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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

Commission File Number: 000-52607

Universal Biosensors, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**98-0424072**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**
Universal Biosensors, Inc. 1 Corporate Avenue, Rowville, 3178, Victoria Australia	
(Address of principal executive offices)	**Not Applicable (Zip Code)**

Telephone: +61 3 9213 9000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 Web site, 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer", "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer ☐	Accelerated Filer ☐
Non-Accelerated Filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company ☒

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 175,897,880 shares of Common Stock, U.S.$0.0001 par value, outstanding as of October 29, 2015.

UNIVERSAL BIOSENSORS, INC.

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Unless otherwise noted, references on this Form 10-Q to "Universal Biosensors", the "Company," "Group," "we," "our" or "us" means Universal Biosensors, Inc. ("UBI") a Delaware corporation and, when applicable, its wholly owned Australian operating subsidiary, Universal Biosensors Pty Ltd ("UBS").

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Item 1 Financial Statements

Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2015 A$	December 31, 2014 A$
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	17,352,647	16,329,829
Inventories, net	538,778	397,450
Accounts receivable	4,246,515	3,799,705
Prepayments	743,698	1,132,634
Other current assets	6,950,281	8,616,354
Total current assets	29,831,919	30,275,972
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	35,420,335	34,304,365
Less accumulated depreciation	(21,984,061)	(19,967,699)
Property, plant and equipment - net	13,436,274	14,336,666
Other non-current assets	3,220,000	2,920,000
Total non-current assets	16,656,274	17,256,666
Total assets	46,488,193	47,532,638
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	573,721	480,523
Accrued expenses	1,982,005	1,640,982
Borrowings	0	498,890
Other liability	1,248,217	1,066,813
Deferred revenue	0	1,567,562
Employee entitlements provision	1,439,186	1,241,710
Total current liabilities	5,243,129	6,496,480
Non-current liabilities:		
Asset retirement obligations	2,600,000	2,600,000
Employee entitlements provision	166,043	129,206
Long term secured loan	20,648,862	17,499,194
Other liability	1,248,217	1,066,813
Deferred revenue	1,175,134	0
Total non-current liabilities	25,838,256	21,295,213
Total liabilities	31,081,385	27,791,693
Commitments and contingencies	0	0
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, US$0.01 par value. Authorized 1,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding nil in 2015 (2014: nil)		
Common stock, US$0.0001 par value. Authorized 300,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 175,897,880 shares in 2015 (2014: 175,610,978)	17,590	17,561
Additional paid-in capital	94,284,467	94,328,182
Accumulated deficit	(74,306,486)	(64,990,359)
Current year loss	(4,290,451)	(9,316,127)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(298,312)	(298,312)
Total stockholders' equity	15,406,808	19,740,945
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	46,488,193	47,532,638

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Revenue				
Revenue from products	552,617	137,294	969,023	137,294
Revenue from services	5,445,093	1,949,297	12,489,493	4,815,229
Total revenue	5,997,710	2,086,591	13,458,516	4,952,523
Operating costs & expenses				
Cost of goods sold	458,644	218,298	798,810	218,298
Cost of services	48,751	127,084	239,704	150,006
Total cost of goods sold & services	507,395	345,382	1,038,514	368,304
Contribution from products & services	5,490,315	1,741,209	12,420,002	4,584,219
Other operating costs & expenses				
Research and development	4,987,015	4,715,444	14,881,731	13,900,999
General and administrative	1,529,799	1,522,175	4,656,097	4,588,686
Total operating costs & expenses	6,516,814	6,237,619	19,537,828	18,489,685
Loss from operations	(1,026,499)	(4,496,410)	(7,117,826)	(13,905,466)
Other income/(expense)				
Interest income	104,885	103,398	204,859	187,247
Interest expense	(4,250)	(4,772)	(14,168)	(15,905)
Financing costs	(778,102)	(654,095)	(2,558,214)	(1,944,995)
Other	1,541,108	3,157,820	5,194,898	6,832,413
Total other income/(expense)	863,641	2,602,351	2,827,375	5,058,760
Net loss before tax	(162,858)	(1,894,059)	(4,290,451)	(8,846,706)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	0	0	0	0
Net loss	(162,858)	(1,894,059)	(4,290,451)	(8,846,706)
Earnings per share				
Basic and diluted net loss per share	0.00	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Other comprehensive gain, net of tax:				
Reclassification for (losses)/gains realised in net income	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive (loss)/gain	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive loss	(162,858)	(1,894,059)	(4,290,451)	(8,846,706)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Ordinary shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
		A$	A$	A$	A$	A$
Balances at January 1, 2014	175,600,605	17,560	94,955,051	(64,990,359)	(298,312)	29,683,940
Net loss	0	0	0	(8,846,706)	0	(8,846,706)
Exercise of stock options issued to employees	8,333	0	0	0	0	0
Shares issued to employees	2,040	1	999	0	0	1,000
Stock option expense	0	0	(219,061)	0	0	(219,061)
Balances at September 30, 2014	175,610,978	17,561	94,736,989	(73,837,065)	(298,312)	20,619,173
Balances at January 1, 2015	175,610,978	17,561	94,328,182	(74,306,486)	(298,312)	19,740,945
Net loss	0	0	0	(4,290,451)	0	(4,290,451)
Shares issued to employees	286,902	29	65,959	0	0	65,988
Stock option expense	0	0	(109,674)	0	0	(109,674)
Balances at September 30, 2015	175,897,880	17,590	94,284,467	(78,596,937)	(298,312)	15,406,808

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
	A$	A$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	(4,290,451)	(8,846,706)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit/(loss) to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,023,042	1,847,314
Share based payments expense	(109,674)	(219,061)
Loss on fixed assets disposal	0	8,098
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	1,281,106	390,708
Financing costs	161,856	133,361
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Inventory	(141,328)	(389,538)
Accounts receivables	(446,810)	155,185
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,755,010	3,153,816
Deferred revenue	(392,428)	42,904
Employee entitlements	299,299	236,446
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,733,241	1,934,897
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	3,872,863	(1,552,576)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,080,837)	(691,465)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,080,837)	(691,465)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings	0	552,772
Repayment of borrowings	(498,890)	(552,772)
Borrowing costs	(2,977,023)	(1,638,752)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,475,913)	(1,638,752)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(683,887)	(3,882,793)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	16,329,829	23,742,422
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the balances of cash held in foreign currencies	1,706,705	(29,520)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17,352,647	19,830,109

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Organization of the Company

We are a specialist medical diagnostics company focused on the research, development and manufacture of in vitro diagnostic test devices for consumer and professional point-of-care use.

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware on September 14, 2001 and our shares of common stock in the form of CHESS Depositary Interests ("CDIs") have been quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") since December 13, 2006. Our securities are not currently traded on any other public market. Our wholly owned subsidiary and primary operating vehicle, UBS, was incorporated as a proprietary limited company in Australia on September 21, 2001. UBS conducts our research, development and manufacturing activities in Melbourne, Australia.

We have rights to an extensive patent portfolio, with certain patents owned by UBS and a number licensed to UBS by LifeScan, Inc. ("LifeScan") and other third party licensors. Unless otherwise noted, references to "LifeScan" in this document are references collectively or individually to LifeScan, Inc., and/or LifeScan Europe, a division of Cilag GmbH International, both affiliates of Johnson and Johnson.

We are using our electrochemical cell technology platform to develop point-of-care testing systems for a number of different markets. Our current focus is as set out below:

- Coagulation testing market – we are working with Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc. ("Siemens") in relation to a range of products for the point-of-care coagulation testing market pursuant to a Collaboration Agreement with Siemens ("Collaboration Agreement"). The first such product developed with Siemens, the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer, received CE mark approval on December 9, 2014 and is now being released by Siemens in Europe. In July 2015, Siemens made a premarket 510(k) submission to the US Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") for regulatory clearance to sell the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer in the US. Under the terms of a supply agreement with Siemens ("Supply Agreement"), UBS is the manufacturer of test strips for this product and two further tests still in development for Siemens. We are also developing our own Prothrombin Time International Normalized Ratio ("PT-INR") test for use in decentralized settings including the patient self-test market and are currently negotiating arrangements with distributors in initial target markets with respect to that test.
- Blood glucose – we provide services to LifeScan as required from time to time, pursuant to a Master Services and Supply Agreement ("Master Services and Supply Agreement") and a development and research agreement ("Development and Research Agreement") with LifeScan.
- Other electrochemical-cell based tests – we are working on demonstrating the broader application of our technology platform, including its application to diagnostic tests based on enzymatic, immunoassay and molecular diagnostic methods. We may seek to enter into collaborative arrangements, strategic alliances or distribution agreements with respect to any products or technologies arising from this work.

Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015. For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, included in the Form 10-K of Universal Biosensors, Inc.

The year-end consolidated condensed balance sheets data as at December 31, 2014 was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP. Certain prior year amounts in the consolidated condensed financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Basis of Presentation

All amounts within these consolidated financial statements are expressed in Australian dollars ("AUD" or "A$") unless otherwise stated.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. We rely largely on our existing cash and cash equivalents balance and operating cash flow to provide for the working capital needs of our operations. We believe we have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to fund our operations for at least the next twelve months. However, in the event, our financing needs for the foreseeable future are not able to be met by our existing cash and cash equivalents balance and operating cash flow, we would seek to raise funds through public or private equity offerings, debt financings, and through other means to meet the financing requirements. There is no assurance that funding would be available at acceptable terms, if at all.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, UBS. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management of the Company to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, deferred income taxes, asset retirement obligations and obligations related to employee benefits. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash & Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. For cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments.

Short-Term Investments (Held-to-maturity)

Short-term investments constitute all highly liquid investments with term to maturity from three months to twelve months. The carrying amount of short-term investments is equivalent to their fair value.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable consist of financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk to the extent of the amount recorded on the consolidated condensed balance sheets. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with one of Australia's largest banks. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of default by the banks holding the cash or cash equivalents to the extent of the amount recorded on the consolidated condensed balance sheets. The Company has not experienced any losses on its deposits of cash and cash equivalents. The Company has not identified any collectability issues with respect to receivables.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative financial instruments

The Company may use derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange arising from operating, investing and financing activities. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. However, derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognized immediately in the income statement. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

Cash flow hedges

Exposure to foreign exchange risks arises in the normal course of the Company's business and it is the Company's policy to use forward exchange contracts to hedge anticipated sales and purchases in foreign currencies. The amount of forward cover taken is in accordance with approved policy and internal forecasts.

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognized asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any unrealized gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognized directly in equity. When the forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the associated cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

For cash flow hedges, other than those covered by the preceding statement, the associated cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast transaction affects the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income and on the same line item as that hedged forecast transaction. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the Company revokes designation of the hedge relationship but the hedged forecast transaction is still probable to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognized in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, then the cumulative unrealized gain or loss recognized in equity is recognized immediately in the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In determining fair value, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible as well as consider our own and counterparty credit risk. At September 30, 2015 and year ended December 31, 2014, we did not have any assets or liabilities that utilize Level 3 inputs. The valuation of our foreign exchange derivatives are based on the market approach using observable market inputs, such as forward rates and incorporate non-performance risk (the credit standing of the counterparty when the derivative is in a net asset position, and the credit standing of the Company when the derivative is in a net liability position). Our derivative assets are categorized as Level 2. The fair value methodologies described as Level 2 and 3 inputs are defined elsewhere in these notes to the financial statements.

Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to dispose. Inventories are principally determined under the average cost method which approximates cost. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate portion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost also includes the transfer from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	A$	A$
Raw materials	177,611	351,007
Work in progress	332,522	46,443
Finished goods	28,645	0
	538,778	397,450

Receivables

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the existing accounts receivable. The allowance is determined based on a review of individual accounts for collectability, generally focusing on those accounts that are past due. The current year expense to adjust the allowance for doubtful accounts, if any, is recorded within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income. Account balances are charged against the allowance when it is probable the receivable will not be recovered.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	A$	A$
Accounts receivable	4,246,515	3,799,705
Allowance for doubtful debts	0	0
	4,246,515	3,799,705

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful life of machinery and equipment is 3 to 10 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred, include normal services, and do not include items of a capital nature.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist of costs incurred to further the Group’s research and product development activities and include salaries and related employee benefits, costs associated with clinical trial and preclinical development, regulatory activities, research-related overhead expenses, costs associated with the manufacture of clinical trial material, costs associated with developing a commercial manufacturing process, costs for consultants and related contract research, facility costs and depreciation. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Research and development expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Research	404,688	263,327	915,775	1,007,863
Development	4,582,327	4,452,117	13,965,956	12,893,136
Research and development expenses	4,987,015	4,715,444	14,881,731	13,900,999

Income Taxes

The Company applies ASC 740 - Income Taxes which establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effects of income taxes that result from a company's activities during the current and preceding years. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Where it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, the deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance. The valuation allowance is sufficient to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and Australia. U.S. federal income tax returns up to and including the 2014 financial year have been filed. Internationally, consolidated income tax returns up to and including the 2014 financial year have been filed.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations ("ARO") are legal obligations associated with the retirement and removal of long-lived assets. ASC 410 – Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation when it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the Company capitalizes the cost by increasing the carrying amounts of the related property, plant and equipment. Over time, the liability increases for the change in its present value, while the capitalized cost depreciates over the useful life of the asset. The Company derecognizes ARO liabilities when the related obligations are settled.

The ARO is in relation to our premises where in accordance with the terms of the lease, the lessee has to restore part of the building upon vacating the premises.

Our overall ARO changed as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	A$	A$
Opening balance	2,600,000	2,549,928
Accretion expense	0	50,072
Ending balance	2,600,000	2,600,000

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of all current assets and current liabilities approximates fair value because of their short-term nature. The estimated fair value of all other amounts has been determined, depending on the nature and complexity of the assets or the liability, by using one or all of the following approaches:

- Market approach – based on market prices and other information from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- Cost approach – based on the cost to acquire or construct comparable assets less an allowance for functional and/or economic obsolescence.
- Income approach – based on the present value of a future stream of net cash flows

These fair value methodologies depend on the following types of inputs:

- Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets (Level 1 inputs)
- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active or are directly or indirectly observable (Level 2 inputs)
- Unobservable inputs that reflect estimates and assumptions (Level 3 inputs)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its capital assets, including patents and licenses, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. In performing the review, the Company estimates undiscounted cash flows from products under development that are covered by these patents and licenses. An impairment loss would be recognized when estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying amount of the asset. If the evaluation indicates that the carrying value of an asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is measured by comparing the carrying value of the asset to its fair value, based on discounted cash flows.

Australian Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated condensed balance sheets.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from all sources based on the provisions of the U.S. SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 and ASC 605 Revenue Recognition.

The Company's revenue represents revenue from sales of products, provision of services and collaborative research and development agreements.

We recognize revenue from sales of products at the time title of goods passes to the buyer and the buyer assumes the risks and rewards of ownership, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Generally, this is at the time products are shipped to the customer.

Revenue from services is recognized when a persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue recognition principles are assessed for each new contractual arrangement and the appropriate accounting is determined for each service.

Where our agreements contain multiple elements, or deliverables, such as the manufacture and sale of products, provision of services or research and development activities, they are assessed to determine whether separate delivery of the individual elements of such arrangements comprises more than one unit of accounting. Where an arrangement can be divided into separate units of accounting (each unit constituting a separate earnings process), the arrangement consideration is allocated amongst those varying units based on the relative selling price of the separate units of accounting and the applicable revenue recognition criteria applied to the separate units. Selling prices are determined using fair value as determined by either vendor specific objective evidence or third party evidence of the selling price, when available, or the Company's best estimate of selling price when fair value is not available for a given unit of accounting.

Under ASC 605-25, the delivered item(s) are separate units of accounting, provided (i) the delivered item(s) have value to a customer on a stand-alone basis, and (ii) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in our control. Where the arrangement cannot be divided into separate units, the individual deliverables are combined as a single unit of accounting and the total arrangement consideration is recognized across other deliverables in the arrangement or over the estimated collaboration period. Payments under these arrangements typically include one or more of the following: non-refundable, upfront payments; funding of research and/or development efforts; and milestone payments.

We typically generate milestone payments from our customers pursuant to the various agreements we have with them. Non-refundable milestone payments which represent the achievement of a significant technical/regulatory hurdle in the research and development process pursuant to collaborative agreements, and are deemed to be substantive, are recognized as revenue upon the achievement of the specified milestone. If the non-refundable milestone payment is not substantive or stand-alone value, the non-refundable milestone payment is deferred and recognized as revenue either over the estimated performance period stipulated in the agreement or across other deliverables in the arrangement.

Management has concluded that the core operations of the Company are expected to be research and development activities, commercial manufacture of approved medical or testing devices and the provision of services. The Company's ultimate goal is to utilize the underlying technology and skill base for the development of marketable products that the Company will manufacture. The Company considers revenue from the sales of products, revenue from services and the income received from milestone payments indicative of its core operating activities or revenue producing goals of the Company, and as such have accounted for this income as "revenues".

Master Services and Supply Agreement

In October 2007, the Company and LifeScan entered into a Master Services and Supply Agreement, under which the Company would provide certain services to LifeScan in the field of blood glucose monitoring and act as a non-exclusive manufacturer of blood glucose test strips. The Master Services and Supply Agreement was subsequently amended and restated in May 2009. The Company has concluded the Master Services and Supply Agreement should be accounted for as three separate units of accounting: 1) research and development to assist LifeScan in receiving regulatory clearance to sell the blood glucose product (milestone payment), 2) contract manufacturing of the blood glucose test strips (contract manufacturing) which ceased in December 2013, and 3) ongoing services and efforts to enhance the product (product enhancement).

All consideration within the Master Services and Supply Agreement is contingent. The Company concluded the undelivered items were not priced at a significant incremental discount to the delivered items and revenue for each deliverable will be recognized as each contingency is met and the consideration becomes fixed and determinable. The milestone payment was considered to be a substantive payment and the entire amount has been recognized as revenue when the regulatory approval was received. Revenues for contract manufacturing and ongoing efforts to enhance the product are recognized as revenue from products or revenue from services, respectively, when the four basic criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Collaboration Agreement

On September 9, 2011 the Company entered into a Collaboration Agreement with Siemens to develop coagulation related products for hospital point-of-care and ambulatory care coagulation markets. In addition to an up-front, non-refundable payment of A$2,961,245 (equivalent to US$3 million), the Collaboration Agreement contained a further six payments from Siemens upon the achievement of certain defined milestones. These six milestones relate to feasibility, regulatory submissions and the launch of the products to be developed. The Company has concluded that the up-front payment is not a separate unit of accounting and recorded the amount as deferred revenue to be recognized as revenue across other deliverables in the arrangement with Siemens based upon the Company's best estimate of selling price. The deliverables related to each milestone are considered substantive and are not priced at a significant incremental discount to the other deliverables. As the achievement of the milestones is contingent upon a future event, the revenue for each deliverable will be recognized as the contingencies are met and the consideration becomes fixed and determinable.

Of the six milestones, the Company has delivered on four as of September 30, 2015. Two milestones were delivered in 2012 and the milestones achieved subsequent to January 1, 2014 are as follows:

- In December 2014, the Company delivered on its third milestone when it completed the development of the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer and the same was launched by Siemens. Of the total amount of A$1,750,486 (equivalent to US$1,428,571) recognized as revenue from services in December 2014, A$1,225,340 (equivalent to US$1,000,000) relates to the achievement of the milestone whilst the balance relates to a portion of the deferred US$3 million up-front payment allocated to these milestones.
- In July 2015, the Company delivered on its fourth milestone when Siemens made a premarket 510(k) submission to the FDA for regulatory clearance to sell the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation System in the US. Of the total amount of A$1,955,340 (equivalent to US$1,428,571) recognized as revenue from services in July 2015 for this milestone, A$1,368,738 (equivalent to US$1,000,000) relates to the achievement of the milestone whilst the balance relates to a portion of the deferred US$3 million up-front payment allocated to these milestones.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the cash and cash equivalents.

Research and development tax incentive income

Research and development tax incentive income is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the income will be received, the relevant expenditure has been incurred, and the consideration can be reliably measured. The research and development tax incentive is one of the key elements of the Australian Government's support for Australia's innovation system and is supported by legislative law primarily in the form of the Australian Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 as long as eligibility criteria are met. Generally speaking, entities which are an R&D entity involved in eligible R&D activities with an aggregated turnover (which generally means an entity's total ordinary income that it derives in the ordinary course of carrying on a business, subject to certain exclusions) of less than A$20 million are eligible to claim research and development tax incentive income. In accordance with SEC Regulation S-X Article 5-03, the Company's research and development incentive income has been recognized as non-operating income as it is not indicative of the core operating activities or revenue producing goals of the Company.

Management has assessed the Company's research and development activities and expenditures to determine which are likely to be eligible under the tax incentive regime described above. At each period end management estimates the refundable tax offset available to the Company based on available information at the time. This estimate is also reviewed by external tax advisors on an annual basis. The Company has recorded research and development tax incentive income of A$2,425,052 and A$3,561,209 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively and A$6,721,128 and A$7,281,358 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Research and development expenses, net of the research and development tax incentive income for the respective periods are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Research and development expenses	4,987,015	4,715,444	14,881,731	13,900,999
Research and development tax incentive income	(2,425,052)	(3,561,209)	(6,721,128)	(7,281,358)
	2,561,963	1,154,235	8,160,603	6,619,641

The research and development tax incentive income is recorded under the caption "Other" in the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income.

Foreign Currency

Functional and reporting currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company and UBS is AUD or A$ for all years presented.

The consolidated financial statements are presented using a reporting currency of Australian dollars.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income.

The Company has recorded foreign currency transaction losses of A$883,943 and A$399,417 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively and A$1,526,228 and A$444,973 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the reporting currency are translated into the reporting currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet item reported are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- income and expenses for each income statement item reported are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities are taken to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

Commitments and Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies, arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated. Our contingent liabilities as at September 30, 2015 are as follows:

- during 2009, LifeScan chose not to proceed with the registration of the then current product but to proceed with an enhanced product, called OneTouch® Verio®, and acknowledged that there would be a delay as a result. As a result of

this change, LifeScan agreed to pay additional amounts per strip manufactured by us in 2010 and 2011 up to a specified volume limit ("manufacturing initiation payments"). At the same time, we agreed to pay LifeScan a marketing support payment in each of the two years following the first year in which 1 billion strips are sold by LifeScan equal to 40% of the total manufacturing initiation payments made. The total amount of marketing support payments expected to be paid to LifeScan is approximately US$2 million which will only arise when LifeScan sells a billion strips in a calendar year for the first time. We have no visibility of future sales by LifeScan and it is uncertain whether we would be required to make this marketing support payment, however, if current sales trends are maintained, we do not expect LifeScan to sell a billion strips in 2015.

- we have engaged Planet Innovation Pty Ltd ("Planet Innovation") to assist us with design and engineering for future analyzers. As part of the agreement, Planet Innovation will receive a milestone payment on the launch sign-off for each of the analyzers. These milestone payments are expected to total A$600,000. The milestones have not been accrued as the analyzers Planet Innovation is currently working on are in the research and development phases and it is uncertain whether these milestones will be achieved.

Patent Fees

We have an obligation to pay 50% of the patent fees paid by LifeScan in respect of the patents we license from LifeScan prior to the date of the first commercial sale of a non-glucose product that utilizes the technology licensed from LifeScan and 50% of the patent fees incurred by LifeScan in respect of such patents thereafter. This obligation was triggered with the first commercial sale of the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer by Siemens in December 2014. The initial amount that is to be paid by us to LifeScan is expected to be around US$1.75 million (equivalent to A$2.50 million). We have the right to make this payment either as a lump sum within 45 days of receipt of the supporting documentation from LifeScan or in equal monthly installment payments during the 24 months subsequent to the date of receipt of the supporting documentation from LifeScan. To date we have not received the required supporting documentation from LifeScan and as such, no payment has been made. The patent fees payable to LifeScan has been recorded as "Other liability" in consolidated condensed balance sheets.

Patent and License Costs

Legal and maintenance fees incurred for patent application costs have been charged to expense and reported in research and development expense.

Clinical Trial Expenses

Clinical trial costs are a component of research and development expenses. These expenses include fees paid to participating hospitals and other service providers, which conduct certain testing activities on behalf of the Company. Depending on the timing of payments to the service providers and the level of service provided, the Company records prepaid or accrued expenses relating to these costs.

These prepaid or accrued expenses are based on estimates of the work performed under service agreements.

Leased Assets

All of the Company's leases for the periods ending September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are considered operating leases. The costs of operating leases are charged to the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Stock-based Compensation

We measure stock-based compensation at grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and recognize the cost as an expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. We estimate the fair value of stock options using the Trinomial Lattice model. We also grant our employees Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Zero Priced Employee Options ("ZEPOs"). RSUs are stock awards granted to employees that entitle the holder to shares of

common stock as the award vests. ZEPOs are stock options granted to employees that entitle the holder to shares of common stock as the award vests. The value of RSUs are determined and fixed on the grant date based on the Company's stock price. The exercise price of ZEPOs is nil.

We record deferred tax assets for awards that will result in deductions on our income tax returns, based on the amount of compensation cost recognized and our statutory tax rate in the jurisdiction in which we will receive a deduction. Differences between the deferred tax assets recognized for financial reporting purposes and the actual tax deduction reported in our income tax return are recorded in expense or in capital in excess of par value if the tax deduction exceeds the deferred tax assets or to the extent that previously recognized credits to paid-in-capital are still available if the tax deduction is less than the deferred tax asset.

(a) Stock Option Plan

In 2004, the Company adopted an employee option plan ("Plan"). Options may be granted pursuant to the Plan to any person considered by the board to be employed by the Group on a permanent basis (whether full time, part time or on a long term casual basis). Each option gives the holder the right to subscribe for one share of common stock. The total number of options that may be issued under the Plan is such maximum amount permitted by law and the Listing Rules of the ASX. The exercise price and any exercise conditions are determined by the board at the time of grant of the options. Any exercise conditions must be satisfied before the options vest and become capable of exercise. The options lapse on such date determined by the board at the time of grant or earlier in accordance with the Plan. Options granted to date have had a term up to 10 years and generally vest in equal tranches over three years.

An option holder is not permitted to participate in a bonus issue or new issue of securities in respect of an option held prior to the issue of shares to the option holder pursuant to the exercise of an option. If the Company changes the number of issued shares through, or as a result of, any consolidation, subdivision, or similar reconstruction of the issued capital of the Company, the total number of options and the exercise price of the options (as applicable) will likewise be adjusted.

In accordance with ASC 718, the fair value of the option grants was estimated on the date of each grant using the Trinomial Lattice model. The assumptions for these grants were:

	Grant Date		
	Jan-15	Jan-15	Aug-14
Exercise Price (A$)	0.00	0.23	0.17
Share Price at Grant Date (A$)	0.23	0.23	0.17
Volatility	72%	72%	71%
Expected Life (years)	7	7	7
Risk Free Interest Rate	2.27%	2.27%	3.13%
Fair Value of Option (A$)	0.23	0.14	0.10

Stock option activity during the current period is as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price A$
Balance at December 31, 2014	9,333,436	1.06
Granted	617,500	0.15
Exercised	0	0.00
Lapsed	(410,412)	1.15
Balance at September 30, 2015	9,540,524	0.99

The number of options exercisable as at September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014 was 8,303,483 and 8,219,892, respectively. The total stock compensation expense recognized in the consolidated condensed statements of

comprehensive income was (A$20,546) and A$61,703 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively and (A$109,674) and (A$219,061) for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As of September 30, 2015, there was A$122,248 of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements under the Employee Option Plan. This expense is expected to be recognized as follows:

Fiscal Year	A$
2015	54,786
2016	54,518
2017	12,944
	122,248

The aggregate intrinsic value for all options outstanding as at September 30, 2015 and 2014 was zero.

(b) Restricted Share Plan

Our Employee Share Plan was adopted by the Board of Directors in 2009. The Employee Share Plan permits our Board to grant shares of our common stock to our employees and directors (although our Board has determined not to issue equity to non-executive directors). The number of shares able to be granted is limited to the amount permitted to be granted at law, the ASX Listing Rules and by the limits on our authorized share capital in our certificate of incorporation. All our employees are eligible for shares under the Employee Share Plan. The Company currently proposes to continue to issue A$1,000 worth of RSUs to employees of the Company on a recurring basis, but no more frequently than annually. The restricted shares have the same terms of issue as our existing shares of common stock but are not able to be traded until the earlier of three years from the date on which the shares are issued or the date the relevant employee ceases to be an employee of the Company or any of its associated group of companies.

The table below sets forth the RSUs issued by the Company since January 1, 2014:

	Number of Restricted Shares Issued	Market Value of Restricted Shares Issued (A$)
June, 2014	2,040	1,000
Jan, 2015	282,555	64,988
July, 2015	4,347	1,000

Restricted stock awards activity during the current period is as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average issue price A$
Balance at December 31, 2014	234,487	0.72
Release of restricted shares	(65,999)	0.82
Granted	286,902	0.23
Balance at September 30, 2015	455,390	0.40

Employee Benefit Costs

The Company contributes to standard defined contribution superannuation funds on behalf of all employees. This contribution amount, formerly equal to 9% of each employee's salary, was increased by law to 9.25% from July 1, 2013 and 9.5% from July 1, 2014 of each such employee's salary. Superannuation is a compulsory savings program whereby employers are required to pay a portion of an employee's remuneration to an approved superannuation fund that the employee is typically not able to access until they are retired. The Company permits employees to choose an approved and registered superannuation fund into which the contributions are paid. Contributions are charged to the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income as they become payable.

Net Loss per Share and Anti-dilutive Securities

Basic and diluted net loss per share is presented in conformity with ASC 260 – Earnings per Share. Basic and diluted net loss per share has been computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Other than in a profit making year, the potentially dilutive options issued under the Universal Biosensors Employee Option Plan (refer to Note on "Stock-based Compensation" for details of options outstanding) were not considered in the computation of diluted net loss per share because they would be anti-dilutive given the Company's loss making position.

Total Comprehensive Income

The Company follows ASC 220 – Comprehensive Income. Comprehensive income is defined as the total change in shareholders' equity during the period other than from transactions with shareholders, and for the Company, includes net income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On May 28, 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 which outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance.

The core principle of the revenue model is that "an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services." In applying the revenue model to contracts within its scope, an entity will:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer (step 1).
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract (step 2).
- Determine the transaction price (step 3).
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (step 4).
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation (step 5).

The ASU applies to all contracts with customers except those that are within the scope of other topics in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Certain of the ASU's provisions also apply to transfers of nonfinancial assets, including in-substance nonfinancial assets that are not an output of an entity's ordinary activities (e.g., sales of (1) property, plant, and equipment; (2) real estate; or (3) intangible assets). Existing accounting guidance applicable to these transfers (e.g., ASC 360-20) has been amended or superseded.

Compared with current U.S. GAAP, the ASU also requires significantly expanded disclosures about revenue recognition.

The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods (including interim reporting periods within those periods) beginning after December 15, 2016, for public entities. Early application is not permitted (however, early adoption is optional for entities reporting under IFRSs).

Entities have the option of using either a full retrospective or a modified approach to adopt the guidance in the ASU:

- Full retrospective application — Retrospective application would take into account the requirements in ASC 250 (with certain practical expedients).
- Modified retrospective application — Under the modified approach, an entity recognizes "the cumulative effect of initially applying the ASU as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application" (revenue in periods presented in the financial statements before that date is reported under guidance in effect before the change). Using this approach, an entity applies the guidance in the ASU to existing contracts (those for which the entity has remaining performance obligations) as of, and new contracts after, the date of initial application. The ASU is not applied to contracts that were completed before the effective date (i.e., an entity has no remaining performance obligations to fulfill). Entities that elect the modified approach must disclose an explanation of the impact of adopting the ASU, including the financial statement line items and respective amounts directly affected by the standard's application.

The Company is currently evaluating the method and impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

On July 9, 2015 the FASB decided to delay the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year. For public entities, the standard will be effective for annual reporting periods (including interim reporting periods within those periods) beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption will be permitted as of the original effective date in ASU 2014-09 (i.e., annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within those annual periods).

On January 9, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-01 to eliminate from U.S. GAAP the concept of an extraordinary item, which is an event or transaction that is both (1) unusual in nature and (2) infrequently occurring. Under the ASU, an entity will no longer (1) segregate an extraordinary item from the results of ordinary operations; (2) separately present an extraordinary item on its income statement, net of tax, after income from continuing operations; or (3) disclose income taxes and earnings-per-share data applicable to an extraordinary item.

ASU 2015-01 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those annual periods. Entities may apply the guidance prospectively or retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted if the guidance is applied as of the beginning of the annual period of adoption. The adoption of this guidance has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On April 7, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03 as part of its simplification initiative. The ASU changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. Under the ASU, an entity presents such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs is reported as interest expense. For public business entities, the guidance in the ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is allowed for all entities for financial statements that have not been previously issued. Entities should apply the new guidance retrospectively to all prior periods (i.e., the balance sheet for each period should be adjusted). The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Related Party Transactions

Details of related party transactions material to the operations of the Group other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business, are set out below.

In September 2011, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with SpeeDx Pty Ltd ("SpeeDx") pursuant to which SpeeDx granted us a license to use its proprietary MNAzyme technology in the field of molecular diagnostics. Under the agreement we make milestone payments totaling A$500,000 to SpeeDx if certain specified targets are achieved, and royalty payments ranging from 5% to 15% of that portion of our sales and licensing revenues arising from SpeeDx technology or products incorporating SpeeDx technology.

In August 2013, we entered into a consulting agreement with SpeeDx pursuant to which we provided certain services relating to the establishment and maintenance of a quality management system at SpeeDx. Consulting fees received under this agreement in 2014 were A$77,758. In addition, a success fee of A$50,000 was paid by SpeeDx in 2014 as the criteria for successful completion of the engagement was met.

Mr. Denver is a director of the Company and SpeeDx. Until September 27, 2013, PFM Cornerstone Limited held approximately 6% of our shares (this holding has since decreased to less than 1.0% of our shares) and PFM Cornerstone Limited also holds approximately 33% of the issued shares in SpeeDx. Messrs Denver and Hanley are directors of the Company and PFM Cornerstone Limited.

Borrowings

Future maturities, interest and other payments under the Company's long term secured loan pursuant to the credit agreement (described below) as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	September 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	US$	A$	US$	A$
2015	442,750		2,649,167	
2016	1,761,375		1,732,500	
2017	1,756,563		1,732,500	
2018	16,694,000		16,732,500	
Thereafter	0		0	
Total minimum payments	20,654,688		22,846,667	
Less amount representing interest and other fees	(5,654,688)		(7,846,667)	
Gross balance of long term debt	15,000,000		15,000,000	
Less fair value of warrants recorded within loan (a)	(815,655)		(815,655)	
Plus interest accretion	290,507		168,494	
Total carrying value	14,474,852	20,648,862	14,352,839	17,499,194
Less current portion	0	0	0	0
Total carrying value, non-current portion	14,474,852	20,648,862	14,352,839	17,499,194

The carrying value of the borrowings approximates its fair value. The fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows at the currently offered rates for borrowings of similar remaining maturities.

(a) The warrants issued in December 2013 had a fair value of US$815,655 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and are included in long term debt carrying value.

Athyrium Credit Agreement

On December 19, 2013 ("Closing Date"), UBI and its wholly owned subsidiary, UBS (together UBI and UBS, the "Transaction Parties") entered into a credit agreement with Athyrium Opportunities Fund (A) LP ("Athyrium A"), as administrative agent (the "Administrative Agent") and as a lender, and Athyrium Opportunities Fund (B) LP ("Athyrium B") as a lender (Athyrium A and Athyrium B together with any other lenders party thereto from time to time, the "Lenders") for a secured term loan of up to US$25 million, which was amended on January 30, 2015 ("Credit Agreement"). Of this amount, US$15 million had been drawn at December 31, 2013, with a further US$10 million available to be drawn down on or before July 31, 2015 if UBS satisfied certain conditions precedent relating to product revenues.

Whilst UBS met the commercial conditions required under the Credit Agreement to draw down an additional US$10 million, it decided not to take up the additional debt funding.

The term loan has a maturity date of December 19, 2018 ("Maturity Date") and bears interest at 10.5% per annum payable in cash quarterly in arrears over the five year term, and as otherwise described in the Credit Agreement. A default interest rate of 13% per annum shall apply during the existence of a default under the Credit Agreement. Other than as summarized below, UBS is not required to make payments of principal for amounts outstanding under the term loan until maturity, December 19, 2018. The term loan under the Credit Agreement is secured by substantially all of UBI and UBS' assets. UBI (together with any future subsidiaries) guarantees all of UBS's obligations under the term loan.

Voluntary prepayments of the term loans are not permitted prior to the second anniversary of the Closing Date, except in the event of a change of control of a Transaction Party. After the second anniversary, UBS can make voluntary repayments in minimum principal amounts of US$2,500,000 together with interest, plus the premium described below. UBS must make mandatory prepayments in certain prescribed circumstances, including in the event of raising additional debt financing, a sale or transfer of assets other than in certain circumstances and in the event of other specified extraordinary receipts. Extraordinary receipts include cash received or paid other than in the ordinary course of business, such as tax refunds (other than GST and R&D tax rebates), LifeScan lump sum fee payments and Siemens termination fees. In such events, UBS must prepay to the Lenders 100% of the net cash proceeds received up to the outstanding principal amount of the loans drawn down, together with all accrued and unpaid interest thereon and all other obligations. In the event of any prepayment on or prior to the second anniversary of the Closing Date with respect to any obligations under the Credit Agreement, UBS must also pay a prepayment premium of 20% of the principal of such prepayment due and payable on the applicable date. In the event of any prepayment after the second anniversary of the Closing Date with respect to any obligations under the Credit Agreement, UBS must pay a prepayment premium commencing at 15% of the principal of such prepayment due and payable on the applicable date and reducing pro-rata on a monthly basis until the Maturity Date.

Unless the facility is otherwise terminated earlier pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement, UBS (as the borrower) is required to repay the outstanding principal amount of the loans drawn down, together with all accrued and unpaid interest thereon and all other obligations on the Maturity Date.

UBS paid a non-refundable fee of US$625,000 to the Lenders on the Closing Date (being 2.5% of the aggregate credit facility) and a non-refundable fee of US$200,000 to the Lenders in connection with the January 2015 amendment to the Credit Agreement. A 2% commitment fee based on any available unused borrowing commitment was paid by UBS under the Credit Agreement until July 31, 2015. The Lenders are also entitled to receive 30% of the net proceeds of milestone payments paid under the Collaboration Agreement by and among UBS, UBI and Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc., up to a maximum of US$600,000 in the aggregate, of which US$300,000 was paid in February 2015 and the balance of US$300,000 was paid in August 2015 (upon receipt of two further milestone payments). UBS has also agreed to pay certain taxes arising in connection with the Credit Agreement and other Loan Documents, including withholding taxes. UBS has also agreed to pay certain reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Lenders in connection with the loan documents, including the January 2015 amendment, or as may be incurred in connection with the enforcement or protection of their rights.

The Credit Agreement also contains certain covenants, including among other things, covenants: (i) relating to the delivery of financial and other information and certificates, notices of defaults, litigation and other material events; payment of taxes and other obligations; maintenance of insurance; (ii) which limit or restrict the incurrence of liens; the making of investments; the incurrence of certain indebtedness; mergers, dispositions, liquidations, or consolidations and significant asset sales; restricted payments; transactions with affiliates other than on normal and arms-length terms; burdensome agreements; prepayment of other indebtedness; ownership of subsidiaries; and (iii) which require UBS to maintain unrestricted cash of not less than US$2,000,000 in a specified bank account at any time.

As further described below, pursuant to the Credit Agreement, UBI issued to the lenders warrants entitling the holder to purchase up to an aggregate total of 4.5 million shares of UBI's common stock in the form of CDIs at a price of A$1.00 per share (the "Exercise Price"), which represents a 117% premium over the closing price of UBI's common stock on December 19, 2013. The warrants are immediately exercisable and have a term of seven years.

Other

In December 2014, UBS entered into an arrangement with Elantis Premium Funding Ltd to fund the Group's 2015 insurance premium. The total amount financed was A$498,890 at inception which in September 2015 was fully repaid. Interest was charged at a fixed rate of 2.84% per annum. The short-term borrowing was secured by the insurance premium refund, which security has now been released.

Warrants

Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, UBS issued to the Lenders warrants entitling the holder to purchase up to an aggregate total of 4.5 million shares of UBI's common stock in the form of CDIs at the Exercise Price.

The warrants may be exercised at any time until December 19, 2020, in whole or in part in minimum multiples of 500,000 shares of common stock. The holder of the warrants can pay the Exercise Price in cash or it has the right to pay all or a portion of the Exercise Price by making a cashless exercise, therefore reducing the number of shares of common stock the holder would otherwise be issued.

The warrant is subject to adjustments in the event of certain issuances by UBS, such as bonus issues, pro rata (rights) issues and reorganizations (e.g., consolidation, subdivision).

The Company assessed that the warrants are not liabilities within scope of ASC 480-10-25. The warrants are legally detachable from the loan and separately exercisable and as such meet the definition of a freestanding derivative instrument pursuant to ASC 815.

However, the scope exception in accordance with ASC 815-10-15-74 applies to warrants and it meets the requirements of ASC 815 that would be classified in stockholders' equity. Therefore, the warrants were initially accounted for within stockholders' equity, and subsequent changes in fair value will not be recorded. The fair value of the warrant was estimated using the Trinomial Lattice model.

The debt issuance costs were recorded as deferred issuance costs and are amortized as interest expense, using the effective interest method, over the term of the loan pursuant to ASC 835-30-35-2.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash maintained by the Company in the form of term deposits is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	A$	A$
Financial covenant pursuant to the Credit Agreement	2,900,000	2,600,000
Collateral for facilities	320,000	320,000
	3,220,000	2,920,000

Financial covenant pursuant to the credit agreement and collateral for facilities is recorded under the caption "Other non-current assets" in the consolidated condensed balance sheets.

Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis provides information that we believe is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. You should read this analysis in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Form 10-K filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). This Form 10-Q contains, including this discussion and analysis, certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created by such acts. For this purpose, any statements that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward looking statements, including statements relating to future events and our future financial performance. Those statements in this Form 10-Q containing the words "believes", "anticipates", "plans", "expects", and similar expressions constitute forward looking statements, although not all forward looking statements contain such identifying words.

The forward looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about the Company and its businesses. All such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results to be materially different from those results expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including those set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Our Business

We are a specialist medical diagnostics company focused on the research, development and manufacture of in vitro diagnostic test devices for consumer and professional point-of-care use.

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware on September 14, 2001 and our shares of common stock in the form of CHESS Depositary Interests have been quoted on the ASX since December 13, 2006. Our securities are not currently traded on any other public market. Our wholly owned subsidiary and primary operating vehicle, UBS, was incorporated as a proprietary limited company in Australia on September 21, 2001. UBS conducts our research, development and manufacturing activities in Melbourne, Australia.

We have rights to an extensive patent portfolio, with certain patents owned by UBS and a number licensed to UBS by LifeScan, Inc. and other third party licensors.

We are using our electrochemical cell technology platform to develop point-of-care testing systems for a number of different markets. Our current focus is as set out below:

- Coagulation testing market – we are working with Siemens in relation to a range of products for the point-of-care coagulation testing market pursuant to a Collaboration Agreement. The first such product developed with Siemens, the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer, received CE mark approval on December 9, 2014 and is now being released by Siemens in Europe. In July 2015, Siemens made a premarket 510(k) submission to the FDA for regulatory clearance to sell the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer in the US. Under the terms of a Supply Agreement with Siemens, UBS is the manufacturer of test strips for this product and two further tests still in development for Siemens. We are also developing our own PT-INR test for use in decentralized settings including the patient self-test market and are currently negotiating arrangements with distributors in initial target markets with respect to that test.
- Blood glucose – we provide services to LifeScan as required from time to time, pursuant to a Master Services and Supply Agreement and a Development and Research Agreement with LifeScan.
- Other electrochemical-cell based tests – we are working on demonstrating the broader application of our technology platform, including its application to diagnostic tests based on enzymatic, immunoassay and molecular diagnostic methods. We may seek to enter into collaborative arrangements, strategic alliances or distribution agreements with respect to any products or technologies arising from this work.

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Results of Operations

Analysis of Consolidated Revenue

Our total revenue increased by 187% and 172% to A$5,997,710 and A$13,458,516, respectively during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to the same period in the previous financial year.

This increase is primarily due to the following factors:

- underlying increase in quarterly service fees revenues resulting from the increased sales of the OneTouch Verio® strips by LifeScan;
- increase in the number of PT-INR test strips for the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer manufactured by us and sold to Siemens; and
- receipt of a milestone payment from Siemens in July 2015, following delivery by the Company on the fourth milestone pursuant to the Collaboration Agreement.

Revenue from Products

The financial results of the PT-INR test strips for the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer we manufactured on behalf of Siemens during the respective periods are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Revenue from products	552,617	137,294	969,023	137,294
Cost of goods sold	(458,644)	(218,298)	(798,810)	(218,298)
Production margin	93,973	(81,004)	170,213	(81,004)
Production margin (%)	17%	(59%)	18%	(59%)

We commenced manufacture of the PT-INR test strips during the third quarter of 2014. From this period and up until the first quarter of 2015, the revenues from the manufacture and sale of PT-INR strips to Siemens were low as Siemens were undertaking a limited marketing release of the product in Europe. The revenues have increased since the second quarter of 2015 following the full commercial launch by Siemens of the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer after successful completion of its limited European release. The production margin from the sale of our PT-INR strips is low, reflecting early stage production. At substantial volumes, we expect the margin to exceed 40% which is typical of device manufacturers with shared investment and research and development risk.

Revenue from Services

We provide various services to our customers and partners. The revenue from services is grouped into the following categories:

- Product enhancement – a quarterly service fee based on the number of strips sold by our customers and partners is payable to us as an ongoing reward for our services and efforts to enhance the product;
- Contract research and development – we undertake contract research and development on behalf of our customers and partners; and
- Other services – ad-hoc services provided on an agreed basis according to our customers' and partners' requirements.

There are different arrangements for each service being provided. The net margin during the respective periods in relation to the provision of services is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Revenue from services:				
Quarterly service fee	3,357,922	1,579,765	9,882,581	4,162,353
Contract research and development	1,955,340	0	1,955,340	0
Other services	131,831	369,532	651,572	652,876
	5,445,093	1,949,297	12,489,493	4,815,229
Cost of services	(48,751)	(127,084)	(239,704)	(150,006)
Net margin	5,396,342	1,822,213	12,249,789	4,665,223

Quarterly service fee - The quarterly service fee increased by 113% and 137%, respectively during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to the same period in the previous financial year, reflecting ongoing market penetration and growth. During the quarterly period ending September 30, 2015, the cumulative volume of OneTouch® Verio® blood glucose test strips sold during the calendar year exceeded 500 million strips. When the cumulative strip sales exceed 500 million in a calendar year, the quarterly service fees per strip transitions from US$0.0125 per strip for the first 500 million strips to US$0.0075 per strip for sales in excess of 500 million within that calendar year. This means that the fees on sales of OneTouch® Verio® blood glucose test strips for the remainder of the year will be US$0.0075 per strip. The price per strip resets to US$0.0125 at the beginning of every calendar year.

LifeScan has the ability to terminate the obligation to pay quarterly service fees to us in certain situations set out in the Master Services and Supply Agreement or with the agreement of Universal Biosensors. LifeScan has the option to give notice to convert the quarterly service fees, which it may only do so once it has paid cumulative quarterly service fees of US$45 million. As of September 30, 2015, LifeScan had paid cumulative quarterly service fees of US$19.1 million. Where it gives such notice, LifeScan is required to continue to pay the quarterly service fees for the remainder of the year in which notice is given, and at the end of that year, LifeScan must pay a one-time lump sum fee. This fee is calculated by multiplying the sum of all quarterly service fees for the relevant year in which notice is given by a multiplier (on a sliding scale from 2.6x if notice is given in 2015 to 2x if notice is given in 2018 and beyond). Following the payment of this one-time fee, LifeScan would have no further obligation to pay quarterly service fees to Universal Biosensors.

By way of illustration only, if the growth trend in quarterly service fees continues, there is a scenario in which cumulative quarterly service fees reach US$45 million at September 30, 2017. Assume under this scenario, LifeScan gives notice to Universal Biosensors on October 1, 2017 that it is exercising its option to convert the quarterly service fees. If quarterly service fees for the financial year 2017 total US$16 million (with US$4 million from October 1 to December 31, 2017) and LifeScan elects to pay the one-time lump sum fee at the earliest possible date being January 1, 2018, we would receive US$65.1 million (equivalent to A$92.8 million) in payments under the Master Services and Supply Agreement from October 1, 2015. These payments would be calculated as follows:

- *US$25.9 million (equivalent to A$36.9 million) quarterly service fees from October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2017 (being quarterly service fees remaining which would be paid by LifeScan from October 1, 2015 until cumulative quarterly service fees reaches US$45 million); plus*
- *US$4.0 million (equivalent to A$5.7 million) in quarterly service fees from October 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 (being the remainder of the year in which notice is given); plus*
- *US$35.2 (equivalent to A$50.2 million) million in one-time lump sum fee, equal to 2.2 multiplier (which is the applicable multiplier for 2017) by 2017 total quarterly service fees of US$16 million.*

The above scenario and calculation is an illustration only and there can be no assurance that sales of OneTouch Verio® strips by LifeScan will be achieved (in the manner described in the illustration above or otherwise) or such quarterly service fees will be paid to Universal Biosensors or that LifeScan will exercise its option to make the one-time lump sum fee when it is entitled to do so.

LifeScan may also terminate the obligation to pay quarterly service fees if certain other factors detailed in the Master Services and Supply Agreement arise, including LifeScan ceasing to sell the product, termination for breach, insolvency and bankruptcy, change of control and regulatory termination.

Contract research and development – The nature and scope of contract research and development is determined by our customers and partners based upon their requirements and therefore our revenues and margins tend to fluctuate. The revenue in 2015 represents the fourth milestone paid to the Company under the Collaboration Agreement when Siemens made a premarket 510(k) submission to the FDA for regulatory clearance to sell the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation System in the US. The Company received a payment of A$1,368,738 (equivalent to US$1.0 million) as consideration for this milestone in July 2015. A sum of A$1,955,340 (equivalent to US$1,428,571) has been recognized as revenue from services.

Other services - We generated these revenues principally from Siemens based on work undertaken for them.

Contribution from Products & Services

The net contribution from our products and services is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Quarterly service fee	3,357,922	1,579,765	9,882,581	4,162,353
Manufacturing contribution	93,973	(81,004)	170,213	(81,004)
Contract research and development	1,955,340	0	1,955,340	0
Other services	83,080	242,448	411,868	502,870
Contribution from products & services	5,490,315	1,741,209	12,420,002	4,584,219

The increase is primarily represented by the growth in the quarterly service fee which has a 100% margin and the receipt of the fourth milestone payment pursuant to the Collaboration Agreement.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses are related to the development of new technologies and products based on the electrochemical cell platform.

The Company conducts research and development activities to build an expanding portfolio of product-based revenues and cash flows and increase the value of UBI's core technology assets. Research is focused on demonstrating technical feasibility of new technology applications. Development activity is focused on turning these technology platforms into commercial-ready product and represents the majority of the Company's research and development expenses. Research and development expenses for the respective periods are shown below.

Research and development expenses consist of costs associated with research activities, as well as costs associated with our product development efforts, including pilot manufacturing costs. Research and development expenses include:

- consultant and employee related expenses, which include consulting fees, salary and benefits;
- materials and consumables acquired for the research and development activities;
- external research and development expenses incurred under agreements with third party organizations and universities; and
- facilities, depreciation and other allocated expenses, which include direct and allocated expenses for rent and maintenance of facilities, depreciation of leasehold improvements and equipment and laboratory and other supplies.

Our principal research and development activities can be described as follows:

(a) Blood coagulation testing

In September 2011 we entered into a Collaboration Agreement with Siemens which was amended in September 2012, pursuant to which we will develop a range of test strips and reader products for the hospital point-of-care and alternative site coagulation testing markets. The first such product developed with Siemens, the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer, received CE mark approval on December 9, 2014 and was released by Siemens in Europe. In July 2015, Siemens made a premarket 510(k) submission to the FDA for regulatory clearance to sell the Xprecia Stride™ Coagulation Analyzer in the US. In 2012, we entered into a Supply Agreement with Siemens under which we will manufacture and supply the test strips for this product and two further tests still in development with Siemens. We are also developing our own PT-INR test for use in decentralized settings including the patient self-test market. All the systems we are currently developing in the blood coagulation platform are in the advanced development phase.

(b) Immunoassay

We are continuing to develop our immunoassay platform targeting a broad range of potential assays. Our vision is to target a single analyzer and consumable design that can detect analytes across a wide range of sensitivities creating a broad-based multi-test solution while minimizing the incremental research and development effort required for each new test. As well as a wide range of immunoassay based tests, it is intended that this platform will incorporate the ability to perform D-Dimer and C Reactive Protein tests and leverage past research work on these assays.

This work is currently in the feasibility phase.

(c) DNA/RNA

We have undertaken some early stage feasibility work assessing the possibility of using DNA binding chemistries to build a low-cost test for DNA, RNA and as a possible alternative method for improving the sensitivity of protein assays. This concept work is at an early stage and may not yield any positive results. To enable us to access certain molecular diagnostic technology, we entered into a license with SpeeDx. SpeeDx is an Australian technology company focused on the development of catalytic nucleic acid enzymes for medical diagnostics and other applications.

Research and development expenses for the respective periods are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Research	404,688	263,327	915,775	1,007,863
Development	4,582,327	4,452,117	13,965,956	12,893,136
Research and development expenses	4,987,015	4,715,444	14,881,731	13,900,999

Depending on the scope of research and development activities we undertake and the stages of development of each of these activities, our research and development expenditure will fluctuate.

In converting an idea or a concept into a commercial product, a number of development stages are required. As an idea or concept is developed into a commercial-ready product, technical risk reduces, but the effort and cost expended increases. In our research and development program, the first phase is conducting exploratory research and feasibility studies. In this phase, the idea is investigated by a small focused team to establish the viability of the concept as the base for a product. Once this hurdle has been passed, the project enters the development phases, which include building prototype strips and instruments, finalizing the product design, carrying out extensive testing, creating the required documentation and developing or validating the product manufacturing processes. This requires a larger group of people and a higher use of materials compared to the research phase, so is typically more expensive, but necessary to be able to commercialize a product.

Research and development expenditure increased by 6% and 7% during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to the same period in the previous financial year. The increase principally reflects the effort required in the late stages of product development prior to launch of three new tests we are developing. Research and development expenditure, net of the research and development tax incentive income increased by 122% and 23% across the same period, as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Research and development expenses	4,987,015	4,715,444	14,881,731	13,900,999
Research and development tax incentive income	(2,425,052)	(3,561,209)	(6,721,128)	(7,281,358)
	2,561,963	1,154,235	8,160,603	6,619,641

Included in the research and development tax incentive income for the 2014 financial year is an amount of A$1,735,083 which relates to research and development tax incentive income the Company received from the Australian Government for the year ended December 31, 2013 following a change in the original estimate. Excluding this amount, research and development expenditure decreased by 11% and 2% across the same period.

The non-cash components of depreciation and share based payments expense included in the research and development expenditure are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Depreciation	592,458	582,663	1,758,102	1,708,168
Share based payments	(15,424)	44,584	(82,337)	(166,434)
	577,034	627,247	1,675,765	1,541,734

While we have a degree of control as to how much we spend on research and development activities in the future, we cannot predict what it will cost to complete our individual research and development programs successfully or when or if they will be commercialized. The timing and cost of any program is dependent upon achieving technical objectives, which are inherently uncertain.

In addition, our business strategy contemplates that we may enter into collaborative arrangements with third parties for one or more of our non-blood glucose programs. In the event that we are successful in securing such third party collaborative arrangements, the third party may direct the research and development activities and may contribute towards all or part of the cost of these activities, both of which will influence our research and development expenditure. Research and development activities undertaken on behalf of our customers and partners for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 were A$1,981,141 and A$2,822,374, respectively and A$6,746,436 and A$8,107,127 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses currently consist principally of salaries and related costs, including stock option expense, for personnel in executive, business development, finance, accounting, information technology and human resources functions. Other general and administrative expenses include depreciation, repairs and maintenance, insurance, facility costs not otherwise included in research and development expenses, consultancy fees and professional fees for legal, audit and accounting services. General and administrative expenses are generally fixed in nature and remained flat during the reporting period.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
General and administrative expenses	1,529,799	1,522,175	4,656,097	4,588,686

The non-cash components of depreciation and share based payments expense included in the general and administrative expenditure are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Depreciation	31,638	26,889	95,476	92,472
Share based payments	(5,122)	17,119	(27,337)	(52,627)
	26,516	44,008	68,139	39,845

Interest Income

Interest income increased by 1% and 9%, respectively during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to the same periods in the previous financial year. The increase in interest income is generally attributable to the higher amount of funds available for investment in Australian currency. A large portion of our funds are held in US denominated currency which currently does not produce any investment interest.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Interest income	104,885	103,398	204,859	187,247

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the 2015 financial year relates to 2.84% interest being charged on a short-term borrowing initiated in December 2014. In comparison, interest expense for the 2014 relates to 2.88% interest being charged on a short-term borrowing initiated in January 2014. These short-term loans were taken out to fund our insurance premiums.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Interest expense	4,250	4,772	14,168	15,905

Financing Costs

In December 2013, UBS accessed new capital via a US$25,000,000 term loan facility of which US$15,000,000 was drawn in December 2013. The breakdown of the financing costs which relates to this term loan facility is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Interest expense	562,885	440,493	1,584,398	1,310,346
Warrants expense	57,502	44,999	161,856	133,361
Other debt issuance costs	157,715	168,603	811,960	501,288
	778,102	654,095	2,558,214	1,944,995

Interest expense relates to applicable interest of 10.5% levied on the loan. The debt issuance costs were recorded as deferred issuance costs and are amortized as interest expense, using the effective interest method, over the term of the loan.

Increase in financing costs is primarily a result of the costs incurred during the first quarter of 2015 in extending UBI's option to draw down a further US$10 million until July 31, 2015. As the loan and the financing costs are denominated in USD, the increase is also as a result of the weakening of the AUD against the USD over the periods covered above. For further details, see Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements - *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Borrowings – Athyrium Credit Agreement.*

Other

Recorded under this caption is research and development tax incentive income. Research and development tax incentive income for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 were A$2,425,052 and A$3,561,209, respectively and A$6,721,128 and A$7,281,358, respectively for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. The balance is primarily represented by foreign exchange movements arising from the settlement of foreign denominated transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The research and development tax incentive receivable has been recorded as "Other current assets" in the consolidated condensed balance sheets.

The research and development tax incentive is one of the key elements of the Australian Government's support for Australia's innovation system. It was developed to assist businesses recover some of the costs of undertaking research and development. The research and development tax incentive provides a tax offset to eligible companies that engage in research and development activities.

Companies engaged in research and development may be eligible for either:

- a 45% refundable tax offset for entities with an aggregated turnover of less than A$20 million per annum (note the current legislative rate is 45% but the Australian Government has announced that it intends on proceeding with the reduction in rate to 43.5%), or
- a 40% non-refundable tax offset for all other entities (note the current legislative rate is 40% but the Australian Government has announced that it intends on proceeding with the reduction in rate to 38.5%).

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, costs and expenses, and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may differ from these estimates.

We believe that of our significant accounting policies, which are described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, the following accounting policies involve a greater degree of judgment and complexity. Accordingly, we believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

(a) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Product is considered delivered to the customer once it has been shipped and title and risk of loss have been transferred.

In addition, the Company enters into arrangements, which contain multiple revenue generating activities. The revenue for these arrangements is recognized as each activity is performed or delivered, based on the relative fair value and the allocation of revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling price. In such circumstances, the Company uses a hierarchy to determine the selling price to be used for allocation of revenue to deliverables, vendor-specific objective evidence, third-party evidence of selling price and the Company's best estimate of selling price. The Company's process for determining its best estimate of selling price for deliverables without vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence of selling price involves management's judgment. The Company's process considers multiple factors that may vary depending upon the unique facts and circumstances related to each deliverable.

(b) Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based employee compensation arrangements using the modified prospective method as prescribed in accordance with the provisions of ASC 718 – Compensation – Stock Compensation.

Each of the inputs to the Trinomial Lattice model is discussed below.

Share Price and Exercise Price at Valuation Date

With the exception of ZEPOs, the exercise price of the options granted has been determined using the closing price of our common stock trading in the form of CDIs on ASX at the time of grant of the options. The exercise price of ZEPOs is nil. The ASX is the only exchange upon which our securities are quoted.

Volatility

We applied volatility having regard to the historical price change of our shares in the form of CDIs available from the ASX.

Time to Expiry

All options granted under our share option plan have a maximum 10 year term and are non-transferable.

Risk Free Rate

The risk free rate which we applied is equivalent to the yield on an Australian government bond with a time to expiry approximately equal to the expected time to expiry on the options being valued.

(c) Income Taxes

We apply ASC 740 – Income Taxes which establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effects of income taxes that result from a company's activities during the current and preceding years. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Where it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, the deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance. The valuation allowance is sufficient to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

(d) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review our capital assets, including patents and licenses, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. In performing the review, we estimate undiscounted cash flows from products under development that are covered by these patents and licenses. An impairment loss would be recognized when estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying amount of the asset. If the evaluation indicates that the carrying value of an asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is measured by comparing the carrying value of the asset to its fair value, based on discounted cash flows.

(e) Warrants

In connection with our US$25 million loan facility, we issued to the Lenders warrants entitling the holder to purchase up to an aggregate total of 4.5 million shares of UBI's common stock in the form of CDIs at a price of A$1.00 per share. The fair value of the warrants to purchase common stock is estimated using the Trinomial Lattice model. Each of the inputs to the Trinomial Lattice model is discussed below.

Share Price and Exercise Price at Valuation Date

The share price of the warrants granted has been determined using the closing price of our common stock trading in the form of CDIs on ASX at the time of entering in to the loan facility. The ASX is the only exchange upon which our securities are quoted. The exercise price has been determined as stated in the Credit Agreement.

Volatility

We applied volatility having regard to the historical price change of our shares in the form of CDIs available from the ASX.

Time to Expiry

The warrants have a term of seven years.

Risk Free Rate

The risk free rate which we applied is equivalent to the yield on an Australian government bond with a time to expiry approximately equal to the expected time to expiry on the warrants to purchase common stock being valued.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net Financial Assets

Our net financial assets position is shown below:

	As of September 30, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	A$	A$
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	17,352,647	16,329,829
Accounts receivables	4,246,515	3,799,705
Total financial assets	21,599,162	20,129,534
Debt:		
Short term borrowings	0	498,890
Long term secured loan	20,648,862	17,499,194
Total debt	20,648,862	17,998,084
Net financial assets	950,300	2,131,450

Since inception, we have financed our business primarily through the issuance of equity securities, funding from strategic partners, government grants and rebates (including the research and development tax incentive income), revenue from services and product sales, and the loan discussed below.

On December 19, 2013 we entered into the Credit Agreement which was subsequently amended in January 2015 with the Lenders for a US$25 million secured term loan. The term loan has a maturity date of December 19, 2018 and bears interest at 10.5% per annum. Interest payments are due quarterly over the five-year term of the term loan and, other than as described elsewhere herein, we are not required to make payments of principal for amounts outstanding under the term loan until the Maturity Date. Subject to certain exceptions, the term loan is secured by substantially all of our assets, including our intellectual property. For further details, see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Borrowings – Athyrium Credit Agreement*. As a major portion of our net financial assets is denominated in USD, including the long term secured loan, the weakening of the AUD against the USD has resulted in a decline of our net financial assets.

We believe we have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to fund our operations for at least the next twelve months.

The carrying value of the cash and cash equivalents and the accounts receivable approximates fair value because of their short-term nature.

We regularly review all our financial assets for impairment. There were no impairments recognized as at September 30, 2015 or for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In determining fair value, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible as well as consider our own and counterparty credit risk. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we did not have any assets or liabilities that utilize Level 3 inputs. The valuation of our foreign exchange derivatives is based on the market approach using observable market inputs, such as forward rates, and incorporates non-performance risk (the credit standing of the counterparty when the derivative is in a net asset position, and the credit standing of the Company when the derivative is in a net liability position). Our derivative assets are categorized as Level 2.

We had no outstanding contracts as at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. We recognized gains of nil for the periods ended September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. No amount of ineffectiveness was recorded in earnings for these designated cash flow hedges for the periods ended September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. For further details, see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.*

Measures of Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table provides certain relevant measures of liquidity and capital resources:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	A$	A$
Cash and cash equivalents	17,352,647	16,329,829
Working capital	24,588,790	23,779,492
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	5.69 : 1	4.66 : 1
Shareholders' equity per common share	0.09	0.11

The increased cash inflows are result of increased quarterly service fees from LifeScan, receipt of two milestone payments from Siemens and the weakening of the AUD against the USD noting that the majority of our customer receipts are USD denominated. The Company also received A$8,224,349 as research and development tax incentive income in July 2015 as a tax offset for its 2014 research and development expenses. An amount of A$8,015,037 was received by the Company in September 2014 as a tax offset for its 2013 research and development expenses. The cash outflows arise from the effort required to complete the development of the new products and the timing of payments and accruals in the ordinary course of business

We have not identified any collection issues with respect to receivables.

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Summary of Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
	A$	A$
Cash provided by/(used in):		
Operating activities	3,872,863	(1,552,576)
Investing activities	(1,080,837)	(691,465)
Financing activities	(3,475,913)	(1,638,752)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(683,887)	(3,882,793)

Our net cash provided by or used in operating activities for all periods represents receipts offset by payments for our research and development projects including efforts involved in establishing and maintaining our manufacturing operations, and general and administrative expenditure. The improvement in operating cash flows during the current financial year is primarily due to the increased receipts from quarterly service fees from LifeScan, receipt of two milestone payments from Siemens, receipt of the research and development tax incentive income and the weakening of the AUD against the USD.

Our net cash used in investing activities for all periods is primarily for the purchase of various plant and equipment in preparation for anticipated growth in coagulation strip manufacturing volumes.

Outflows of A$2,977,023 and A$1,638,752 included within our financing activities relates to the payment of interest and other debt issuance costs pursuant to the Credit Agreement for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase is primarily a result of the Company paying US$600,000 to the Lenders, comprising a percentage of the milestone payments received from Siemens under the Collaboration Agreement. The weakening of the AUD against the USD has also led to an increase as all the payments pursuant to the Credit Agreement are USD denominated. We also took advantage of a favorable borrowing opportunity to prepay our annual insurances. A sum of A$498,890 included with our financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 represents repayment of such borrowings. This short term loan has now been fully repaid.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of September 30, 2015 are:

	A$
Less than 1 year	573,029
1 – 3 years	1,203,288
3 – 5 years	629,474
More than 5 years	0
Total minimum lease payments	2,405,791

The above relates to our operating lease obligations in relation to the lease of our premises and certain office equipment.

Contractual Obligations

Our future contractual obligations at September 30, 2015 were as follows:

	Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years
	A$	A$	A$	A$	A$
Asset Retirement Obligations (1)	2,600,000	0	0	2,600,000	0
Operating Lease Obligations (2)	2,049,273	563,430	1,181,749	304,094	0
Purchase Obligations (3)	1,117,543	1,117,543	0	0	0
Long term secured loan (4)	20,648,862	0	0	20,648,862	0
Financing costs (5)	8,066,602	631,598	5,018,456	2,416,548	0
Other liability (6)	2,496,434	1,248,217	1,248,217	0	0
Other Long-Term Liabilities on Balance Sheet (7)	166,043	0	136,463	26,441	3,139
Total	37,144,757	3,560,788	7,584,885	25,995,945	3,139

(1) Represents legal obligations associated with the retirement and removal of long-lived assets.
(2) Our operating lease obligations relate primarily to the lease of our premises.
(3) Represents outstanding purchase orders
(4) US$15 million payable to the lenders on Maturity Date pursuant to the Credit Agreement
(5) Interest and other debt issuance costs payable to the lenders pursuant to the Credit Agreement
(6) Represents patent fees payable to LifeScan
(7) Represents long service leave owing to the employees.

Segments

We operate in one segment. Our principal activities are research and development, commercial manufacture of approved medical or testing devices and the provision of services including contract research work.

We operate predominantly in one geographical area, being Australia and continue to derive significant revenues from LifeScan.

The Company’s material long-lived assets are all based in Australia.

Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Financial Risk Management

The overall objective of our financial risk management program is to seek to minimize the impact of foreign exchange rate movements and interest rate movements on our earnings. We manage these financial exposures through operational means and by using financial instruments. These practices may change as economic conditions change.

Foreign Currency Market Risk

We transact business in various foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars and Euros. We have established a foreign currency hedging program using forward contracts to hedge the net projected exposure for each currency and the anticipated sales and purchases in U.S. dollars and Euros. The goal of this hedging program is to economically guarantee or lock-in the exchange rates on our foreign exchange exposures. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. However, derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

Although the Company has a hedging program, as at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were no open derivatives to be disclosed.

Interest Rate Risk

Since the majority of our investments are in cash and cash equivalents in U.S. or Australian dollars, our interest income is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. and Australian interest rates. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing the income we receive without significantly increasing risk. Our investment portfolio is subject to interest rate risk but due to the short duration of our investment portfolio, we believe an immediate 10% change in interest rates would not be material to our financial condition or results of operations.

Inflation

Our business is subject to the general risks of inflation. Our results of operations depend on our ability to anticipate and react to changes in the price of raw materials and other related costs over which we may have little control. Our inability to anticipate and respond effectively to an adverse change in the price could have a significant adverse effect on our results of operations. In the face of increasing costs, the Company strives to maintain its profit margins through cost reduction programs, productivity improvements and periodic price increases.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. At the end of the period covered by this report, the Company evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Paul Wright, Chief Executive Officer, and Salesh Balak, Chief Financial Officer, reviewed and participated in this evaluation. Based on this evaluation, Messrs. Wright and Balak concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. During the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2015, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Universal Biosensors, Inc.

PART II

Item 1 Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 1A Risk Factors

In addition to the other information discussed in this report, the factors described in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 12, 2015 should be considered as they could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. There have not been any significant changes with respect to the risks described in our 2014 Form 10-K, but these are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

There has been no sale of equity securities by the Company or purchase of equity securities by the Company, or by an affiliated purchaser on behalf of the Company, since December 31, 2014.

Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4 Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5 Other Information

None.

Item 6 Exhibits

Exhibit No	Description	Location
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer)	Filed herewith
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer)	Filed herewith
32	Section 1350 Certificate	Furnished herewith
101	The following materials from the Universal Biosensors, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Changes in Stockholder’s Equity, (iv) the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements text	Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

UNIVERSAL BIOSENSORS, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Paul Wright
Paul Wright
Principal Executive Officer

Date: October 29, 2015

By: /s/ Salesh Balak
Salesh Balak
Principal Financial Officer

Date: October 29, 2015

INDEX TO EXHIBITS
Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q
Dated October 29, 2015

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Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul Wright, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Universal Biosensors, Inc.;

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 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 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.

Date: October 29, 2015

/s/ Paul Wright
Paul Wright
Principal Executive Officer
Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Salesh Balak, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Universal Biosensors, Inc.;

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 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 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.

Date: October 29, 2015

/s/ Salesh Balak
Salesh Balak
Principal Financial Officer
Universal Biosensors, Inc.

Exhibit 32

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 quarterly report of Universal Biosensors, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2015, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company does hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of such officer's knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) 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. The undersigned have executed this Certificate as of the 29th day of October, 2015.

/s/ Paul Wright
Paul Wright
Principal Executive Officer

/s/ Salesh Balak
Salesh Balak
Principal Financial Officer

* This certification is being furnished as required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. This certification shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent such certification is explicitly incorporated by reference in such filing.