of certain tax positions in an enterprise's financial statements. Recognition involves a determination whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination with the presumption that the tax position will be examined by the appropriate taxing authority having full knowledge of all relevant information.

The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits as additional income taxes in the statement of operations. As of June 30, 2015 the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits. There were no changes in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits during the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. The Company did not recognize any interest or penalties during fiscal 2015 or 2014 related to unrecognized tax benefits.

The income tax returns filed for the tax years from inception will be subject to examination by the relevant taxing authorities.

**NOTE 8 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT**

*Preferred Stock:*

The total number of preferred shares authorized and that may be issued by the Company is 10,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of \$0.01. These preferred shares have no rights to dividends, profit sharing or liquidation preferences.

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Of the total preferred shares authorized, pursuant to Certificate of Designation filed on December 9, 2014, 500,000 have been designated as Series A preferred stock, with a par value of \$0.01 ("Series A Preferred Stock"). On December 9, 2014, the Company issued 500,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock to its CEO in consideration for services rendered to the Company, including for and as an incentive to continue to assist and provide services to the Company. The shares were valued at \$0.00213 per share for a total value of \$1,067 based on the average sale price per share of the 8,161,000 shares of common stock sold during the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Of the total preferred shares authorized, pursuant to Certificate of Designation filed on June 16, 2015, up to five (5) shares have been designated as Series B preferred stock, with a par value of \$0.01 ("Series B Preferred Stock"). Each holder of outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock shall be entitled to voting power equivalent of the number of votes equal to the total number of Company's common stock outstanding as of the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at each meeting of stockholders of the Company and entitled to vote on all matters submitted or required to be submitted to a vote of the stockholders of the Company. On June 16, 2015, the Company issued 1 share of Series B Preferred Stock to its CEO in consideration for services rendered to the Company, including for and as an incentive to continue to assist and provide services to the Company. The share was valued at \$0.1165 per share for a total value of \$0.12 based on the closing price of the stock on that date. This value represents the economic rights of the share as the value of voting rights, which represent control rights, are not objectively measurable.

Common Stock:

On November 12, 2014, the Company filed an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, to increase the Company's authorized common stock from one hundred million (100,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, to ten billion (10,000,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share. On July 10, 2015, the Company filed an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, to decrease the Company's authorized common stock from ten billion (10,000,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, to two billion (2,000,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

In July 2013, the Company issued 300,000 shares of common stock to a consultant related to a June 6, 2013 agreement. The shares were valued at \$0.20 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$12,000 during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and \$48,000 was previously recognized during fiscal 2013 as the expense was amortized over the term of the agreement.

In July 2013, the Company issued 250,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for past services. The shares are fully vested and valued at \$0.20 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$50,000 related to the share issuance.

In July 2013, the Company issued 137,500 shares of common stock to a consultant in exchange for a \$27,500 accounts payable relating to past services. The shares are fully vested and valued at \$0.20 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly there was no gain or loss on this settlement.

In July 2013, the Company issued 10,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for past services. The shares are fully vested and valued at \$0.20 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$2,000 related to the share issuance.

In July 2013, the Company issued 150,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for past services. The shares are fully vested and valued at \$0.20 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$30,000 related to the share issuance.

In September 2013, the Company issued the balance of 300,000 shares of common stock to a consultant related to a June 6, 2013 agreement. The shares were valued at \$0.20 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$60,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2013.

On September 30, 2013, pursuant to a consulting agreement, the company issued 25,000 shares of common stock for past services performed during the quarter. The shares were valued at \$0.20 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$5,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2013.

In October 2013, the Company issued 500,000 vested shares of common stock as a non-refundable retainer in conjunction with a 90-day investment banking services agreement. The shares were valued at the market price on the day of the grant, \$0.10, and the Company recorded an expense of \$50,000.

In October 2013, the Company issued 200,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for services. The shares were issued to the consultant and vest over the three year term of the agreement. The shares were valued at \$0.10 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$13,333 and recorded \$6,667 in prepaid expenses for January's services which has since been fully expensed.

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In October 2013, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for past services. The shares are fully vested and valued at \$0.10 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$10,000 related to the share issuance.

In November 2013, the Company issued 30,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for past services. The shares are fully vested and valued at \$0.10 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$3,000 related to the share issuance.

In November 2013, the Company issued 25,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for past services. The shares are fully vested and valued at \$0.10 per share (based on current market price) and accordingly, the Company recognized an expense of \$2,500 related to the share issuance.

On May 9, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with a consultant to provide services over a twelve month period in exchange for 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company valued the 1,000,000 shares based on the market price on the agreement date of \$0.10 and will recognize \$100,000 of consulting expense through the term of the agreement. On August 7, 2014 the Company issued the first 500,000 shares of this agreement. On April 28, 2015 the Company issued the remaining 500,000 shares of this agreement. The Company has recorded \$100,000 of consulting expense as of June 30, 2015 related to this agreement.

On July 2, 2014, a \$139,680 convertible note was converted into shares of common stock pursuant to a conversion notice. \$154,798 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0709 into 2,183,333 shares (See Note 6).

On September 11, 2014, the Company issued 7,426,000 shares of common stock as the first tranche of a settlement agreement. (See Note 9).

On October 17, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with a consultant to provide services over a six month period. The Company agreed to issue the consultant 4,000,000, 3,000,000 and 3,000,000 shares of common stock in the first, third and fifth months respectively. The Company valued the 10,000,000 shares based on the market price on the agreement date of \$0.008 and is recognizing \$80,000 of consulting expense through the term of the agreement. On December 4, 2014, the Company issued the first 4,000,000 shares of this agreement. On April 15, 2015 the Company issued the remaining 6,000,000 shares of this agreement. The Company has recorded \$80,000 of consulting expense as of June 30, 2015 related to this agreement.

On November 4, 2014, the Company issued 8,161,000 shares of common stock as the second tranche of a settlement agreement. (See Note 9).

On November 5, 2014, the Company entered into a private placement securities purchase agreement with an accredited investor pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue up to 3,000,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$0.001 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$3,000 in gross proceeds. On December 4, 2014, the Company issued 3,000,000 shares of common stock. There are no registration rights with regards to these securities.

On December 9, 2014, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$5,357 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0011 into 4,870,391 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On December 10, 2014, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$7,368 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0011 into 6,698,331 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On December 11, 2014, the Company entered into a private placement securities purchase agreement with an accredited investor pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$0.0025 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,500 in gross proceeds.

On December 16, 2014, the Company entered into a private placement securities purchase agreements with accredited investors pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue up to 9,400,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$0.0025 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$23,500 in gross proceeds.

On December 16, 2014, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$6,000 of principal was converted at \$0.0012 into 5,194,805 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On December 24, 2014, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$3,762 of principal was converted at \$0.0007 into 5,700,000 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On December 26, 2014, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$4,044 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0007 into 5,655,958 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

During the year ended June 30, 2015, pursuant to the January 30, 2015 Settlement and Lock-up Agreement (Note 9), the Company issued 10,000,000 shares of common stock at a rate of \$0.0025 per share or \$25,000.

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On February 2, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$3,446 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0006 into 6,265,964 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On February 4, 2015, pursuant to debt settlement agreements with two directors (Note 4), the Company issued 17,654,470 and 33,259,350 shares of common stock valued at \$0.0025 per share or \$44,136 and \$83,148, respectively.

On February 9, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$21,100 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0035 into 6,089,544 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On February 17, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$3,266 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0006 into 5,937,563 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On February 17, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$15,323 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0035 into 4,422,257 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 6, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$3,410 of principal was converted at \$0.0006 into 6,200,000 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 6, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$6,443 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0015 into shares 4,338,384 of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 6, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$1,011 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0015 into 680,485 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 11, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$14,675 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0015 into 9,882,013 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 11, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$10,121 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0015 into 6,815,185 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 12, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$1,001 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0015 into 674,141 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 12, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$14,678 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0015 into 9,884,155 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 12, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$10,125 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0016 into 6,347,918 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 16, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$15,534 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0017 into 9,110,833 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 17, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$1,061 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0017 into 622,504 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 17, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$20,048 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0019 into 10,414,660 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 18, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$20,053 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0020 into 10,127,576 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 19, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$8,260 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0020 into 4,171,808 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On March 20, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$23,762 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0020 into 12,001,242 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On April 14, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$4,271 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0020 into 2,135,450 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

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On April 15, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$10,145 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0020 into 5,072,740 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On April 21, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$28,202 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.0020 into 14,100,870 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On May 7, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with a consultant to provide services over a six month period in exchange for 6,758,316 shares of common stock. The Company valued the 6,758,316 shares based on the market price on the agreement date of \$0.043 and will recognize \$290,608 of consulting expense through the term of the agreement. On June 5, 2015 the Company issued the 6,758,316 shares of this agreement. The Company has recorded \$88,446 of consulting expense as of June 30, 2015 related to this agreement.

On May 21, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with a consultant to provide services over an eight month period in exchange for 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company valued the 1,000,000 shares based on the market price on the agreement date of \$0.0445 and will recognize \$44,500 of consulting expense through the term of the agreement. On June 3, 2015 the Company issued the 1,000,000 shares of this agreement. The Company has recorded \$7,265 of consulting expense as of June 30, 2015 related to this agreement.

On June 4, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with a consultant to provide services over a six month period in exchange for 500,000 shares of common stock. The Company valued the 500,000 shares based on the market price on the agreement date of \$0.0706 and will recognize \$35,300 of consulting expense through the term of the agreement. On July 2, 2015 the Company issued the 500,000 shares of this agreement. The Company has recorded \$5,015 of consulting expense as of June 30, 2015 related to this agreement.

Warrants:

In September, 2013, pursuant to convertible debenture, the Company issued 3,000,000 warrants to purchase common stock. These warrants have an initial exercise price of \$0.0698 per share which is subject to adjustment and expire 5 years from the date of issuance (See Note 6).

In connection with above agreement dated May 7, 2015, the Company issued to the consultant, warrants for 3,379,158 common shares of the Company. The fair value of the warrants was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a stock price of \$0.043, exercise price of \$0.03, volatility of 397% based on the Company's stock price, an expected term of 60 months based on the warrant and a risk free rate of 1.54%. The value of the warrants of \$145,303 was recorded as additional paid in capital in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, along with a prepaid expense of approximately \$101,080 and stock based expense of approximately \$44,223 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

In connection with above agreement dated May 21, 2015, the Company issued to the consultant warrants for 1,000,000 common shares of the Company. The fair value of the warrants was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a stock price of \$0.0445, exercise price of \$0.07, volatility of 397% based on the Company's stock price, an expected term of 60 months based on the warrant and a risk free rate of 1.54%. The value of the warrants of \$44,500 was recorded as additional paid in capital in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, along with a prepaid expense of approximately \$37,235 and stock based expense of approximately \$7,265 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

As of June 30, 2015, there were 7,379,158 warrants outstanding and exercisable with expiration dates commencing September 2018 – May 2020. (See Note 6 and above).

The following table summarizes warrant activity for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Price Per Share
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	-	\$ -
Issued	3,000,000	0.07
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Outstanding at June 30, 2014	3,000,000	0.07
Issued	4,379,158	0.04
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	7,379,158	\$ 0.05
Exercisable at June 30, 2015	7,379,158	\$ 0.05
Outstanding and Exercisable:		
Weighted average remaining contractual term	4.21	
Aggregate intrinsic value	\$ 319,774	

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**NOTE 9 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

**Legal Matters**

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of the Company's operations in the normal course of business. The Company is presently in litigation with JMJ Financial Inc., a Florida corporation ("JMJ"), in the Circuit Court of Dade County, Florida. JMJ is claiming funds due under a convertible promissory note of Twenty Five thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00). The Company is actively defending all allegations made by JMJ, and has lodged a counter claim against the plaintiff. The parties are currently negotiating for a possible settlement, and a mediation is expected to be scheduled in September or October 201 to determine a settlement. The Company does not believe the result of this litigation matter will have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions or results of operations.

**Operating Agreements**

In November 2009, the Company entered into a commercialization agreement whereby the Company agreed to pay royalties of 2% of net revenues. Additionally, the Company agreed to pay 5% of each and every license agreement subscribed for. The contract is cancellable at any time by either party. To date, no amounts are owed under the agreement.

**Operating Leases**

From July 2013 through April 30, 2015, the Company utilized office space at a certain location. There was no formal lease agreement and no amounts were paid, but the Company had accrued a liability as of April 30, 2015 of approximately \$21,000 in anticipation of a month to month agreement retroactive to July 1, 2013 at approximately \$1,000 per month. On May 1, 2015, the Company moved to new premises. The prior landlord verbally agreed that he would not be pursuing payment of any outstanding rent due, therefore the Company recorded a gain on settlement related to the accrued rent liability. On May 1, 2015, the Company entered into a month to month lease agreement with new landlord with a monthly rental fee of approximately \$2,200 AUD and requiring a three month notice, by either party, to terminate agreement.

Rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$3,719 and \$11,016 respectively.

**Settlement and Stipulation Agreement**

In July 2014, the Company signed a term sheet and a Settlement and Stipulation Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with a third party purchaser (the "purchaser") to have that purchaser acquire certain portions of the Company's liabilities to creditors ("Creditors") in exchange for an obligation of the Company to issue shares of common stock to the purchaser, which shares of common stock would then be sold by the purchaser and 65% of the net proceeds, as defined in the agreement, distributed to the Creditors. The shares are to be freely traded shares issued pursuant to section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the variable quantity of common stock will be issued in tranches such that the purchaser would not own more than 9.99% of the outstanding shares of common stock at any time.

Under the above agreements, in May 2014 the Company also paid an expense fee of \$25,000 in the form of a convertible promissory note. (See Note 6).

The purchaser entered into agreements through July 2014 with the Creditors to acquire \$627,998 in liabilities of the Company and filed a complaint with the Second Judicial Circuit Court in Leon County, Florida seeking a judgment against the Company for such amount. A court order based on this complaint was issued on September 9, 2014, (the "court order date") resulting in the transfer of \$627,998 in liabilities of the Company to the purchaser. In addition, upon entry of the order, the Company became obligated to issue the purchaser a fee of \$50,000 worth of common stock priced at 75% of the average closing bid prices for the 10 days immediately preceding the date of the order. As a result of the purchased liabilities and purchaser fee, the Company became obligated to issue to the purchaser approximately \$1,033,000 worth of common stock. These liabilities meet the criteria of stock settled debt under ASC 480 resulting in the recording of a liability premium of approximately \$405,000 with a charge to interest expense on the court order date.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company issued a total of 15,587,000 shares of common stock to the purchaser. As of June 30, 2015, the purchaser has sold all 15,587,000 shares of common stock which after fees, reduced the liability owed to the purchaser by \$52,907. On January 30, 2015, as part of the Settlement and Lock-up agreement with the purchaser, this agreement was terminated and the Company reclassified the remaining principal outstanding debts and other liabilities of approximately \$575,000. In addition, since this agreement was terminated, the Company wrote off the remaining premium of \$310,000 and the fee of approximately \$67,000 as a gain on debt settlement.

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**Equity Purchase Agreement**

On July 18, 2014 the Company executed an Equity Purchase Agreement (the "agreement") with an investor (the "investor") affiliated with the above purchaser. The Company may sell (put shares) from time to time, during the commitment period discussed below, up to \$5,000,000 of the Company's common stock at a sale price equal to 90% of the market price. The market price is determined during a valuation period which is the 10 trading days immediately following the clearing date (the date when the put shares are deposited into the investor's brokerage account) associated with the applicable put notice. The valuation period may change based on any valuation events occurring, as defined in the agreement. The Company's right to sell to the investor and the investor's obligation to purchase shares is subject to certain restrictions, including a floor price, as defined in the agreement. Furthermore, on each closing date the number of shares then to be purchased shall not exceed that amount that when aggregated with all other shares beneficially owned by the investor would result in the investor owning more than 9.99% of the outstanding shares of common stock.

The commitment period is the earlier of the sale of \$5,000,000 worth of shares or 24 months.

On July 18, 2014, Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the investor. Pursuant to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company is obligated to file a registration statement (the "Registration Statement") with the SEC to cover the Registrable Securities within one hundred twenty (120) days of closing of an equity purchase. The Company must use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Registration Statement relating to the Registered Securities to become effective within five (5) business days after notice from the SEC that such Registration Statement may be declared effective, and keep the Registration Statement effective at all time prior to the termination of the Equity Purchase Agreement until the earliest of (i) date that is three months after the completion of the last Closing date (as defined in the Equity Purchase Agreement), (ii) the date when the investor may sell all Registered Securities under Rule 144 without volume limitations, or (iii) the date the investor no longer owns any of the Registered Securities (collectively, the "Registration Period").

On July 18, 2014 the Company paid a \$50,000 fee to the investor in the form of a \$50,000 promissory note, non-interest bearing and due January 31, 2015. On January 30, 2015, the Company entered into a Settlement and Lock-up Agreement with the investor whereby the Company issued 10,000,000 shares of common stock as settlement of the \$50,000 promissory note and a \$25,000 convertible promissory note issued in connection with a Settlement and Stipulation Agreement dated May 2014 and accrued interest of \$1,466. The Company valued the common stock at a price of \$0.0025 per share based on the last private placement purchase price per share for a total value of \$25,000 which resulted in the Company recording a gain of \$51,466 as a result of this settlement. (See Notes 6 and 8).

**NOTE 10 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Since inception, Propanc Health Group Corporation has conducted transactions with directors and director related entities. These transactions included the following:

As of June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, the Company owed certain directors a total of \$79,416 and \$161,975 respectively, for money loaned to the Company throughout the years. The loan balance owed at June 30, 2015 was not interest bearing (See Note 5).

As of June 30, 2015 and June 30 2014, the Company owed two directors a total of \$35,108 and \$60,350, respectively, related to expenses paid on behalf of the Company related to corporate startup costs and intellectual property (See Note 5).

On February 4, 2015, the Company entered into a Debt Settlement Agreement with some of these directors whereby the Company issued 33,259,350 and 17,654,470 shares of common stock as settlement of approximately \$41,000 of the balance due to these directors. The Company valued the common stock at a price of \$0.0025 per share based on the last private placement purchase price per share for a total value of \$127,284 which resulted in the Company recording a loss of \$86,455 as a result of these settlements.

**NOTE 11 – CONCENTRATIONS AND RISKS**

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash in banks and financial institutions in Australia. Bank deposits in Australian banks are uninsured. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts through June 30, 2015.

Receivable Concentration

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company's receivables were 100% related to reimbursements on GST taxes paid.

Product and Patent Concentration

As of June 30, 2015 the Company was undertaking preclinical activities for their lead product. The Company was also undertaking research to uncover the mechanism of action of their lead product in order to screen new compounds for development.

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The Company previously expanded by the filing of an international PCT patent application (No. PCT/AU2010/001403) directed to enhanced proenzyme formulations and combination therapies. The international PCT application has been based on previous provisional patent applications capturing the Company's ongoing research and development in this area.

The Company received grant status in South Africa and more recently in Australia and New Zealand. In addition, the United States Patent and Trademark Office or USPTO and European Patent Office or EPO have made preliminary indications that key features of our technology are patentable. The Company is presently working towards securing a patent in each region, covering as many aspects of its technology as possible, while also actively seeking protection throughout Eastern Europe, Asia and South America. Individual countries and regions, include United States, Canada, Japan, Brazil, China, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Israel, Chile, Peru, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Europe, Russia, India, and South Korea. The patent is granted in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

Further provisional patent filings are also expected to be filed to capture and protect additional patentable subject matter that is identified, namely further enhanced formulations, combination treatments, use of recombinant products, modes of action and molecular targets.

Foreign Operations

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company's operations are based in Australia.

**NOTE 12 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS and FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

***Derivative Financial Instruments:***

The Company applies the provisions of ASC Topic 815-40, *Contracts in Entity's Own Equity* ("ASC Topic 815-40"), under which convertible instruments and warrants, which contain terms that protect holders from declines in the stock price (reset provisions), may not be exempt from derivative accounting treatment. As a result, warrants and embedded conversion options in convertible debt are recorded as a liability and are revalued at fair value at each reporting date. If the fair value of the warrants exceeds the face value of the related debt, the excess is recorded as change in fair value in operations on the issuance date. The Company has 3,000,000 warrants and \$335,000 of convertible debt with repricing options and \$87,500 of convertible debt with variable conversion pricing outstanding at June 30, 2015.

The Company calculates the estimated fair values of the liabilities for derivative instruments using the Black Scholes ("BSM") option pricing model. The closing price of the Company's common stock at June 30, 2015 was \$0.0899. Volatility, expected remaining term and risk free interest rates used to estimate the fair value of derivative liabilities at June 30, 2015, are indicated in the table that follows. The volatility for initial valuation was based on comparative company's methods since the Company's stock is very thinly traded and historical volatility at June 30, 2015, the expected term is equal to the remaining term of the warrants and the risk free rate is based upon rates for treasury securities with the same term.

**Warrants**

	<b>Initial Valuation September 30, 2013</b>	<b>June 30, 2014</b>	<b>June 30, 2015</b>
	Volatility	53%	134%
Expected remaining term	5	4.25	3.25
Risk-free interest rate	0.4%	0.47%	1.63%
Expected dividend yield	None	None	None

**Convertible Debt**

	<b>Initial Valuations</b>	<b>June 30, 2015</b>
	Volatility	216 - 377%
Expected remaining term	0.83 - 2.00	0.82 - 1.70
Risk-free interest rate	0.5 - 0.7%	0.64%
Expected dividend yield	None	None

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***Fair Value Measurements:***

The Company measures and reports at fair value the liability for derivative instruments. The fair value liabilities for price adjustable warrants and embedded conversion options have been recorded as determined utilizing the BSM option pricing model. The following tables summarize the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	<b>Balance at June 30, 2015</b>	<b>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</b>	<b>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</b>	<b>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</b>
Embedded conversion option liabilities	\$ 780,281	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 780,281
Fair value of liability for warrant derivative instruments	\$ 269,648	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 269,648
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,049,929</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 1,049,929</b>

The following tables summarize the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2014:

	<b>Balance at June 30, 2014</b>	<b>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</b>	<b>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</b>	<b>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</b>
Fair value of liability for warrant derivative instruments	\$ 158,244	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 158,244

The following is a roll forward for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 of the fair value liability of price adjustable derivative instruments:

	<b>Fair Value of Liability for Derivative Instruments</b>
<b>Balance at June 30, 2013</b>	\$ -
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes	(2,519)
Initial fair value of embedded conversion option derivative liability recorded as debt discount	144,241
Change in fair value included in statements of operations	16,522
<b>Balance at June 30, 2014</b>	<b>158,244</b>
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes	(42,796)
Initial fair value of embedded conversion option derivative liability recorded as debt discount	392,500
Initial fair value of embedded conversion option derivative liability recorded as change in fair value of ECO	1,082,567
Change in fair value included in statements of operations	(540,586)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 1,049,929</b>

**NOTE 13 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Subsequent to June 30, 2015, the Company received payment of the Secured Investor Note of \$220,000 less OID of \$20,000, that was issued on June 4, 2015. The Company received interest proceeds of \$1,997 from the Secured Investor Note resulting in net cash proceeds of \$201,997 received by the Company. The Secured Investor Note is convertible, at the option of the lender, to common stock of the Company at any time after the effective date at a price of \$0.07 per share (See Note 6).

On July 14, 2015, the Company received payment of three Note Receivables of \$352,500, that offset three of the Back-End Notes that were issued on May 19, 2015. Proceeds from the Note Receivables of \$17,690 were paid directly to legal fees resulting in net cash proceeds of \$334,810 received by the Company. As a result, these Back-End Notes are now eligible for conversion at a rate of 55% of the lowest trading bid price of the Company's common stock for the ten prior trading days including the date upon which the conversion notice was received (See Note 6).

On July 15, 2015, the Company paid cash of \$137,915 as payment in full of a convertible promissory note dated March 12, 2015. The repayment amount included principal of \$104,000, accrued interest of \$2,872 and a prepayment penalty of \$31,043 (See Note 6).

On August 14, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$20,500 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.02365 into 866,796 shares of common stock (See Note 6).



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On August 14, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$20,802 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.02365 into 879,585 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On August 26, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$26,068 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.018425 into 1,414,843 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On August 26, 2015, the Company issued 560,000 shares of common stock to a consultant. The Company valued the 560,000 shares based on the market price on the issuance date of \$0.04.

On September 1, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$25,723 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.018425 into 1,396,108 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On September 4, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$15,648 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.018425 into 849,263 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On September 8, 2015, the Company issued 600,000 shares of common stock to a member of the Company's Scientific Advisory Board. The Company valued the 600,000 shares based on the market price on the issuance date of \$0.0369.

On September 16, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$15,687 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.018975 into 826,726 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On September 18, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$15,694 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.017875 into 877,969 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On September 22, 2015, pursuant to a conversion notice, \$15,638 of principal and interest was converted at \$0.01716 into 911,294 shares of common stock (See Note 6).

On September 24, 2015, (the "Issuance Date"), the Company entered into a Promissory Note with a Lender whereby the Lender loaned the Company \$1,200,000 in exchange for the issuance of a Promissory Note (the "Note"). The Company issued a note with a principal amount of \$1,200,000 to the Lender. The debenture has a maturity date of the earlier of: (i) the date on which the Company closes a subsequent equity offering in an amount greater than the principal amount of the Note; or (ii) June 24, 2016. On its face, the Note does not accrue any interest. In the event that the Lender does not proceed with a subsequent financing, beginning on the 46<sup>th</sup> day following the Issuance Date, the Note will have a one-time interest adjustment of \$180,000 on the outstanding principal of the Note. Additionally, if the Lender does not wish to proceed with a subsequent financing, the Note will also be convertible into common stock at the lower of (i) \$0.0346; or (ii) a twenty percent (20%) discount to the average of the two lowest closing prices of the common stock in the five trading days prior to the date of conversion. In connection with the Note, the Company entered into a Security Agreement dated September 24, 2015 with the Lender whereby the Company agreed to grant to Lender an unconditional and continuing, first priority security interest in all of the assets and property of the Company to secure the prompt payment, performance and discharge in full of all of Company's obligations under the Note, provided, however that in the event the Lender does not proceed with a subsequent financing, any and all security interests shall be removed.

## **Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.**

None

### **Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.**

#### **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based closely on the definition of “disclosure controls and procedures” in Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

At the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of June 30, 2015, the disclosure controls and procedures of our Company were not effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports was recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis.

The Company is undertaking to improve its internal control over financial reporting and improve its disclosure controls and procedures. As of June 30, 2015, we had identified the following material weaknesses which still exist through the date of this report:

As of June 30, 2015 and as of the date of this report, we did not maintain effective controls over the control environment. Specifically, the Board does not currently have a director who qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. The Company also lacks accounting personnel with technical knowledge in certain debt and equity transactions. Additionally, because of the size of the Company’s administrative staff, controls related to the segregation of certain duties have not been developed and the Company has not been able to adhere to them. Since these entity level programs have a pervasive effect across the organization, management has determined that these circumstances constitute a material weakness.

#### **Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of June 30, 2015, we did not maintain effective controls over the financial reporting control environment. Specifically, the Board does not currently have a director who qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. Further, because of the limited size of its administrative support staff, and due to the financial constraints on the Company, management has not been able to develop or implement controls related to the segregation of duties for purposes of financial reporting. The Company also lacks accounting personnel with technical knowledge in certain debt and equity transactions. Because of these material weaknesses, management has concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015, based on the criteria established in the “Internal Integrated Framework” issued by COSO.

#### **No Attestation Report by Independent Registered Accountant**

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015 has not been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm by virtue of our exemption from such requirement as a smaller reporting company.

**Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting**

There were no changes in internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report, which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

**Corrective Action**

Our Board is seeking a candidate with audit committee financial expertise to serve as an independent director of the Company and as the Chairman of our audit committee. Management also plans to make future investments in the continuing education of our accounting and financial staff. Improvements in our disclosure controls and procedures and in our internal control over financial reporting will, however, depend on our ability to add additional resources and independent directors to provide more internal checks and balances, and to provide qualified independence for our audit committee. We believe we will be able to commence achieving these goals once our sales and cash flow grow and our financial condition improves.

**Item 9B. Other Information.**

None.

## PART III

### Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance

The following is a list of our directors and executive officers. All directors serve one-year terms or until each of their successors are duly qualified and elected. The officers are elected by our Board.

Name	Age	Position
James Nathanielsz	41	Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director
Dr. Julian Kenyon	68	Director

**James Nathanielsz** has served as a director since inception. Mr. Nathanielsz has served as a director and Chief Executive Officer of our Australian company since October 2007. From July 2006 until October 2007, Mr. Nathanielsz served as the New Products Manager of Biota Holdings Limited, an anti-infective drug development company in Australia. Mr. Nathanielsz was selected as a director because he is the Co-Founder of our Australian company and for his experience in R&D and manufacturing and distribution. Mr. Nathanielsz graduated with a Bachelor of Applied Science, majoring in Biochemistry/Applied Chemistry and subsequently with a Master of Entrepreneurship & Innovation from Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia.

**Dr. Julian Kenyon** has served as a director since inception. Dr. Kenyon founded our Australian company and was appointed as a director of our Australian company on February 12, 2008. Since 2000, Dr. Kenyon has served as an integrated medical physician and Medical Director of the Dove Clinic for Integrated Medicine in Winchester and London. Dr. Kenyon is the Founder-Chairman of the British Medical Acupuncture Society in 1980 and Co-Founder of the Centre for the Study of Complementary Medicine in Southampton and London. Dr. Kenyon was selected as a director because he is the Co-Founder of the Australian subsidiary and the business is based on his initial work at the Dove Clinic. Dr. Kenyon graduated from the University of Liverpool with a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery and subsequently with a research degree, Doctor of Medicine. Since 1972, he was appointed a Primary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

#### Committees of the Board of Directors

We presently do not have an audit committee, nominating committee, compensation committee, or other committee or committees performing similar functions, as our management believe that until this point it has been premature at the early stage of our management and business development to form an audit, compensation or other committees.

#### Scientific Advisory Board

We have a Scientific Advisory Board that provides advice relating to the following:

- The identification, assessment, evaluation, selection, conduct and management of research projects, both those which are under review and are in progress;
- Intellectual property; and
- Commercialization.

The Scientific Advisory Board may also address issues related to improving project selection, formal review processes and management procedures within Propanc Health Group. The Scientific Advisory Board will generally be composed of an advisory panel of clinicians with expertise in translational research.

As of September 30, 2015, the members of the Scientific Advisory Board were:

- Professor John Smyth
- Professor Klaus Kutz (Acting Chief Medical Officer, Propanc Health Group)
- Professor Karrar Khan
- Dr. Ralf Brandt
- Dr. Joseph Chalil

Each of the members of our Scientific Advisory Board acts as an independent consultant and is compensated on an hourly basis for his services. There is presently no stock based compensation for their services.

Professor Kutz is also acting as Chief Medical Officer for Propanc, His compensation continues to be based on an hourly rate as per his Advisory Board Agreement. Propanc intends to appoint Professor Kutz as Chief Medical Officer for Propanc in a full time capacity at a time which is mutually agreed upon between both parties.

### **Professor John Smyth**

John Smyth has for the past 25 years served as Chair of Medical Oncology in the University of Edinburgh Medical School, where his major research interest is the development and evaluation of new anti-cancer drugs. He has published over 300 papers and is Editor-in-Chief of the European Journal of Cancer. He served for several years on the UK Committee on Safety of Medicines; currently Chair's the Expert Advisory Group for Oncology & Haematology for the Commission on Human Medicines and serves on the Expert Oncology Advisory Group to the European Drug Licensing Board. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and London, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He is a past-president of the European Society of Medical Oncology and was from 2005 - 2007 President of the Federation of European Cancer Societies.

### **Professor Klaus Kutz**

Professor Kutz has fifteen years of experience as independent consultant in Clinical Pharmacology and Safety for pharmaceutical companies and clinical research organizations. His specialty over the last six years is Oncology, including preparation of multiple NDAs and INDs for small and medium sized pharmaceutical companies. He has prepared, organized and reported clinical Phase I studies in oncology and Phase II studies in different cancer indications (prostate, gastric, ovarian, small cell lung cancer) and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas. Professor Kutz has more than 12 years of experience as Head of Clinical Pharmacology with world-wide responsibilities for Phase I and Clinical Pharmacokinetics in two internationally operating pharmaceutical companies, setting up and restructuring international Clinical Pharmacology departments. His achievements include the successful world-wide registration of multiple important Sandoz' compounds by preparation of multiple NDAs (New Drug Applications) and Expert reports (including Written Summary), as well as the preparation of multiple INDs (Investigational New Drug Applications) for Sandoz Pharma Ltd and Sanofi Research. A specialist for Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology, and Clinical Pharmacology, he is also Professor of Medicine at the University of Bonn, Germany.

### **Professor Karrar Khan**

Professor Khan has over 35 years of experience in drug discovery, pharmaceutical development, registration and management of pharmaceutical scientists. Professor Khan has also held various product development and management positions with Abbott Laboratories and Beecham Pharmaceuticals. In these roles, he developed medicines for several therapeutic areas including antibiotics, anti-depressant, anti-inflammatory, anti-obesity, psychosis, cardiovascular, pain, cancer, Parkinson's disease and diabetes. Professor Khan developed and contributed to the launch of two once a day controlled release dosage forms. His expertise ranged from development for phase I to phase 3- 4 and significant experience of bringing prescription and OTC products to market on a worldwide bases (contributed to the registration and launch of over 60 pharmaceutical products). He is a qualified person under the EC quality assurance directive. He now works as a pharmaceutical development consultant. Professor Khan has authored or co-authored more than 40 scientific publications and is an inventor of several development patents. He has been an invited speaker at many national and international conferences.

### **Dr. Ralf Brandt**

Dr. Brandt is the co-founder of vivoPharm. He is a biochemist and cell biologist with over 15 years of experience in research programs of experimental oncology. Furthermore, he has immense experience in in vivo pharmacology and anti-cancer drug profiling. He received his License (BSc in Biochemistry and Animal Physiology) in 1986, and his PhD (in Biochemistry) in 1991 from the Martin-Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany. Dr. Brandt was employed at research positions at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, MD, USA and at Schering AG, Germany. Since 1990, Dr. Brandt has been active in the field of preclinical oncology. He led the Tumour Biology program at Novartis Pharma AG, Switzerland and established several transgenic mouse lines developing tumors under the control of oncogenes. During Dr. Brandt's long career in the pharmaceutical industry he has acquired significant knowledge and expertise in leading business units and representation of services to the pre-clinical research market. Dr. Brandt is a member of the Scientific Advisory Board at Receptor Inc. in Toronto Canada.

### **Dr. Joseph Chalil**

Dr. Chalil is a Physician and Executive at Boehringer Ingelheim, the world's largest privately held pharmaceutical company. Headquartered in Ingelheim, Germany, Boehringer Ingelheim operates globally with 146 affiliates and a total of more than 47,700 employees. In 2014, Boehringer Ingelheim achieved net sales of about 13.3 billion euros. R&D expenditure corresponds to 19.9 per cent of its net sales.

In addition to his responsibilities at Boehringer Ingelheim, Dr. Chalil is the Chairman of Global Clinical Research and Trial Network of the American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin (AAPI) and has served as Scientific Advisor to AAPI for the past five years. AAPI is the second largest physician organization in the US second only to AMA, and the largest ethnic medical organization in the country.

A veteran of the United States Navy Medical Corps, Dr. Chalil is also board certified in healthcare management, and has been awarded Fellowship by the American College of Healthcare Executives, an international professional society of more than 40,000 healthcare executives who lead hospitals, healthcare systems and other healthcare organizations.

Dr. Chalil is an expert in US Healthcare policy and a strong advocate for patient centered care, and has also served as an advisor to various national political campaigns on healthcare issues. Dr. Chalil completed his higher studies in University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Davenport University, JJM Medical College and Baylor College of Medicine. He has been a Visiting Professor at various Universities and serves on various company Boards.

#### Code of Ethics

The Board is currently reviewing a Code of Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) to apply to all of our directors, officers and employees. The Code is intended to promote ethical conduct and compliance with laws and regulations, to provide guidance with respect to the handling of ethical issues, to implement mechanisms to report unethical conduct, to foster a culture of honesty and accountability, to deter wrongdoing and to ensure fair and accurate financial reporting. Upon approval by the Board, a copy of the Code will be available at our website [www.propanc.com](http://www.propanc.com)

#### Shareholder Communications

Although we do not have a formal policy regarding communications with the Board, shareholders may communicate with the Board by writing to us at Level 13, Suite 1307, 530 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC, 3000, Australia, Attention: Corporate Secretary, or by facsimile +61 (0) 3 9614 7194. Shareholders who would like their submission directed to a member of the Board may so specify, and the communication will be forwarded, as appropriate.

#### Board Diversity

While we do not have a formal policy on diversity, our Board considers diversity to include the skill set, background, reputation, type and length of business experience of our Board members as well as a particular nominee’s contributions to that mix. Our Board believes that diversity brings a variety of ideas, judgments and considerations that benefit Propanc and our shareholders. Although there are many other factors, the Board seeks individuals with experience in business, financial and scientific research and development.

#### Board Assessment of Risk

Our risk management function is overseen by our Board. Our management keeps our Board apprised of material risks and provides our directors access to all information necessary for them to understand and evaluate how these risks interrelate, how they affect Propanc, and how management addresses those risks. Mr. Nathanielsz, as our Chief Executive Officer works closely together with the Board once material risks are identified on how to best address such risk. If the identified risk poses an actual or potential conflict with management, our independent directors may conduct the assessment. Presently, the primary risks affecting Propanc is the lack of working capital, the inability to generate sufficient revenues so that we have positive cash flow from operations and success of future clinical trials. The Board focuses on these key risks at each meeting and actively interfaces with management on seeking solutions.

#### Item 11. Executive Compensation.

##### Termination Provisions

Upon termination by Propanc and in accordance with Mr. Nathanielsz employment agreement, Mr. Nathanielsz is entitled to six months of base salary. Upon his resignation, Mr. Nathanielsz is entitled to twelve (12) weeks of base salary.

##### Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the compensation paid or accrued by us to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and each of our other officers for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

##### Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal 2015 and 2014

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
James Nathanielsz (1) <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	2015	200,000	18,500(2)	218,500
	2014	137,685	12,736(2)	150,421
Dr. Klaus Kutz (3) <i>Acting Chief Medical Officer</i>	2015	18,229	-	18,229
	2014	7,936	-	7,936

(1) Under an employment agreement dated February 25, 2015, Mr. Nathanielsz receives a gross annual salary of \$300,000 AUD per year. From August 15, 2010 through February 25, 2015, Mr. Nathanielsz received a gross annual salary of \$150,000 AUD per year.

(2) Under the employment agreement with the Company, Mr. Nathanielsz receives a 9.25% contribution to a pension of which he is the beneficiary.

(3) Pursuant to certain mutual agreement with the Company, Dr. Kutz is compensated on per diem basis for his services rendered until the Company secures sufficient funds to employ Dr. Kutz on full-time basis.

### Outstanding Equity Awards

There are no outstanding equity awards.

### Equity Compensation Plan Information

We currently do not have an equity compensation plan.

### Director Compensation

Under a director agreement dated February 25, 2015, Mr. Kenyon receives monthly consideration of \$10,000 AUD or \$120,000 AUD per year. Directors are reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings and carrying out duties as board members.

### Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Under the securities laws of the United States, our directors, executive (and certain other) officers, and any persons holding ten percent or more of our Common Stock must report on their ownership of the Common Stock and any changes in that ownership to the Commission. Specific due dates for these reports have been established. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, we believe that all reports required to be filed by Section 16(a) were filed on a timely basis.

### Insider Trading Policy

The Company's Board is currently reviewing an insider trading policy (the "Insider Trading Policy") that will establish guidelines and procedures for the trading of Company securities by officers, directors, employees and consultants ("Insiders"). Among others, the Insider Trading Policy shall establish prohibitions on insider trading, tipping, short term trading and short sales; provides for quarterly black-out restrictions on trading and guidelines for establishment of Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The Insider Trading Policy shall encourage Insiders who wish to trade in Company securities to consult with the General Counsel of the Company prior to trading. Upon approval by the Board, the Insider Trading Policy will be available on our website at [www.propanc.com](http://www.propanc.com).

### Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth the number of shares of our voting stock beneficially owned, as of September 24, 2015 by (i) those persons known by Propanc to be owners of more than 5% of Propanc's common stock, (ii) each director, (iii) our Named Executive Officer, and (iv) all executive officers and directors as a group:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner(1)</u>	<u>Percent of Class (1)</u>
Common Stock	James Nathanielsz 576 Swan Street Richmond, VIC, 3121, Australia (2)	42,961,111	12.05%
Common Stock	Dr. Julian Kenyon Beechwood, Embley Lane East Wellow, Near Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 6DN, United Kingdom (3)	28,466,534	7.98%
Common Stock	All directors and executive officers as a group	71,427,605	20.03%
<b>5% Shareholders:</b>			
Common Stock	Putney Consultants Ltd. (5)	30,089,614	8.44%

- (1) Applicable percentages are based on 356,624,597 shares outstanding, adjusted as required by rules of the SEC. Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options, warrants and convertible notes currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such securities but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, Propanc believes that each of the shareholders named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock indicated as beneficially owned by them.
- (2) Mr. Nathanielsz is a director and executive officer. Represents shares of common stock held by North Horizon Investments Pty Ltd., a Nathanielsz Family Trust. Mr. Nathanielsz has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (3) Dr. Kenyon is a director. Represents shares of common stock.
- (4) Mr. Jan Ostrowski and Mrs. Ywonna Ostrowski, Mr. Nathanielsz's father-in-law and mother-in-law, have voting power and investment power of Ostrowski Properties PTY Ltd.
- (5) Dr. Douglas Mitchell, a former director and executive officer of the Company, has voting and investment power of Putney Consultants Ltd.

### Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

#### Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Since inception, Propanc Health Group Corporation has conducted transactions with directors and director related entities. These transactions included the following:

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company owed certain directors a total of \$79,416 and \$161,975 respectively, for money loaned to the Company throughout the years. The loan balance owed at June 30, 2015 was not interest bearing.

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company owed certain current and former directors a total of \$35,108 and \$60,350, respectively, related to expenses incurred on behalf of the Company related to corporate startup costs and intellectual property.

Name of Related Party	Affiliation	Aggregate Amount of Principal Loaned		Amount of Principal Paid		Outstanding Balance as of June 30,	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
James Nathanielsz**	Chief Executive Officer & Chairman of the Board	\$ 0*	\$ 86,225*	\$ 34,000*	\$ 59,084*	\$ 14,278*	\$ 78,586*
Julian Kenyon**	Director	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,491*	\$ 13,686*
Douglas Mitchell	Former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,647*	\$ 69,703*

\* Loans were made in Australian Dollar and the difference of amount is due to the fluctuating currency exchange rate between U.S. Dollar and Australian Dollar.

\*\* During 2015, the Company issued the directors an aggregate of 50,913,820 shares of common stock pursuant to debt settlement agreements where a combined principal amount of \$40,828 was converted.

The loans of \$79,416 and \$161,975 as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are reflected as loans from directors and officer – related parties in the consolidated balance sheets.

**Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.**

The Company's board of directors reviews and approves audit and permissible non-audit services performed by its independent registered public accounting firm, as well as the fees charged for such services. In its review of non-audit service and its appointment of Salberg & Company, P.A. as our independent registered public accounting firm, the board considered whether the provision of such services is compatible with maintaining independence. All of the services provided and fees charged by Salberg & Company, P.A. in 2015 and 2014 were approved by the board of directors. The following table shows the fees for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Audit Fees (1)	\$ 42,200	\$ 40,200
Audit Related Fees (2)	\$ -	\$ 650
Tax Fees (3)	\$ -	\$ -
All Other Fees	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 42,200</b>	<b>\$ 40,850</b>

(1) Audit fees – these fees relate to the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements and the review of our interim quarterly consolidated financial statements.

(2) Audit related fees – these fees relate primarily to the auditors’ review of our registration statements and audit related consulting.

(3) Tax fees – no fees of this sort were billed by Salberg & Company P.A., our principal accountant during 2015 and 2014.

**All Other Fees**

We did not incur any other fees related to services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

The SEC requires that before our independent registered public accounting firm is engaged by us to render any auditing or permitted non-audit related service, the engagement be either: (i) approved by our audit committee or (ii) entered into pursuant to pre-approval policies and procedures established by the audit committee, provided that the policies and procedures are detailed as to the particular service, the audit committee is informed of each service, and such policies and procedures do not include delegation of the audit committee’s responsibilities to management.

We do not have an audit committee. Our Board pre-approves all services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. All of the above services and fees during 2015 and 2014 were reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors either before or after the respective services were rendered.

## PART IV

### Item 15. Exhibits

#### (a) Exhibits

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended; filed with the SEC on June 23, 2011.
3.2	Bylaws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended; filed with the SEC on June 23, 2011.
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation dated November 12, 2014 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 16, 2014.
3.4	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation dated July 10, 2015 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 15, 2015.
4.1	Promissory Note issued to Southridge Partners II, L.P. ("Southridge") dated July 17, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on October 14, 2014.
4.2	Certificate of Designation of Series A Preferred Stock dated December 9, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 16, 2014.
4.3	8% Convertible Promissory Note issued to KBM by the Company dated January 26, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.4	8% Convertible Redeemable Note issued to Union by the Company dated February 10, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.5	8% Convertible Redeemable Back End Note issued to Union by the Company dated February 10, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.6	8% Collateralized Secured Promissory Note Back End Note issued to the Company by Union dated February 10, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.7	8% Convertible Redeemable Note issued to Union by the Company dated February 17, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.8	8% Convertible Redeemable Back End Note issued to Union by the Company dated February 17, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.9	8% Collateralized Secured Promissory note Back End Note issued to the Company by Union dated February 17, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.10	8% Convertible Redeemable Note issued to Union by the Company dated March 12, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.11	8% Convertible Redeemable Back End Note issued to Union by the Company dated March 12, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.12	8% Collateralized Secured Promissory note Back End Note issued to the Company by Union dated March 12, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.13	8% Convertible Redeemable Note issued to Union by the Company dated March 20, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.14	8% Convertible Redeemable Back End Note issued to Union by the Company dated March 20, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.15	8% Collateralized Secured Promissory note Back End Note issued to the Company by Union dated March 20, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.16	Replacement 8% Convertible Redeemable Note issued to Union by the Company dated March 4, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.17	12% Convertible Promissory Note issued to Carebourn by the Company dated February 20, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.18	8% Convertible Promissory Note issued to KBM by the dated January 26, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.19	5% Convertible Note issued to Regal by the Company dated February 15, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.20	8% Convertible Note issued to Vis Vires by the Company dated March 12, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
4.21	Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock, dated June 16, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 15, 2015
4.22	Form of Promissory Note issued to MG Partners II Limited by the Company dated September 25, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2015
10.1	Settlement Agreement and Stipulation between the Company and Tarpon dated July 18, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 22, 2014.
10.2	Order Granting Approval of Settlement Agreement and Stipulation between the Company and Tarpon dated September 9, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 22, 2014.
10.3	Form of Equity Purchase Agreement between the Company and Southridge, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 22, 2014.
10.4	Form of Registration Rights Agreement between Company and Southridge, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 22, 2014.
10.5	Debt Settlement Agreement between the Company and James Nathanielsz dated February 4, 2015, incorporated by

	reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 17, 2015.
10.6	Debt Settlement Agreement between the Company and Julian Kenyoon dated February 4, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 17, 2015.
10.7	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and KBM dated January 26, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.8	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Union dated February 10, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.9	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Union dated February 17, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.10	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Union dated March 12, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.11	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Union dated March 20, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.12	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Carebourn dated February 20, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.13	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Vis Vires dated March 12, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.14	Consulting Agreement between the Company and Regal dated February 15, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.15	Consulting Agreement between the Company and Circadian dated March 12, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2015
10.16	Security Agreement between the Company and MG Partners II Limited dated September 24, 2015, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2015
31.1*	Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1+	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.1	Southridge financing press release dated September 22, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 22, 2014.
101. INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101. SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101. CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101. LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101. PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
101. DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.

\* Filed herewith

+ In accordance with the SEC Release 33-8238, deemed being furnished and not filed.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**PROPANC HEALTH GROUP CORPORATION**

Dated: September 30, 2015

By: /s/ James Nathanielsz  
James Nathanielsz  
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ James Nathanielsz</u> James Nathanielsz	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	September 30, 2015
<u>/s/ Julian Kenyon</u> Julian Kenyon	Director	September 30, 2015

**CERTIFICATION**  
**PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,**  
**AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906**  
**OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, James Nathanielsz, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Propanc Health Group Corporation (the "Registrant"):
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures; and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: September 30, 2015

By: /s/ James Nathanielsz  
James Nathanielsz  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

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**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Propanc Health Group Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended June 30, 2015 (the "Report"), I, James Nathanielsz, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: September 30, 2015

By: /s/ James Nathanielsz  
James Nathanielsz  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

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