Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited

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Asian Centre For Liver Diseases & Transplantation

Annual Report 2012

Dedicated to Healing.
Powered by Innovation.

Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited

ABN NUMBER 42 091 559 125

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 August 2012

Asian Centre For Liver Diseases & Transplantation

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Corporate directory

Directors
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan (Executive Chairman)
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins (Executive Director)
Mr Wing Kwan Teh (Non-Executive Director)
Mr Heng Boo Fong (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary
Dario Nazzari

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Share registry
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Stock Exchange Listing
The Company's shares are quoted on the Official List of Australian Securities Exchange Limited.
ASX Code : AJJ

What defines us…

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan
D.P.M.P., MBBS(MAL), FRCS(EDIN)
Executive Chairman and Surgeon,
Hepatobiliary / Transplant

Chairman's message

Dear Shareholders,

Apart from a commendable financial performance, the fiscal year ended 31 August 2012 ("FY2012") is significant in the history of the Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation ("ACLDT") for two other major milestones. The first is that we performed our 200th living donor liver transplantation ("LDLT") – a remarkable achievement in the annals of any specialised medical practice in Asia. The second is our landmark collaboration with The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center ("UPMC") which has major implications for our strategy to move beyond liver care and enhance shareholder value.

First, let me outline our financial performance. The Group conducted 15 transplantations in the year under review. While this is lower than the 21 transplantations performed in FY2011, overall patient transactions increased 4.4% to 15,685 with our Vietnam Associate recording a three-fold increase to 1,467 from 362, after enhanced marketing efforts. Excluding the Vietnam patient numbers, our patient transactions declined 3.0% to 14,218 during the year under review.

Our revenue grew 15.8% to S$24 million for FY2012, lifted by revenue from patients who recorded longer stays and increased dialysis procedures, particularly from the Middle East and North Asia, mitigating the overall lower patient transactions.

We opened a new clinic at Mount Elizabeth Medical Centre, Singapore, in September 2011, and also incurred professional expenses related to the collaboration with UPMC. Despite these costs, our net profit attributable to shareholders grew 56.2% to S$2.5 million compared to a year earlier. Shareholders should note that our net profit growth rate has outpaced our revenue growth rate.

The Company's balance sheet remains healthy with cash and cash equivalents of S$4.4 million as at 31 August 2012, even after paying FY2011 final dividends of S$0.5 million and FY2012 interim dividends of S$0.2 million. Net Asset Value per share as at 31 August 2012 rose by 1.0 S cent to 2.5 S cents from 1.5 S cents a year earlier.

The Board has proposed a second and final dividend of A$0.003 per share. Including the interim dividend of A$0.001 per share paid in May 2012, the total proposed payout for FY2012 of A$0.004 is A$0.001 higher than FY2011. It would represent approximately 38.3% of FY2012's net attributable profit to members and represents a dividend yield of approximately 4.2% based on A$0.095 share price as at 16 October 2012.

ACLDT's existence is premised first and foremost on saving lives, by delivering a high quality of medical care and achieving good clinical outcomes. In September this year, we successfully performed our 200th LDLT, making us the first private medical centre in South-east Asia to achieve this remarkable milestone. This accolade is the result of the collective efforts of my dedicated and talented colleagues in the surgical room as well as the support and focus of management and staff.

Let me now turn to the other major milestone, one rich in significance for the future of ACLDT – our collaboration with UPMC to set up a Singapore-based Comprehensive Transplant Centre ("CTC"). UPMC is renowned worldwide as one of the top U.S. medical institutions with specialisations in transplantation, cancer, neurosurgery, psychiatry, rehabilitation, geriatrics, and women's health. That it has chosen ACLDT as its Asian partner is indeed an honour and a privilege.

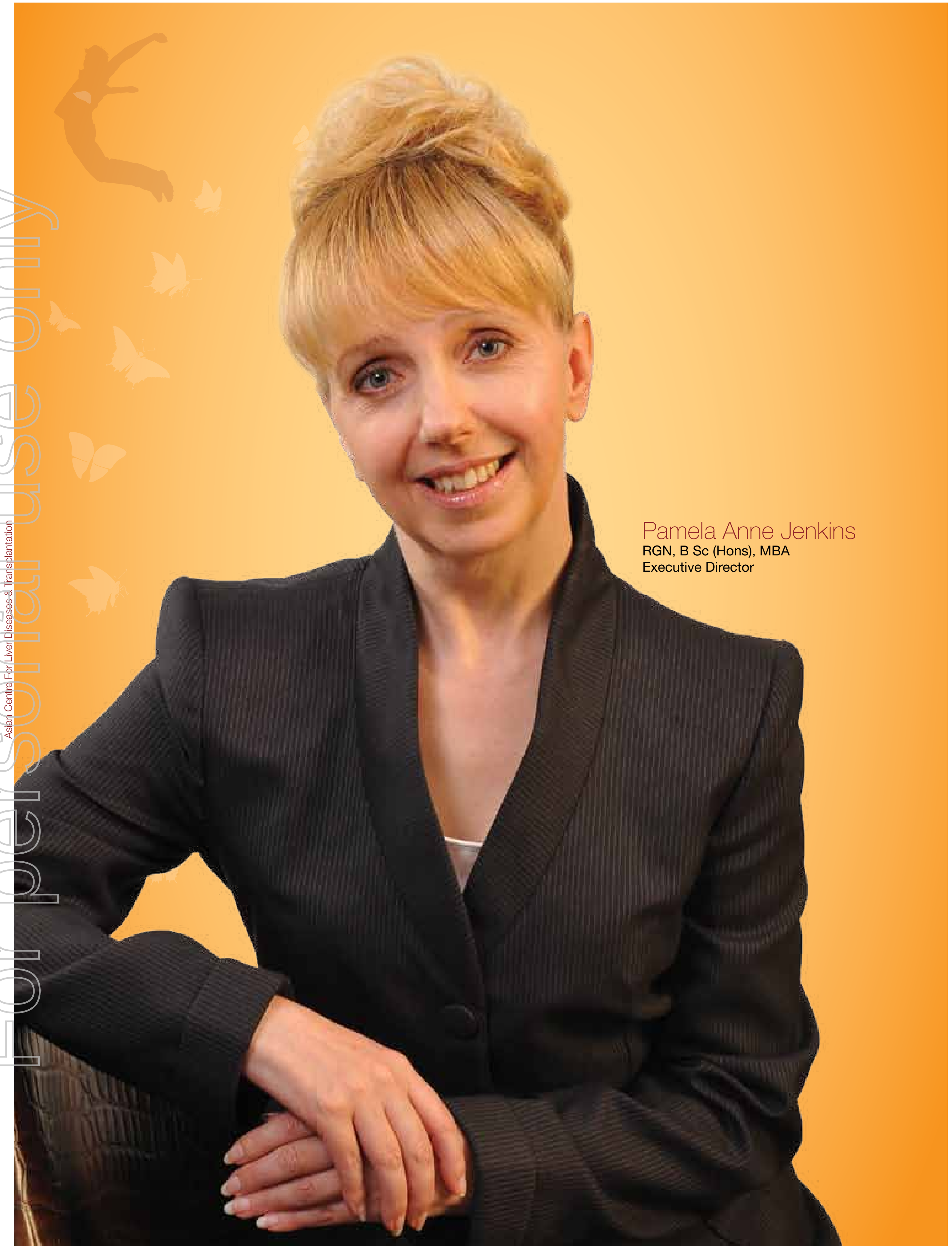
We have formalised our service agreement with UPMC to set up a CTC to offer quality treatment not only for liver-related diseases and transplantation but also for non-liver related cases including kidney, blood and bone marrow transplant programmes. This partnership will transform ACLDT into a global healthcare brand with reputation for high-quality specialist medical care. Being the first of its kind in the region, CTC will advance and transform the way private healthcare is provided in Asia. Naturally, as this strategy unveils in the coming months and years it will have significant and positive implications for ACLDT.

Behind the success of ACLDT is its people. I am therefore pleased to welcome Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong who joined our Board of Directors as Independent Non-Executive Director in January 2012 and Dr Salleh Ibrahim as General Surgeon and Specialist in liver transplantation in February 2012.

Mindful of our focus to improve the range of medical care and enhance shareholder value over the longer term, we have streamlined our operations even as we increased our capabilities and strengthened management and support functions. The increased capability means we can now serve more patients while ensuring the high quality of service and medical excellence we are known for. We have reduced reliance on third-party consultants as we can now handle more cases in-house. The increased capabilities, network and management depth also mean that we have a stronger value proposition as we contemplate alliances and explore opportunities for future growth.

It has been a truly rewarding and significant year indeed. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I express my deep appreciation to our patients, our partners and our dedicated staff. We look forward to your continued support in the year ahead as we continue to realise the vision and promise of ACLDT.

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan
Executive Chairman



Pamela Anne Jenkins
RGN, B Sc (Hons), MBA
Executive Director

Executive Director's Message

The year under review has been one of the most important in ACLDT's 18-year history. Apart from performing our 200th living donor liver transplantation ("LDLT"), ACLDT signed an interim service agreement with The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center ("UPMC") on 15 December 2011. The latter was followed by several more months of comprehensive negotiations and discussions on the terms and scope of the final services agreement, including the joint development of a business plan. All our hard work and perseverance paid off when the final service agreement was signed recently. This marked the first step for ACLDT to transform itself into a global healthcare brand which offers world-class quality treatment not only for liver-related diseases and transplantation but also for non-liver related cases with the establishment of the Comprehensive Transplant Centre ("CTC").

Collaboration with UPMC

ACLDT is greatly honoured and excited to collaborate with UPMC, a US$10 billion integrated global health enterprise headquartered in Pittsburgh, USA. With renowned centres of excellence in transplantation, cancer, neurosurgery, psychiatry, rehabilitation, geriatrics, and women's health, it is ranked among "America's Best Hospitals" by U.S. News & World Report. UPMC's Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute in Pittsburgh is considered a pioneer in solid organ transplant procedures and has performed more than 17,000 such operations, including of the liver, heart, kidney, multi-visceral and hand. UPMC's Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad Alta Specializzazione ("ISMETT") in Sicily is one of the leading organ transplant centres in Italy and the Mediterranean.

Under the services agreement between ACLDT and UPMC, UPMC aims to share its expertise in delivering world-class healthcare, advanced technologies, including telemedicine and electronic medical records, and management skills with ACLDT to establish a CTC. The CTC is to be owned and operated by ACLDT and will offer transplantation capabilities in liver, kidney, stem cell and bone marrow. This partnership will improve and enhance the existing capabilities of ACLDT in liver diseases and further offer kidney, stem cell and bone marrow transplant programmes with the use of technological expertise of UPMC. Being the first of its kind, the establishment of a Singapore-based CTC will advance and transform the way healthcare is provided in Asia.

In line with the rolling out of the CTC, ACLDT is in the process of setting up a treatment centre for blood diseases and bone marrow transplantation under its subsidiary Asian Centre for Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation Pte Ltd. We target to commence operation in the first half of 2013 which is expected to be located at Gleneagles Hospital. We have already identified the human resources needed to operate this new centre, including the recruitment of a Haematologist.

The idea of being able to perform three different types of transplantation in one place is ideal as liver, kidney and bone marrow treatments share much clinical know-how and require similar facilities. Hence, combining them under a single roof would result in cost savings and efficiency, benefitting both the CTC and its patients. With the expected improvements on costs and efficiency, this will improve clinical outcomes which will draw more patients to ACLDT and Singapore. Despite competition, it will move Singapore medicine further up the value chain.

We look forward to working with UPMC to strengthen our capabilities through professional exchanges and access to innovation in medical technology to establish the CTC here in Singapore. We are also very pleased to have the endorsement and support from key Singaporean Government agencies such as Singapore Tourism Board ("STB") and The Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board ("SPRING Singapore"). Both agencies strongly believe that the collaboration between ACLDT and UPMC will broaden and deepen the suite of advanced medical care treatments for both local and international patients in Singapore and is expected to further entrench Singapore's reputation as a quality healthcare destination for advanced and patient-centric medical care.

200th LDLT and awareness initiatives

On 19 September 2012, ACLDT reached yet another major milestone in our history when our multi-disciplinary team of specialised physicians and surgeons, spearheaded by Lead Surgeon and Executive Chairman Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan, became the first private medical centre in South-east Asia to successfully perform the 200th LDLT. Although the number of LDLTs performed this financial year was lower compared to previous years, we are confident that the numbers will continue to grow as more people are aware through education, media or word-of-mouth that LDLT is a life-saving option for patients with end-stage liver disease.

It is of concern that a large portion of the population in this region is unaware of availability of LDLT despite the high prevalence of liver disease in Asia. ACLDT is constantly working with various parties to increase the level of awareness on liver disease treatment and prevention, LDLT, and what ACLDT can provide in this respect.

On 10 and 11 September 2011, ACLDT together with Gleneagles Hospital, organised a Liver Symposium for medical professionals in the field of hepatobiliary diseases. The event was well attended by specialists from around the world who had a chance to network, share and update on the latest developments in the field of hepatobiliary and liver transplantation in particular.

On 29 October 2011, our doctors participated in a public seminar to educate the public on liver disease, cancer and transplantation. The widely promoted health seminar, which was jointly organised by Gleneagles Hospital and Channel News Asia, received overwhelming response from the public. In addition in Vietnam, Asian Liver Centre Co., Ltd ("ALCVN") held a free clinic and awareness campaign on 28 July 2012 in conjunction with the World Hepatitis Day which was a huge success.

Asian Centre For Liver Diseases & Transplantation

ACLDT will continue its efforts to educate the public on the symptoms, benefits of early detection, prevention of liver disease and treatment of liver disease, including the option of LDLT for critically ill patients with end-stage liver disease.

Updates on Vietnam satellite clinic

In October 2011, the Members' Council of ALCVN unanimously approved the allotment and issuance of new shares to our joint venture partner Hoa Lam Consultant Investment Ltd ("HL"), thus making HL the controlling party in our partnership. The new injection of capital was used for marketing and business development efforts which have translated into increased patient numbers and awareness. ALCVN has seen a three-fold increase in patient transactions this financial year compared to the prior year and we are hopeful this upward trend will continue and the venture will achieve breakeven soon. Dr Dang Thi Dong Phuong, a local Gastroenterologist who is stationed at ALCVN on a full time basis, has been instrumental in driving the patient numbers up even as our Singapore-based doctors continue to travel to Vietnam regularly for consultation and to perform minor procedures.

In February 2012, Dr Vincent Lai became the first foreign specialist to be accepted into the Liver Association of Ho Chi Minh City and in May 2012, ALCVN was granted the Vaccination License by the Vietnamese Department of Health. We are currently evaluating a proposal to collaborate with Vietnam's only internationally accredited and wholly foreign-owned healthcare facility by engaging our foreign doctors as regular visiting consultant at their hospital. This would be an excellent opportunity for ALCVN to serve the Vietnamese society by providing affordable medical services in an established local hospital and at the same time widen its exposure in the healthcare community in Ho Chi Minh City. We will continue to refer patients who cannot be treated in Vietnam to our centre in Singapore for surgery or transplantation.

Relocation of our Malaysian clinic

After working for close to two years with Mawar Renal Medical Centre ("Mawar") in Seremban, we are set to relocate our Malaysian clinic to iHeal Medical Centre ("iHeal") in January 2013. iHeal is a newly-opened multi-disciplinary medical centre located in the heart of Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia.

The decision to relocate to Kuala Lumpur, an area we are familiar with following our previous collaboration with the then Subang Jaya Medical Centre (now known as Sime Darby Medical Centre Subang Jaya), was taken following the feedback we received from our existing Malaysian patients that they would prefer to visit us in and around Kuala Lumpur, rather than to travel to Seremban.

Although our operation in Malaysia is minimal, we feel it is important to maintain a presence in our closest neighbour and continue to serve our follow-up patients and new patients, given that Malaysians make up a large proportion of our patient base.

Conclusion

ACLDT's brand name has been synonymous with high-quality care for liver related diseases and transplantation and state-of-the-art facilities in the region. Our reputation is further endorsed by UPMC's decision to collaborate with us to jointly develop a CTC in Singapore. Going forward, together with UPMC, we will be enhancing our existing capabilities in liver by raising the quality of clinical outcomes and also expanding into other disciplines such as kidney and blood diseases. This new journey will be long and full of challenges but UPMC is committed to share its expertise in delivering world-class healthcare, advanced technologies, training and management skills with ACLDT making us confident of a successful outcome.

I am sure all the Shareholders of ACLDT are as excited as we are with the prospects of the Group.

Pamela Anne Jenkins
Executive Director

Profile of Board of Directors

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan

Executive Chairman

D.P.M.P., MBBS (MAL), FRCS (EDIN)

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan serves as the Executive Chairman of ACLDT. He is also the Executive Chairman of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte Ltd and the director of Asian American Medical Group Inc, both wholly owned subsidiaries of ACLDT. Dr Tan is the lead Surgeon (Hepatobiliary/Transplant) in ACLDT.

Dr Tan graduated from the University of Malaya, in 1978 and obtained his Surgical Fellowship in 1982. From 1984 to 1987, he obtained advanced training in paediatric and adult hepatobiliary surgery and liver transplant surgery in the United Kingdom. He was Consultant Liver Surgeon in King's College Hospital ("KCH") and taught in surgery, University of London between 1988 to 1994.

Dr Tan returned to South-East Asia in 1994 to set up private practice, the Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte Ltd, in Gleneagles Hospital, Singapore and the then Subang Jaya Medical Centre ("SJMC"), in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He started a paediatric LDLT programme in SJMC, Malaysia in 1995 where over 50 transplants were performed. It was here that he performed South-East Asia's first paediatric LDLT on 23 March 1995.

In 1996, Dr Tan was appointed Director of the Liver Transplant Programme, National University Hospital ("NUH"), Singapore. He performed 47 transplants, both adult and paediatric, at the NUH before he left in March 2002.

In April 2002, the first successful adult-adult LDLT in South-East Asia was performed in Gleneagles Hospital, Singapore. Dr Tan and his team have successfully performed 200 LDLTs - the only private centre in South-East Asia to reach this historical milestone. He has published extensively, including co-editing a textbook on 'The Practice of Liver Transplantation', and lectured on the subjects of hepatobiliary and liver transplantation surgery.

Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins

Executive Director

RGN, B Sc (Hons), MBA

Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins is the Executive Director of ACLDT. She is also the Managing Director of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte Ltd and the director of Asian American Medical Group Inc. Ms Jenkins oversees management and operational issues, budgetary control and strategic planning in liaison with the Executive Chairman and Founder, Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan.

Ms Jenkins holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree from University of East London, United Kingdom as well as a Master of Business Administration ("MBA") from Kingston University, United Kingdom. Ms Jenkins has wide experience in specialised nursing and healthcare management, covering neurosurgery, cardiothoracic surgery, vascular surgery, orthopaedic surgery, general surgery, microvascular surgery, eye surgery, plastic surgery, paediatric surgery, urology and renal transplantation, hepatobiliary and liver transplant surgery. She has also written conference papers on liver failure and liver transplantation, with special focus on paediatric liver diseases.

Ms Jenkins began her career in 1984 as an Operating Theatre Sister, KCH, London, and subsequently attained the position of Clinical Nurse Specialist and Department Manager at the hospital's Liver Transplant Surgical Service. In her latter role she was in charge of operating theatre staff, trainee nurses, administration, management of the unit and budgetary control.

After ten years at KCH, she relocated to Singapore in 1994 to establish ACLDT with Dr Tan, assuming the role of director of ACLDT. She was responsible for the design and development of the centre, implementation of management systems, and assisted in hepatobiliary and liver transplantation surgery. In 1997, she assumed the position of Managing Director.

Profile of Board of Directors

Mr Wing Kwan Teh

Non-Executive Director

FCCA (UK), CPA (S'pore), CA (M'sia)

Mr Wing Kwan Teh specialises in corporate finance, financial management and merger & acquisition ("M&A") evaluation. More specifically, he advises the Group on its investment opportunities, growth initiatives, operational restructuring and corporate finance matters.

Mr Teh brings extensive financial experience to the Group, having been a financial professional who advises several companies and other regional assets listed in and prepared to list in Singapore, Australia, Vietnam and Taiwan. He is currently a Group Chief Financial Officer of a public company listed on Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. He also holds several directorships of private and public-listed companies in Singapore and Malaysia.

Mr Teh is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (United Kingdom), a Certified Public Accountant of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore, a Chartered Accountant of Malaysian Institute of Accountants and a Full Member of Singapore Institute of Directors.

Mr Heng Boo Fong

Independent Non-Executive Director

FCPA (S'pore), B Acc (Hons)

Mr Heng Boo Fong is an Independent Non-Executive Director and is also the Chairman of the Audit Committee of ACLDT. He is also a member of the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Mr Fong studied at the University of Singapore (now known as National University of Singapore, NUS) and graduated with an Honours Degree in Accountancy. He has over 38 years of working experience in auditing, finance, business development and corporate governance.

He is currently a Director (Special Duties) at the Singapore Totalisator Board (owner of Singapore Pools & Singapore Turf Club). Prior to this appointment, he was with the Auditor-General's Office, Singapore, from 1975 to 1993. He held the appointment of Assistant Auditor-General when he left the Auditor-General's Office. He was also General Manager (Corporate Development) of a listed company in Singapore as well as the Chief Financial Officer of a listed company in Australia. His other professional experience included membership of Audit Committees of Statutory Boards and Advisory Committees of School of Accountancy of Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and Ngee Ann Polytechnic, Singapore. Mr Fong is a Fellow member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore ("ICPAS"). He was a council member of ICPAS and he was awarded a silver medal by ICPAS in 1999.

Mr Fong is also presently an Independent Director of two companies listed on the Singapore Exchange ("SGX").

Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee

Independent Non-Executive Director

B Bus (Econ & Fin)

Mr Harry Lee has more than 21 years of experience in construction-related industries in Malaysia, Singapore and Australia. He is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the HRL Group of Companies which is involved in investment holdings and development. He also holds several directorships of private and listed companies in different industries. He has been a director of another public-listed company in Australia, Millepede International Ltd, since 25 January 2011.

Mr Lee chairs the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee and is also a member of the Audit Committee.

Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong

Independent Non-Executive Director

FCCA (UK)

Ms Jeslyn Leong is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (UK) with 21 years of extensive experience in the field of corporate finance. She is presently the Financial Accountant of Teys Australia Pty Ltd, Australia's leading beef processor and exporter.

Ms Leong joined ACLDT as a Non-Executive Director on 1 January 2012.

Profile of doctors and key management

Dr Kang Hoe Lee

Respiratory Physician & Intensivist
(Critical Care & Liver Transplant)

MA (UK), MBBChir (UK), MRCP (UK), FAMS (SIN), EDIC (EUR)

Dr Kang Hoe Lee graduated from University of Cambridge, UK, in 1987. He was a scholar at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he received the Duckworth Prize. Dr Lee also received a scholarship from the Kuok Foundation, Malaysia, for furthering his medical studies. He performed his surgical housemanship with Professor Sir Roy Calne (one of the pioneers in liver transplantation) at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. This was followed by further training in internal medicine at Cambridge and he obtained his MRCP (London) in 1990. Subsequent to this, he joined the Department of Medicine, NUH, Singapore, and underwent further training in Intensive Care and Respiratory Medicine. This continued with a two-year Critical Care Fellowship at University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, USA- the leading centre for liver transplantation in the world - under Professor Thomas Starzl and Professor John Fung, where he was awarded Fellow of the Year.

Dr Lee then returned to Singapore in 1995, and later joined the NUS as a Lecturer in the Department of Medicine. He later became an Associate Professor of Medicine and Senior Consultant, and Director of Medical Intensive Care Unit. He was also one of the founding members of the Society of Intensive Care Medicine in Singapore. During this period, he published many articles on respiratory related issues (especially pneumonia), ICU issues, health outcomes, liver cirrhosis and liver transplantation. Dr Lee joined Gleneagles Hospital in September 2005 as the Director of Critical Care and has been affiliated with ACLDT since then. He has established close contacts with the King's College Liver Unit, UK, as part of the development of ACLDT as a leading liver transplant centre. He is currently responsible for managing all the acute liver failure patients and liver transplant patients treated at ACLDT. He is also responsible for all liver dialysis treatments and has brought several machines to ACLDT, making it one of the premier liver dialysis centres in the world.

Dr Salleh Ibrahim

Surgeon
(Hepatobiliary/Liver Transplant)

MBBS (SIN), FRCS (GLAS), FAMS (Gen Surg)

After obtaining his basic medical degree from the National University of Singapore ("NUS") in 1995, Dr Salleh Ibrahim furthered his training in the Royal College of Glasgow. He had worked at the General Surgery departments of Singapore General Hospital ("SGH") and Changi General Hospital ("CGH") from 1996 to 2011. Prior to joining ACLDT in 2012, he was a Senior Consultant (General Surgery) and Director, Hepato-Pancreatic Biliary Surgery, at CGH, and Chairman of the Liver Transplant Committee of Eastern Health Alliance, Singapore.

Since 2003, Dr Salleh has been a Clinical Lecturer at NUS. He is a Visiting Specialist to international liver transplant centres in Taiwan and Brazil. He also sits on several Boards of Directors for Non-governmental Organisations ("NGOs") and charitable organisations in Singapore.

Dr Salleh has been accorded Merit Awards by the Taiwan and Japanese Surgical Associations, as well as for his research paper at the CGH Annual Scientific Meeting. Besides being a reviewer of several medical journals, he has also published extensively on the safety of living donors, treatment of advanced liver cancer and surgical techniques in pancreatic surgery. Dr Salleh's research and clinical interests are on the effective treatment of liver cancer and bioartificial liver.

Dr Salleh joined ACLDT in February 2012.

Dr Vincent Wai Kwan Lai

Gastroenterologist
(Transplant Hepatology & Therapeutic Endoscopy)

MBChB (UK), MRCP (UK), PhD (Bham UK), CCT (UK), Specialist Register (UK)

Dr Vincent Lai attained his basic medical degree from the University of Sheffield in England in 1993. He undertook his specialist training in Gastroenterology and Hepatology in England and spent five years in Birmingham, which has one of the largest liver transplant units in Europe. In 2002, he was awarded the prestigious Medical Research Council Clinical Training Fellowship. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Birmingham in 2007, investigating the liver immunity in viral hepatitis. He was accredited by the Specialist Accreditation Board in gastroenterology in England and was a Consultant in a teaching hospital prior to taking up a post in Singapore. As a Consultant Hepatologist at the Derby NHS Foundation Trust Hospital from 2006 to 2008, Dr Lai helped in the further development of the provision of viral services in Derby. During his tenure there, he not only obtained a grant from the Trust for a study in infection in liver patients but was also actively involved in medical research.

Subsequently, Dr Lai joined NUH, Singapore, as a Consultant Gastroenterologist with specific interest in viral hepatology, acute liver failure and liver transplantation. He was part of the acute liver failure faculty in the Asia Pacific Study of Liver Disease group.

Dr Lai is also trained in therapeutic endoscopy and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography ("ERCP"). His research interests are in the adaptive and innate immunity in patients with liver disease particularly those with viral hepatitis and liver failure.

Dr Lai joined ACLDT as a Consultant Gastroenterologist with a specific interest in viral hepatology, acute liver failure, therapeutic endoscopy and liver transplantation in January 2011.

Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori

Group Chief Operating Officer

B Acc, PGDip Marketing & Healthcare

Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori holds a Bachelor of Accountancy degree from Nanyang Technological University in Singapore.

Mr Shori also holds a Graduate Diploma in Marketing from the Singapore Institute of Management and Certificate in Healthcare Management from Georgetown University, USA.

He has more than 20 years' experience in the healthcare and hospitality industries covering business development and marketing. He was the Group Vice President/Deputy Chief Marketing Officer for Singapore-based Parkway Group Healthcare Pte Ltd, one of Asia's largest healthcare providers, where he served for ten years in strategic marketing, business development and regional expansion to increases the market share for its group of hospitals in Singapore, before joining ACLDT.

Prior to that, he held senior management positions with various companies including Sun Cruises and Sembawang Leisure (a subsidiary of Sembawang Corporation).

Mr Shori has also been invited to speak at international conferences, the latest being the Internationale Tourismus-Börse Berlin ("ITB Berlin") Conference 2012 where he shared his experience in the future of global medical tourism.

Mr Shori joined ACLDT as Group Chief Operating Officer in November 2009.

Mr Meng Yau Yeoh

Group Financial Controller

CPA (S'pore), FCCA (UK), CA (M'sia)

Mr Meng Yau Yeoh obtained his professional accounting qualification from the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants ("ACCA") in 1994.

He started his career at the then KPMG Peat Marwick in 1995 as Audit Junior and left as an Audit Senior in 1998. After spending four years in the Big 4 audit firm, Mr Yeoh spent the next ten years between 1999 and 2009 working in several listed and privately owned companies involved in a wide range of industries ranging from construction, information technology, investment holdings to service and hospitality in Singapore, Malaysia and Australia. During that period, he was involved in two successful IPOs in Singapore.

Mr Yeoh is a non-practising member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore, Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (United Kingdom) and a Chartered Accountant registered with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He was appointed as ACLDT's Group Financial Controller in December 2009.

Financial review

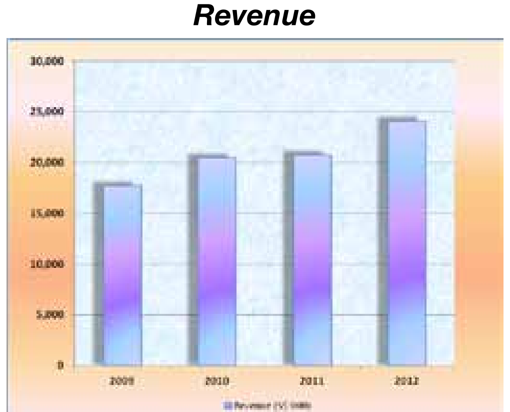
Year ended 31 August	2012	2011	Increase
	S$'000	S$'000	%
Revenue	24,050	20,763	15.8
Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA")	3,180	2,125	49.6
Profit after income tax attributable to members	2,538	1,625	56.2
Total share capital and reserves	4,623	2,757	67.7
	2012	**2011**	
	S Cents	**S Cents**	
Basic earnings per share	1.35	0.86	
Net asset value per share	2.45	1.46	
Net tangible asset value per share	2.31	1.32	

Revenue for the financial year ended 31 August 2012 rose by 15.8% or S$3.3 million compared to the same period last year. The increase was due mainly to larger bill size for patients particularly from the Middle East and North Asia as a result of longer stays and increased dialysis procedures done, which offset the drop in the number of transplantations. Total number of patient transactions, including those from our Vietnam associate increased 4.4% from 15,023 to 15,685. The number of transplantations performed during the year, however, declined to 15 compared to 21 last year.

In line with the revenue increase, expenses increased by 11.5% or S$2.2 million to S$21.1 million due mainly to higher purchased cost. Operating lease expenses increased by S$0.1 million as a result of a new clinic opened at Mount Elizabeth Medical Centre. In addition, legal and other professional fees increased by S$0.1 million arising from third-party services incurred in relation to the successful collaboration between ACLDT and The University of Pittsburgh Medical Centre ("UPMC"), as announced on 15 December 2011. Income tax expense increased by S$0.2 million to S$0.5 million on the back of higher taxable profit.

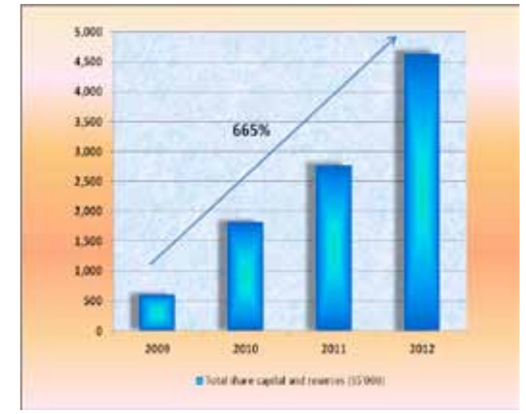
As a result of our revenue growth outpacing the rise in our fixed operating expenses, EBITDA increased by S$1.1 million or 49.6% from S$2.1 million in FY2011 to S$3.2 million this financial year. Profit after income tax attributable to members also increased by 56.2% from S$1.6 million last financial year to S$2.5 million in FY 2012. Earnings per share for FY2012 rose to 1.35 S cents compared to 0.86 S cent a year earlier.

Revenue



EBITDA and Profits

Share capital and reserves



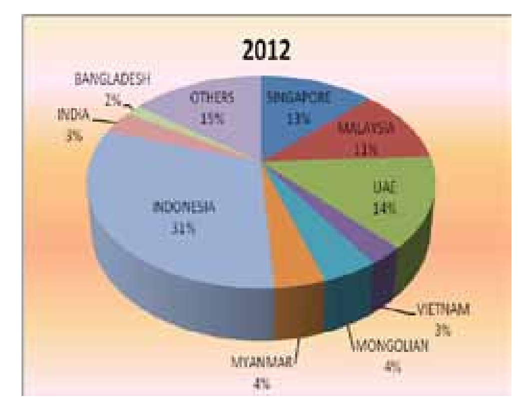
EPS and NAV

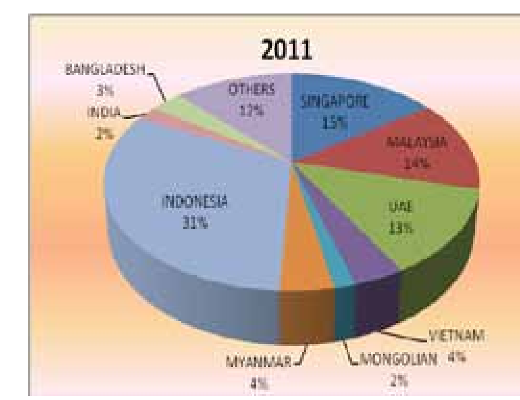
Shareholders' Equity or Net Asset, after accounting for a total dividend of S$0.7 million (paid in FY2012), rose by S$1.9 million to S$4.6 million as at 31 August 2012 due mainly to current year earnings. Correspondingly, Net Asset Value ("NAV") per share rose by S 1.0 cent to S 2.5 cents as at 31 August 2012. Trade and other receivables increased by S$3.1 million from S$1.1 million to S$4.2 million due to longer collection cycle as a result of higher receivables from Middle East patients (of which S$1.8 million was received as at the date of this report). Trade and other payables rose by S$1.0 million from S$3.6 million last year to S$4.6 million in FY2012 in line with the increase in working capital assets.

As a result of the de-consolidation of the results of our Vietnam operations for the current period (as disclosed in note 23 (b)), property, plant and equipment, and other payables decreased by S$0.5 million and S$0.3 million respectively. As at 31 August 2012, there was an amount due from our associate company Asian Liver Centre Co. Limited ("ALCVN") of S$0.36 million.

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 August 2012, after paying last year's final and current year's interim dividends totalling S$0.7 million, fell by S$0.8 million to S$4.4 million due mainly to working capital requirements. As a result of higher working capital assets, current ratio improved from 1.63 times to 1.82 times.

Since our listing in FY2009, the Group's Shareholder's Equity has steadily climbed every year and has risen by over 665% since FY2009, reflecting the increased strength and value of the Group over the years.





Patients from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, UAE and Myanmar continue to form the majority of the Group's patients and remain as our core countries. There was a notable increase in patient transactions from emerging markets such as Mongolia and India which offset the decline in our secondary markets such as Bangladesh and Cambodia. Patient transactions from countries such as Russia, Sri Lanka, etc., which are grouped under "Others" also recorded an increase.

Djody Setiawan

A second chance to life and music

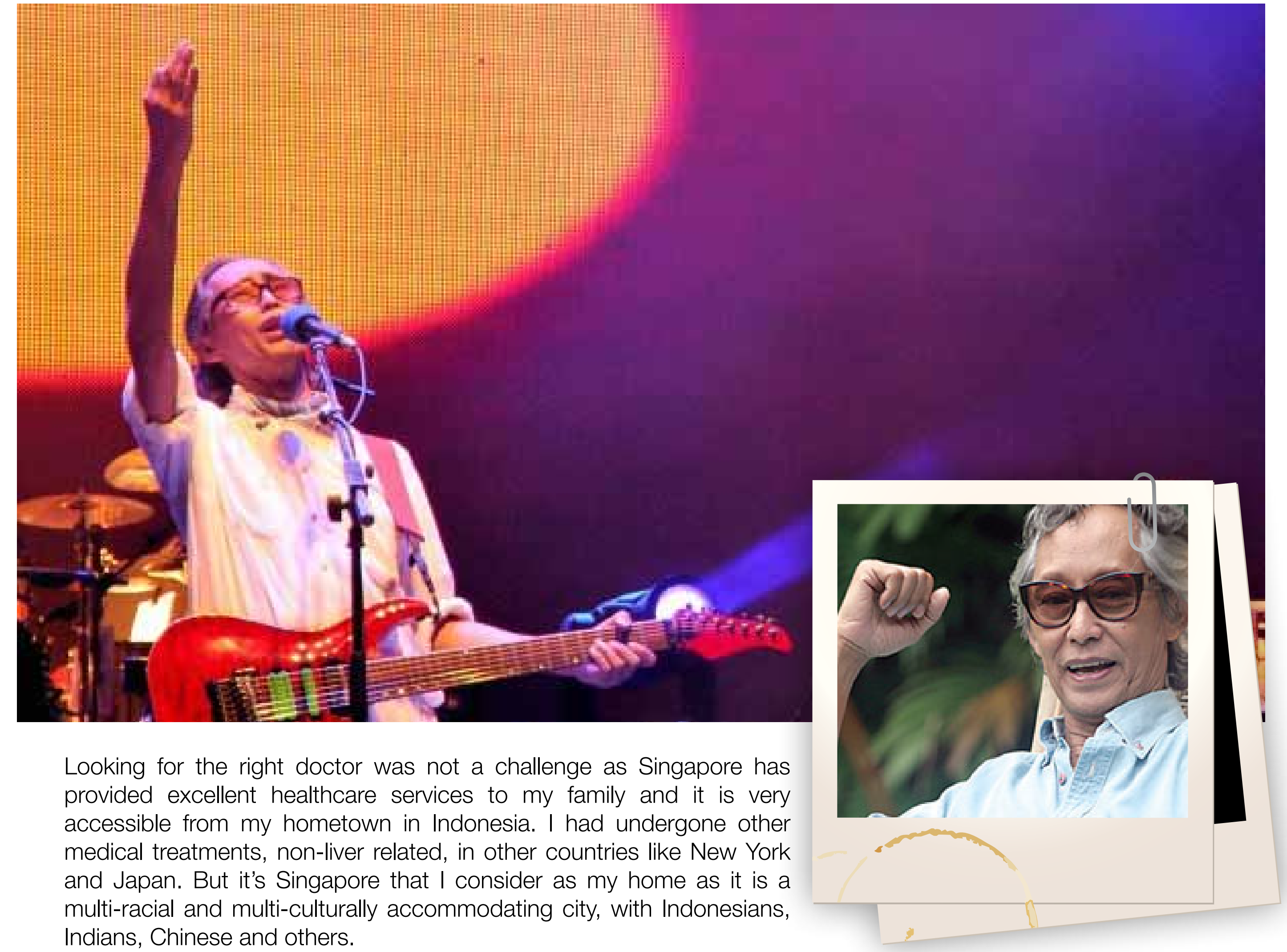
I was a musician before venturing into business. When I went on stage with my guitar, I felt the full vigour of youth. With each hit we celebrated life and indulged even more in God's gift — music. I was enjoying my life and music and was even listed as one of the Asia's best guitarists by Rolling Stones magazine. I led an active life in my younger years, enjoying rock climbing, surfing with friends and liquor. I enjoyed watching the sunset with a glass of liquor. But all the events of my rock career and youth could not have prepared me for the day I was diagnosed with liver failure.

During a routine health check-up in 2007, I discovered I had liver failure. Dr K.C. Tan of the Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation encouraged me to seek immediate treatment but I refused. I was all too familiar with the symptoms and the stress that liver failure can bring, both physically and mentally to all around. My mother, a Red Cross nurse in Indonesia during the Japanese Occupation, was a patient of Dr Tan. I stood beside her as she battled liver failure, making frequent clinical trips and receiving treatment. She decided against a liver transplant and passed away in 2002.

I suffered from Liver Cirrhosis (scarring of the liver), a consequence of chronic liver disease that is hereditary and possibly aggravated by my excessive drinking. I did not believe I was ill. The Rocker Djody? No way! I could not come to terms with the reality of my condition, let alone a liver transplant.

Two years later in 2009, I had an operation in Jakarta for a non-liver internal organ problem. I suffered severe infection and was airlifted by private jet directly to ACLDT in Singapore, to the only doctors I trust my life with.

I was first treated for the infection to stabilise my situation for almost two months. While my condition remained unstable, my family quietly made funeral arrangements at home. I do not blame them, it must have been tough. Finally, by the love of God, my condition stabilised and Dr Tan certified that I was ready for surgery.



Looking for the right doctor was not a challenge as Singapore has provided excellent healthcare services to my family and it is very accessible from my hometown in Indonesia. I had undergone other medical treatments, non-liver related, in other countries like New York and Japan. But it's Singapore that I consider as my home as it is a multi-racial and multi-culturally accommodating city, with Indonesians, Indians, Chinese and others.

My challenge was finding a suitable donor for my liver transplantation. All of my eight children underwent screenings and tests to identify who was suitable. Shri Jehan Djody, my daughter and fourth child, was the only suitable match. With all her heart and full of bravery, she volunteered and accepted the challenge. It hurt me to see my daughter suffer because of my illness but she remained supportive. At 27 and recently married, she decided to delay her plans of having a child to save her Dad—me.

The night before the transplantation, there were further complications in my lungs which delayed the operation for another week. I was worried that I would not survive the surgery and the thought of leaving my family behind, but I was more worried for my daughter who was risking so much for me as she is so young and had barely started her married life.

These were the longest six months I have lived through and thankfully, with great faith in God and Dr Tan, the operation was a success. I am grateful for the encouragement received, the love and sacrifice shown during my gravest moment. If not for this, I would not have felt my daughter's bravery – thank you Jehan!

Now, with my hair finally grown back it feels like I have been given another shot at life. I feel moved to resume my music composition, focusing on "love, life and God." This ordeal has reminded that being alive and healthy is a miraculous thing that should not be taken for granted. Protecting this new life, I eat mostly organic food these days and abstain from alcohol, striving to live healthier every day, and urging loved ones to do so.

Corporate governance statement

The Board of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited (“ACLDT”) seeks to practice the highest ethical and commercial standards while executing its responsibilities in directing the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of its shareholders.

The Board of ACLDT has considered the principles of good corporate governance and best practice recommendations as published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council (“ASXCGC”). ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3 requires the Company to disclose the extent to which it follows or diverges from these best practice recommendations in its Annual Report.

This report discloses corporate governance practices the Board would like to highlight to stakeholders.

Additional information relating to corporate governance practices that the Company has adopted can be found on the Company’s web site: www.asianlivercentre.com.sg.

The Role of the Board & Management
The Company has formalised and disclosed the roles and responsibilities of the Board and those delegated to senior management.

The Board of the Company is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the ACLDT, including its ethical behavior, strategic direction, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of those goals with a view to optimising Company performance and maximising shareholder value.

The role of management is to support the Executive Director and implement the running of the general operations and financial business of the Company, in accordance with the delegated authority of the Board.

Full details of the matters reserved to the Board and to senior management are available on the Company’s web site at www.asianlivercentre.com.sg.

Scheduled meetings of the Board are held at least four times a year and the Board meets on other occasions to deal with matters that require attention between scheduled meetings. The responsibility for the operation and administration of the consolidated entity is delegated by the Board to the Executive Director.

The Board is responsible for:

- Setting the strategic direction of the Company and establishing goals to ensure these strategic objectives are met;
- Appointing the Managing Director, setting objectives for the Managing Director and reviewing performance against those objectives, ensuring appropriate policies and procedures are in place for recruitment, training, remuneration and succession planning;
- Monitoring financial performance including approval of the annual and half-yearly financial reports and liaison with the Company’s auditors;
- Ensuring that risks facing the company and its controlled entities have been identified ensuring that appropriate and adequate controls, monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place;
- Receiving detailed briefings from senior management on a regular basis during the year;
- Approving the Boards of Directors of subsidiary companies; and
- Ensuring the Company complies with the law and conforms to the highest standards of financial and ethical behavior.

ACLDT has obligations to its stakeholders to ensure the Company is managed with appropriate due diligence and that all necessary processes are implemented to minimise risk and maximise business opportunities.

To this end, all commercial arrangements, capital expenditure, operational expenditure and other commitments are appropriately documented and have been authorised by either the Executive Director or the Board as appropriate.

The composition of the Board is determined in accordance with the Company’s constitution and the following principles and guidelines:

- The Board should comprise of at least three directors with at least two non-executive directors;
- The Board should comprise of directors with an appropriate range of qualifications and expertise; and
- The Board should meet formally at least four times per annum and informally on an “as required” basis with all directors being made aware of, and having available, all necessary information, to participate in an informed discussion of all agenda items.

Directors in office
At the date of this statement the following directors are considered independent by the Board:

Name	Position	Independent
Mr Heng Boo Fong	Non-Executive Director	Yes
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	Non-Executive Director	Yes
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong	Non-Executive Director	Yes

The skills, experience, expertise and tenure of each director are disclosed in the Directors’ Report within this Annual Report.

Director independence
The Board considers three of ACLDT’s directors as independent under the guidelines.

In assessing the independence of directors, the Board follows the ASX guidelines as set out:

An independent director is a non-executive director (i.e. is not a member of management) and:

- Is not a substantial shareholder of the Company or an officer of, or otherwise associated directly with, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
- Within the last three years has not been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or another Group member, or been a director after ceasing to hold any such employment;
- Within the last three years has not been a principal of a material professional adviser or a material consultant to the Company or another Group member, or an employee materially associated with the service provided;
- Is not a material supplier or customer of the Company or other Group member, or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer;
- Has no material contractual relationship with the Company or another Group member other than as a director of the Company;
- Has not served on the Board for a period which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director’s ability to act in the best interests of the Company; and
- Is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director’s ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

ASXCGC Recommendation 2.1 states that the majority of directors of the Company should be independent. Although currently ACLDT does not comply with that recommendation, the Board is of the opinion that the current structure and composition of the Board is appropriate given the size and nature of operations of the Group.

Where additional skills are considered necessary for specific purposes, access is made to independent professional advice at the expense of the Company. Such advice is to be shared amongst the directors.

Chairman
Due to the size of the Company, Dato’ Dr Kai Chah Tan is the Company’s Chairman. While recognising that the ASXCGC recommends that the chairperson be independent, the Company feels that the strong independence exercised by the other Board members mitigates any negative impact on the Company that it may have.

Appointment to the Board
Where a casual vacancy arises during the year, the Board has procedures to select the most suitable candidate with the appropriate experience and expertise to ensure a balanced and effective board. Any director appointed during the year to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the current board, holds office until the next Annual General Meeting and is then eligible for re-election by the shareholders.

New directors receive a letter of appointment which sets out the terms of their appointment. On appointment, an induction programme is available to directors that include one-on-one sessions with members of the senior management team.

Evaluation of senior executives
Senior executives, including the group chief operating officer or group financial controller have a formal job description and letter of appointment describing their term of office, duties, rights, responsibilities and entitlements upon termination.

The performance of senior executives is reviewed annually before the budgets are approved for the next financial year. This process is a formal one with the executive's performance assessed against Company, division and personal benchmarks by the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Benchmarks are agreed with the respective senior executives and reviews are based upon the degree of achievement against those benchmarks.

Induction procedures are in place to allow new senior executives to participate fully and actively in management decision-making. The induction program includes orientation of:
- The Company's financial position, strategies, operations and risk management policies.
- The respective rights, duties, responsibilities and roles of the board and senior executives.

Ethical business practices
The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity, its legal obligations and the expectations of its stakeholders. The Company is committed to being a socially responsible corporate citizen, using honest and fair business practices, to act in the best interests of clients so as to achieve the best outcome for shareholders.

The Board has procedures in place for reporting any matters that may give rise to unethical practices or conflicts between the interests of a director or senior executive and those of the Company. These procedures are reviewed as required by the Board. To this end, the Company has adopted a Conflict of Interest Policy that clarifies the processes for directors and senior executives to determine and disclose when a conflict of interest exists.

Diversity policy
The Company values diversity and recognises the benefits it can bring to the organisation's ability to achieve its goals. Our recruitment processes encourage the development of diversity in our workplace, bearing in mind that employees must have the required skills to be successful in their positions.

In accordance with this policy and ASX Corporate Governance Principles, the Board has established the following objectives in relation to gender diversity. We currently meet our objectives but will continue to monitor and improve on our objectives to be in line with our Company's needs and direction. A written diversity policy will be developed by the Board within the next 12 months.

	Objective		Actual	
	Number	%	Number	%
Number of women employees in the whole organisation	15	71	16	76
Number of women in senior executive positions	3	38	3	38
Number of women on the Board	2	33	2	33

Asian Centre For Liver Diseases & Transplantation

Shareholding and trading
The Board encourages directors and senior executives to own shares in the Company to further link their interests with the interests of all shareholders. Trading of shares by directors or senior executives is prohibited under certain circumstances and as described in the ASX Listing Rules and during certain periods of the financial year. A director or senior executive must not deal in the Company shares at any time when he or she has unpublished information which, if generally available, might affect the share price. Directors are required to notify the Company Secretary following dealing.

Safeguard integrity
The Board has established an Audit Committee comprised of the two non-executive directors. This committee operates under a charter to enable it to perform its roles and responsibilities. Where considered appropriate, the Company's external auditors and the Company's management are invited to attend meetings. The members of the Audit Committee are:

- Mr Heng Boo Fong (Chairman)
- Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee

The qualifications of members of the committee together with their attendances at committee meetings are disclosed in the Directors' Report within this Annual Report.

The role of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board fulfill its responsibilities in relation to the identification of the areas of significant business risks and the monitoring of the following:
- Effective management of financial and other business risks;
- Reliable management reporting;
- Compliance with laws and regulations in respect to financial reporting;
- Maintenance of effective and efficient audits;
- Meeting with external auditors on a twice-yearly basis and informally as circumstances require; and
- Recommending to the Board the appointment, rotation, removal and remuneration of the external auditors, and review their terms of engagement, and the scope and quality of the audit. Periodically, the Audit Committee reviews the appointment of the external audit engagement partners using a formal process of evaluation to determine the most appropriate level of skills and experience to suit the size and complexity of the Company.

The Audit Committee provides the Board with additional assurances regarding the reliability of financial information for inclusion in the financial statements.

The committee is chaired by an independent chair who is not the chairman of the Board.

Timely and balanced disclosure
The Board recognises the need to comply with ASX Listing Rule 3.1 concerning continuous disclosure.

At each meeting of directors, consideration is given as to whether notice of material information concerning the Company, including its financial position, performance, ownership and governance has been made available to all investors.

The Continuous Disclosure Policy also requires senior executives in possession of disclosable information to comply with that policy.

Communication with shareholders
The Board aims to ensure that shareholders, on behalf of whom they act, are informed of all major developments affecting the Company's activities and its state of affairs, including information necessary to assess the performance of the directors.

Communication with shareholders is achieved through the distribution of the following information:

- The Annual Report distributed to shareholders;
- The Half Yearly Report which is available on the Company's web site;
- The Annual General Meeting and other meetings called to obtain shareholder approval for Board action as appropriate. Shareholders are encouraged to attend and participate at the Company's Annual General Meeting and other General Meetings;
- Letters to shareholders when considered to be appropriate and informative;
- Announcements to the Australian Securities Exchange; and
- Investor information through the Company's internet portal at www.asianlivercentre.com.sg

The Company strives to ensure that Company announcements via the ASX are made in a timely manner, are factual, do not omit material information and are expressed in a clear and objective manner.

Shareholders' role
The shareholders of the Company are responsible for voting on the election of directors at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the constitution.

All directors (other than a Managing Director) are subject to re-election by rotation, no later than every three years.

The Annual General Meeting also provides shareholders with the opportunity to express their views on matters concerning the Company and to vote on other items of business for resolution by shareholders.

Risk management
The Board is responsible for overseeing the risk management function. The Company believes that it is crucial for all Board members to be a part of the process and as such has established risk management as a component of the Audit Committee.

The Board is responsible for ensuring the risks and opportunities are identified on a timely basis.

The Board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure the management's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks identified by the Committee. These include the following:
- Implementation of Board approved operating plans and budgets;
- Board monitoring of progress against these budgets, including the monitoring of key performance indicators of both a financial and non financial nature; and
- The establishment of committees to report on specific risk as identified.

Internal Risk Management System Compliance
Management is accountable to the Board to ensure that operating efficiency, effectiveness of risk management procedures, internal compliance control systems and controls and policies are all being monitored. Management has designed and implemented a risk management and internal control system to manage the Company's material business risks and reports to the Board at each meeting on the effective management of those risks. The Company has developed a series of operational risks which the Company believes to be inherent in the industry in which the Company operates. These include:
- Changed operating, market or regulatory environments;
- Fluctuations in demand volumes;
- Fluctuations in exchange rates; and
- Increasing costs of operations.

These risk areas are provided here to assist investors better understand the nature of the significant risks faced by the Company.

Monitoring Performance
The Board and senior management monitor the performance of all divisions through the preparation of monthly management accounts. The monthly management accounts are prepared using accrual accounting techniques and report each business unit's result as contribution after overhead allocation. These monthly management accounts are compared to monthly budgets, which have been set allowing for the seasonality of anticipated revenues and costs in each of the divisions.

The monitoring of the Company's performance by the Board and management assists in identifying the correct allocation of resources and staff to maximise the overall return to shareholders.

A performance evaluation for senior management was undertaken during the year and was in accordance with the process developed by the Board for that purpose.

Details of the structure of non-executive directors' and senior executives' remuneration are included in the Remuneration Report within the Directors' Report in this Annual Report.

Nomination and Remuneration
Joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board has established a joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprising the non-executive directors on 14 June 2011. Prior to that, the role of the Nomination Committee was performed by the Board itself and the Remuneration Committee was part of the joint Audit and Remuneration Committee. The role of the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee is to make decisions on the following matters:
- Determine the appropriate size and composition of the Board;
- Determine the terms and conditions of appointment to and retirement from the Board;
- Develop appropriate criteria for Board membership;
- Reviewing membership of the Board and proposing candidates for consideration by the Board;
- Arranging a review of the Board's own performance;
- Determine the Company's remuneration plans, policies and practices, including compensation arrangements for the non-executive directors, executive directors, group chief operating officer and senior executives; and
- Responsible for considering general remuneration policies and practices, recruitment and termination policies and superannuation requirements.

Details of the attendance of directors at the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings are disclosed in the Directors' Report in this Annual Report.

The Board believes that it has the right numbers and skill sets within its Board members for the current size of the Company, and is confident that each non-executive director brings independent judgement to bear on Board decisions.

The Company does not have a policy to preclude its executives from entering into transactions to limit their economic risk from investing in Company shares, options or rights and has made executives aware of their obligations in relation to financial commitments against shares issued under the executive securities plan and has requested that they take sufficient professional advice in relation to their individual financial position.

There are no retirement schemes or retirement benefits other than statutory benefits for non-executive directors.

Directors' report

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited ("the Group") for the year ended 31 August 2012.

Directors
The directors of the Group at any time during or since the end of the financial year are as set out below.

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan (Executive Chairman)
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins (Executive Director)
Mr Wing Kwan Teh (Non-Executive Director)
Mr Heng Boo Fong (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong (Independent Non-Executive Director) (appointed 1 January 2012)

The skills, experience, expertise and tenure of each director are disclosed in the profile of directors section within the Annual Report.

Principal activities
The Group's principal activities consist of provision of specialist medical consultation and services in hepatology practice and related fields.

Company Secretary
The following person held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year:

Mr Dario Nazzari

Dario Nazzari has a Bachelor of Commerce, a Diploma in Financial Planning and has more than 15 years professional experience. He is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Review and results of operations
Details of the Operations of ACLDT during the year, the financial position and the strategies and prospects or the future years can be found in the Chairman and Executive Director's message found on pages 5 to 9 and Financial Review section on pages 15 and 16, which forms part of this Annual Report.

Directors' meetings
The following table sets out the number of director's meetings (including meetings of Committees of directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director or committee member). During the financial year, seven (7) Board meetings, three (3) Audit Committee meetings and two (2) joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings were held.

	Directors' Meetings		**Audit Committee Meetings**		**Joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings**	
	Number Eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number Eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number Eligible to attend	Number Attended
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	7	7	-	-	-	-
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	7	7	-	-	-	-
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	7	6	-	-	-	-
Mr Heng Boo Fong	7	7	3	3	2	2
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	7	5	3	3	2	2
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong*	3	3	-	-	-	-

* Ms Jelyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong was appointed on 1 January 2012.

Directors' interest
The relevant interests of each director in the shares of the parent entity at the date of this report are as follows:

Director	**Number of shares**
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	102,298,250
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	21,324,600
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	4,084,090
Mr Heng Boo Fong	-
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	561,915
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong	-

None of the directors have share options in the Company.

Dividends paid or recommended
An interim unfranked dividend of S$0.001 (A$0.001) (2011 : S$0.001) per qualifying ordinary share for the financial year ended 31 August 2012 was paid on 31 May 2012.

Following the completion of accounts the Directors propose to declare a final unfranked dividend of S$0.004 (A$0.003) (2011 : S$0.003) per qualifying ordinary share in respect of the financial year ended 31 August 2012, to be paid to the shareholders in December 2012.

This dividend has not been included as a liability in these financial statements and will be paid to all shareholders on the Register of Members at the relevant date. The total estimated to be paid is S$729,000 (A$565,000).

Significant changes in state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year.

Events subsequent to balance date
No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely developments
Except as detailed in the Chairman's and Executive Director's message on pages 5 to 9, likely developments, future prospects and business strategies of the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future years have not been included in this report, as the directors believe, on reasonable grounds, that the inclusion of such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Options
At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of ACLDT under option are as follows:

Grant Date	Exercise Price	Options outstanding at 1.9.2011	Options granted	Options exercised/ cancelled/ lapsed	Options outstanding at 31.8.2012	Exercise period
17.1.2011	$0.088	1,299,000	-	-	1,299,000	17.1.2012 to 17.1.2016

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests in the company or any other entity.

Except as disclosed above, there have been no unissued shares or interests under option of any controlled entity within the Group during or since reporting date.

For details of options issued to directors and executives as remuneration, refer to the Remuneration Report.

During the financial year, no ordinary shares were issued as a result of the exercise of options.

Environmental regulation
The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

The directors are not aware of any particular or significant environmental issues which have been raised in relation to the Company's operations during the financial year. The directors are also not aware of any breach in the environmental regulations in Singapore and Vietnam during the financial year.

REMUNERATION REPORT
This remuneration report, which forms part of the director's report, sets out information about the remuneration of the directors and executives for the year ended 31 August 2012.

Remuneration policy
The objective of the Group's remuneration policy is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns remuneration with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value to shareholders, and conforms to market best practice for delivery of reward. The Board ensures that remuneration satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

i) Competitiveness and reasonableness;
ii) Acceptability to shareholders;
iii) Performance linkage/alignment of executive compensation;
iv) Transparency; and
v) Capital management.

The Group has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complimentary to the reward strategy of the Group.

Alignment to shareholders' interest:

i) Focuses on sustained growth in shareholder wealth; and
ii) Attracts and retains high calibre executives.

Alignment to program participants' interest:

i) Rewards capability and experience; and
ii) Provides a clear structure for earning rewards.

The joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee, consisting of at least two non-executive directors, is responsible for making recommendations on remuneration policies and packages applicable to Board members and for approval of remuneration for executive officers of the Group taking into account the financial position of the Consolidated Group. The Board remuneration policy per the formal Charter is to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the person's duties and responsibilities, and that remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality.

The Constitution of the Company specifies that the aggregate remuneration of directors, other than salaries paid to executive directors, shall be determined from time to time by general meeting. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is divided between those directors as they agree. The latest determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 23 November 2009 when shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration pool of A$200,000 per annum.

The Board as a whole determines the amount of the fees paid to each non-executive director. The amount proposed to be paid to each non-executive director during the year is A$15,000 (2011 : A$20,000).

All directors and executives may be allocated options to acquire shares in the Group under the Incentive Option Scheme approved by shareholders from time to time. The last such scheme was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 6 December 2010. The options are subject to service conditions such that only a third of the options granted may be exercised on or after the first, second and third anniversary of the grant. Options expire at the earlier of termination of employment or five years after the grant date. The exercise price is set by the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The inputs to the option valuation methodology are set out in Note 22.

The Group's policy for determining the nature and amounts of emoluments of board members and key management personnel of the company is as follows:

Fixed remuneration for executives

The executive directors and key management personnel are employed under a contract detailing their remuneration, service period and non-competition clauses. All executive directors and key management personnel are employed on a continuing basis the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future. Apart from retirement benefits which accrue under statute (such as unpaid annual leave and pension benefits), there are no retirement benefits for executive directors and key management personnel. The Company pays to the Singapore Central Provident Fund ("CPF") at the statutory employer's contribution rate and salary sacrificed contributions and therefore there are no future liabilities in respect of these payments.

Service contracts

The executive directors and key management personnel are employed under a contract detailing their remuneration, service period and non-competition clauses. All executive directors and key management personnel are employed on a continuing basis the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future. Contracts can be terminated by ACLDT at will in cases of severe misconduct or breach of duties. Currently there are no formal service contracts in place for the non-executive directors.

Performance based remuneration

Performance based remuneration has short-term and long-term incentive components. Short-term organisational goals are managed with the use of performance bonuses. The criteria relate to either achievement of individual performance targets, budget targets or achievement of year on year growth of key financial measures. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options, and can recommend changes to the committee's recommendations.

Long-term organisational goals are aligned with key management personnel performance through the use of options under the Group's Incentive Option Scheme. Options are granted based on the performance and contribution of the directors and executives. The exercise price is set by the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Shares issued to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director and executive. Options are valued using the binomial option pricing methodology and expensed in accordance with the vesting conditions.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2011 Annual General Meeting

ACLDT received more than 99% of "yes" votes on its remuneration report for 2011 financial year. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel of the Group during the financial year ended 31 August 2012 are listed below.

Directors:

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan – Executive Director and Chairman
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins – Executive Director
Mr Wing Kwan Teh - Non-Executive Director
Mr Heng Boo Fong - Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee - Independent Non-Executive Director
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong - Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 January 2012)

Other key management personnel:

Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori – Group Chief Operating Officer
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh – Group Financial Controller

The skills, experience, expertise and tenure of each director and key management personnel are disclosed in the profile of directors and key management personnel sections respectively within the Annual Report.

The following table provides details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of key management personnel of the Consolidated Group. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance and non-performance based and the proportion of remuneration that was received in the form of options:

			Proportion of elements of remuneration related to performance		Proportion of elements of remuneration not related to performance	
31 August 2012	**Position held as at 31 August 2012**	**Contract details (duration & termination)**	**Non-salary cash-based incentives**	**Share/ Options**	**Fixed salary/ Fees**	**Total**
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	Executive Chairman / Surgeon	Service Agreement/ In accordance with Constitution	3%	-	97%	100%
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	Executive Director	Service Agreement/ In accordance with Constitution	13%	-	87%	100%
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	Non-Executive Director	In accordance with Constitution	-	-	100%	100%
Mr Heng Boo Fong (1)	Non-Executive Director	In accordance with Constitution	-	-	100%	100%
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee (2)	Non-Executive Director	In accordance with Constitution	-	-	100%	100%
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong	Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 January 2012)	In accordance with Constitution	-	-	-	-
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	Group Chief Operating Officer	No fixed term/One month	18%	5%	77%	100%
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	Group Financial Controller	No fixed term/One month	18%	4%	78%	100%

(1) Mr Heng Boo Fong is also the Chairman of the Audit Committee and member of the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
(2) Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee is also the Chairman of the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee and member of the Audit Committee.

Remuneration Details for the Year Ended 31 August 2012
The following table of benefits and payment details, in respect of the financial year, the components of remuneration for each director and member of the key management personnel of the Consolidated Group:

	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Post employment benefit – Central Provident Fund	Long term employee benefits - Share Options	Total
31 August 2012	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	2,400,000	60,000	7,501	-	2,467,501
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	408,000	60,000	10,001	-	478,001
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	15,128	-	-	-	15,128
Mr Heng Boo Fong	26,045	-	-	-	26,045
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	9,633	-	-	-	9,633
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	252,000	63,000	16,694	16,482	348,176
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	142,200	36,000	13,334	8,945	200,479
	3,253,006	219,000	47,530	25,427	3,544,963

(1) Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong was appointed during the financial year; therefore there is no comparative figure.

	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Post employment benefit– Central Provident Fund	Long term employee benefits - Share Options	Total
31 August 2011	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	2,400,000	66,666	6,263	-	2,472,929
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	408,000	66,666	8,553	-	483,219
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Hoong Kee Tang (2)	25,826	-	-	-	25,826
Mr Heng Boo Fong	25,827	-	-	-	25,827
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	250,000	62,000	8,613	10,026	330,639
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	131,280	32,800	11,613	5,443	181,136
	3,240,933	228,132	35,042	15,469	3,519,576

(2) Mr Hoong Kee Tang resigned on 13 June 2011

Options and Rights Granted
All directors and executives may be allocated options to acquire shares in the Group under the Incentive Option Scheme approved by shareholders from time to time. The last such scheme was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 6 December 2010.

	Grant details			For the financial year ended 31 August 2012					Overall		
	Date	**No.**	**Value $ (Note 1)**	**Exercised no.**	**Exercised $**	**Lapsed no.**	**Lapsed $**	**Vested no.**	**Vested %**	**Unvested %**	**Lapsed %**
Group Key Management Personnel											
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	17.1.2011	842,000	26,508	-	-	-	-	280,000	33%	67%	-
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	17.1.2011	457,000	14,388	-	-	-	-	152,000	33%	67%	-
				-	-	-	-	432,000			

Note 1: The value of options granted as remuneration and as shown in the above table has been determined in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Indemnification and insurance of officers
The Company is required to indemnify the directors and other officers of the Company against any liabilities incurred by the directors and officers that may arise from their position as directors and officers of the Company. No costs were incurred during the year pursuant to this indemnity.

The Company has entered into deeds of indemnity with each director whereby, to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001, the Company agreed to indemnify each director against all loss and liability incurred as an officer of the Company, including all liability in defending any relevant proceedings.

Since the end of the previous year the Company has paid insurance premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts.

The terms of the policies prohibit disclosure of details of the amount of the insurance cover, the nature thereof and the premium paid.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company
No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings. There were no such proceedings brought or interventions on behalf of the Company with leave from the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Non-audit services
During the year, Grant Thornton, the Group's auditors, performed certain other services in addition to their statutory audit duties.

The Board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and, in accordance with written advice provided by resolution of the Audit Committee, is satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services during the year is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Group and have been reviewed by the Audit Committee to ensure they do not impact upon the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- The non-audit services do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Group, acting as an advocate for the Group or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Details of the amounts paid to the auditors of the Group, Grant Thornton, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 7 to the Financial Statements.

Auditor's Independence Declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required by section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 for the year ended 31 August 2012 has been received as set out immediately following the end of the Directors' report.

The Report of Directors is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan
Executive Chairman

1 November 2012

GrantThornton

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE DIRECTORS OF ASIAN CENTRE FOR LIVER DISEASES AND TRANSPLANTATION LIMITED

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited for the year ended 31 August 2012, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

S J Gray
Director – Audit & Assurance Services

Adelaide, 1 November 2012

Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited

ABN NUMBER 42 091 559 125

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 August 2012

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 August 2012

	Note	Consolidated Group Year ended 31 August 2012 S$	Consolidated Group Year ended 31 August 2011 S$
Revenue	2	24,049,814	20,762,783
Other operating income	2	37,090	21,663
Changes in inventories		55,128	(107,709)
Inventories		(2,070,616)	(1,717,725)
Purchase services		(11,045,304)	(9,013,722)
Employment benefits expense		(6,345,011)	(6,481,417)
Operating lease expense		(600,087)	(486,721)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(146,604)	(231,733)
Directors' fees		(50,806)	(51,653)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	23b	59,473	-
Finance expense	3	(6,358)	(3,249)
Other expenses		(909,971)	(800,415)
Profit before income tax	4	3,026,748	1,890,102
Income tax expense	5	(520,532)	(348,813)
Profit for the year		**2,506,216**	**1,541,289**
Other comprehensive income:			
Net effect of foreign currency translation		8,625	63,337
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,514,841**	**1,604,626**
Profit attributable to :			
Members of the parent entity		2,537,771	1,625,102
Non-controlling interest		(31,555)	(83,813)
		2,506,216	**1,541,289**
Total comprehensive income attributable to :			
Members of the parent entity		2,548,043	1,691,706
Non-controlling interest		(33,202)	(87,080)
		2,514,841	**1,604,626**
Earnings per share			
From continuing operations:			
Basic earnings per share (S cents)	9	**1.35**	**0.86**
Diluted earnings per share (S cents)	9	**1.34**	**0.86**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 August 2012

	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	Consolidated Group 2011 S$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,392,953	5,175,475
Trade and other receivables	11	4,248,855	1,050,968
Balance with related party	12	360,817	-
Inventories	13	316,803	261,675
Total current assets		9,319,428	6,488,118
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	14	284,565	874,029
Intangible assets	15	266,123	266,123
Total non-current assets		550,688	1,140,152
Total assets		9,870,116	7,628,270
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	4,555,800	3,616,224
Finance lease liabilities	19	47,025	44,990
Current tax liabilities	17	527,965	322,542
Total current liabilities		5,130,790	3,983,756
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables	18	-	723,311
Finance lease liabilities	19	78,639	125,664
Deferred tax liabilities	17	38,492	38,492
Total non-current liabilities		117,131	887,467
Total liabilities		5,247,921	4,871,223
Net assets		**4,622,195**	**2,757,047**
Equity			
Issued capital	20	266,133	266,133
Reserves	21	67,575	28,993
Retained earnings		4,288,487	2,482,040
		4,622,195	2,777,166
Non-controlling interest		-	(20,119)
Total equity		**4,622,195**	**2,757,047**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

For year ended 31 August 2012

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Reserve for own shares	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Employee share option reserve	Non-controlling interest	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Balance at 1.9.2010	266,133	1,597,786	(2,883)	(46,929)	-	-	1,814,107
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,625,102	-	66,604	-	(87,080)	1,604,626
Employee share option	-	-	-	-	15,469	-	15,469
Non-controlling interest on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	(3,268)	-	66,961	63,693
Dividend paid (note 8)	-	(740,848)	-	-	-	-	(740,848)
Balance at 31.8.2011	266,133	2,482,040	(2,883)	16,407	15,469	(20,119)	2,757,047
Balance at 1.9.2011	266,133	2,482,040	(2,883)	16,407	15,469	(20,119)	2,757,047
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,537,771	-	10,272	-	(33,202)	2,514,841
Employee share option	-	-	-	-	25,427	-	25,427
Shares sold during the year	-	-	2,883	-	-	-	2,883
Transfer to gain on disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	53,321	53,321
Dividend paid (note 8)	-	(731,324)	-	-	-	-	(731,324)
Balance at 31.8.2012	266,133	4,288,487	-	26,679	40,896	-	4,622,195

Statement of cash flows

For year ended 31 August 2012

	Note	Consolidated Group Year ended 31 August 2012	Consolidated Group Year ended 31 August 2011
		S$	S$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		20,510,291	22,431,449
Payments to suppliers and employees		(20,219,339)	(18,342,444)
Income tax paid		(315,109)	(480,763)
Net cash (use in)/provided by operating activities	25a	(24,157)	3,608,242
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(5,710)	(452,308)
Interest received		9,161	12,481
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash		-	(214,744)
Disposal of subsidiary	23b	(6,273)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,822)	(654,571)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		(44,990)	(18,146)
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares		5,766	-
Fixed deposit pledged		(696)	-
Dividends paid	8	(731,324)	(740,848)
Finance cost	3	(6,358)	(3,249)
Net cash used in financing activities		(777,602)	(762,243)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents held		(804,581)	2,191,428
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		5,054,285	2,845,229
Effect of exchange rate change on cash held in foreign currencies		21,363	17,628
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10	4,271,067	5,054,285

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 August 2012

1 Statement of significant accounting policies

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited (“ACLDT”) and controlled entities (“Consolidated Group” or “Group”).

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (“AASB”) and the Corporations Act 2001. ACLDT is a for profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

ACLDT is a company domiciled in Australia.

The consolidated financial report is presented in Singapore Dollars (“SGD”) as a significant portion of the group’s activity is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 November 2012.

(b) Principles of consolidation

A controlled entity is any entity over which ACLDT has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing the power to govern, the existence and effect of holdings of actual and potential voting rights are considered.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 23 to the financial statements. All controlled entities have a 31 August financial year end.

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended. Where controlled entities have entered the Consolidated Group during the year, their operating results have been included from the date control was obtained.

All inter-group balances and transactions between entities in the Consolidated Group, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with those adopted by the parent entity.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries are consistent with those adopted by the parent entity.

(c) Changes in ownership interests

The group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received in recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of ACLDT.

When the group ceases to have control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, jointly controlled entity or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(d) Business combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains controls over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (i.e. parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated accounts, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill (refer Note 1(k)) or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of goodwill will impact on the measurement of any non-controlling interest to be recognised in the acquiree where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquiree.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the entity interest issued by the acquirer.

Reverse acquisition, where the cost of the business combination is deemed to have been incurred by the legal subsidiary (i.e. the acquirer for accounting purposes) in the form of equity instruments issued to the owners of the legal parent (i.e. the acquiree for accounting purposes), are accounted for under AASB 3: Business Combinations. The method calculates the fair value of the instruments issued by the legal parent on the basis of existing instruments of the legal subsidiary.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-controlling interests, presented as part of equity, represent the portion of a subsidiary’s profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the Group. The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.

(e) Income tax

The income tax expense (benefit) for the year comprises current income tax expense (benefit) and deferred tax expense (benefit).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates that have been enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (benefit) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in when management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income tax legislation and the anticipation that the Company will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories includes direct costs associated with the purchase of inventory including transportation costs.

(g) Plant & equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciation of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Consolidated Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of fixed asset	***Depreciation Rate***
Office equipment	5 years
Medical equipment	5 years
Computers	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Renovations	5 years

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

(h) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

In accordance with AASB 117 Leases, the economic ownership of a leased asset is transferred to the lessee if the lessee bears substantially all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the leased asset. The related asset is then recognised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the lease payments plus incidental payments, if any. A corresponding amount is recognised as a finance leasing liability, irrespective of whether some of these lease payments are payable up-front at the date of inception of the lease. Leases of land and buildings are classified separately and are split into a land and a building element, in accordance with the relative fair values of the leasehold interests at the date the asset is recognised initially.

Depreciation methods and useful lives for assets held under finance lease agreements correspond to those applied to comparable assets which are legally owned by the Group. The corresponding finance leasing liability is reduced by lease payments less finance charges, which are expensed as part of finance costs.

The interest element of leasing payments represents a constant proportion of the capital balance outstanding and is charged to profit or loss over the period of the lease.

(i) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to the profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value.

The Group does not designate any interest in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments
These investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Available for sale financial assets
Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

Available for sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting year.

(iv) Financial liabilities
Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(v) Fair value
Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(j) Impairment of assets
At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill.

(k) Intangibles
Goodwill
Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:
(i) the consideration transferred;
(ii) any non-controlling interest; and
(iii) the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interests

over the acquisition date fair value of net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the Group's cash generating units or groups of cash generating units, which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored by where such level is not larger than an operating segment.

(l) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances
Functional and presentation currency
The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Transaction and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Group companies
The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:
- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the year; and
- retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of comprehensive income. These differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which the operation is disposed.

(m) Employee benefits
Provision is made for the Group's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Central Provident Fund ("CPF") contributions: The Group makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution post-employment or pension scheme. Contributions to post-employment benefits under defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Equity-settled compensation: The Group operates equity-settled share-based payment employee share and option schemes. The fair value of the equity to which employees become entitled is measured at grant date and recognised as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to an equity account. The fair value of shares is ascertained as the market bid price. The fair value of options is ascertained using a binomial option pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting date such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits held with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values.

(p) Revenue and other income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from sale of goods or rendering of a service is recognised upon delivery of the goods or service.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All revenue is stated net of goods and services tax ("GST").

(q) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting year for goods and services received by the Group during the reporting year which remains unpaid, The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amount being normally paid within 30 days of initial recognition.

(r) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office ("ATO") or Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore ("IRAS"). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated in the statement of financial position inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO or IRAS is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO or IRAS are classified as operating cash flows.

(s) Share-based employee remuneration

The Group operates equity-settled share-based remuneration plans for its employees. None of the Group's plans feature any options for a cash settlement.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values. Where employees are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values of employees' services are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets and performance conditions).

All share-based remuneration is ultimately recognised as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding credit to 'share option reserve'.

If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognised in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognised in prior periods if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs up are allocated to share capital.

(t) Transaction costs on the issue of equity instruments

Transaction costs arising from the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the proceeds of the equity instruments to which the costs relate. Transaction costs are the costs that are incurred directly in connection with the issue of those equity instruments and which would not have been incurred had those instruments not been issued.

(u) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(v) Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue, but not yet effective.

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments, AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) (effective from 1 January 2015)
AASB 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The standard is not applicable until 1 January 2015 but is available for early adoption. The derecognition rules have been transferred from AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and have not been changed. The Group has not yet decided when to adopt AASB 9.

(ii) AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11 Joint Arrangements, AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, revised AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards (effective 1 January 2013)
In August 2011, the AASB issued a suite of five new and amended standards which address the accounting for joint arrangements, consolidated financial statements and associated disclosures.

AASB 10 replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, and Interpretation 12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. The core principle that a consolidated entity presents a parent and its subsidiaries as if they are a single economic entity remains unchanged, as do the mechanics of consolidation. However, the standard introduces a single definition of control that applies to all entities. It focuses on the need to have both power and rights or exposure to variable returns. Power is the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns. Returns must vary and can be positive, negative or both. Control exists when the investor can use its power to affect the amount of its returns. There is also new guidance on participating and protective rights and on agent/principal relationships. While the Group does not expect the new standard to have a significant impact on its composition, it has yet to perform a detailed analysis of the new guidance in the context of its various investees that may or may not be controlled under the new rules.

AASB 11 introduces a principles based approach to accounting for joint arrangements. The focus is no longer on the legal structure of joint arrangements, but rather on how rights and obligations are shared by the parties to the joint arrangement. Based on the assessment of rights and obligations, a joint arrangement will be classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, and the choice to proportionately consolidate will no longer be permitted. Parties to a joint operation will account their share of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities in much the same way as under the previous standard. AASB 11 also provides guidance for parties that participate in joint arrangements but do not share joint control.

AASB 12 sets out the required disclosures for entities reporting under the two new standards, AASB 10 and AASB 11, and replaces the disclosure requirements currently found in AASB 127 and AASB 128.

The Group does not expect to adopt the new standards before their operative date. They would therefore be first applied in the financial statements for the annual reporting period ending 31 August 2014.

(iii) AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (effective 1 January 2013).
AASB 13 was released in September 2011. It explains how to measure fair value and aims to enhance fair value disclosures. The Group has yet to determine which, if any, of its current measurement techniques will have to change as a result of the new guidance. It is therefore not possible to state the impact, if any, of the new rules on any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, application of the new standard will impact the type of information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Group does not intend to adopt the new standard before its operative date, which means that it would be first applied in the annual reporting period ending 31 August 2014.

(iv) Revised AASB 119 Employee Benefits, AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) and AASB 2011-11 Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements (effective 1 January 2013)
In September 2011, the AASB released a revised standard on accounting for employee benefits. It requires the recognition of all remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities/assets immediately in other comprehensive income (removal of the so-called 'corridor' method) and the calculation of a net interest expense or income by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. This replaces the expected return on plan assets that is currently included in profit or loss. The standard also introduces a number of additional disclosures for defined benefit liabilities/assets and could affect the timing of the recognition of termination benefits. The amendments will have to be implemented retrospectively.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(w) Critical accounting estimates and judgements
The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Key Estimates and Judgements
(i) Impairment
The Group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Group that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value in use calculations and valuations from independent valuers are performed and used in assessing recoverable amounts, these calculations and valuations incorporate a number of key estimates.

2 Revenue

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Operating activities		
Provision of services	20,322,069	17,384,876
Sale of medication	3,677,745	3,377,907
Management fee	50,000	-
Total revenue from operating activities	24,049,814	20,762,783
Other revenue		
Interest received	9,161	12,481
Other income	27,929	9,182
Total other revenue	37,090	21,663

3 Finance expense

Interest expense on obligation under finance lease	6,358	3,249

4 Profit for the year

The profit for the year has been arrived at after crediting/(charging) the following items:

a. Expenses	**Consolidated Group**	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Cost of sales	(13,060,792)	(10,839,156)
Foreign currency translation gain	508	450
Administrative expenses include rental expense on operating leases as follows:		
- premises	(600,087)	(486,721)
Depreciation and amortisation is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:		
- depreciation	(146,604)	(231,733)
Professional fees	(266,542)	(151,430)
Credit card charges	(118,274)	(114,984)
Central Provident Fund	(190,585)	(153,722)
Share option expense	(25,427)	(15,469)

5 Income Tax Expense

	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	Consolidated Group 2011 S$
a. The components of tax expense comprise:			
Current tax		527,965	383,826
Deferred tax	17	-	34,542
Over provision in respect of prior years		(7,433)	(69,555)
		520,532	348,813
b. The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:			
Prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax at Australian tax rate of 30% (2011 : 30%)		908,024	567,031
Add:			
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction		(393,477)	(245,714)
Tax effect of:			
- over provision for income tax in prior years		(7,433)	(69,555)
- partial income tax exemption		(25,925)	(25,925)
- current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised		39,343	122,976
Income tax expense		520,532	348,813

The value of tax loses not recognised is S$ 290,902 (2011 : S$489,637).

6 Key Management Personnel Compensation

The key management personnel ("KMP") compensation included in employment expenses includes:

	2012 S$	2011 S$
Short-term benefits	3,472,006	3,469,065
Post employment benefit	47,530	35,042
Share based payments	25,427	15,469
Total compensation	3,544,963	3,519,576

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report.

KMP Options and Right Holdings

All directors and executives may be allocated options to acquire shares in the Group under the Incentive Option Scheme approved by shareholders from time to time. The last such scheme was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 6 December 2010.

The number of options over ordinary shares held by each KMP of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

31 August 2012	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuner-ation during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed/ cancelled	Balance at end of year	Balance vested as end of year	Vested during the year
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Heng Boo Fong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	842,000	-	-	-	842,000	280,000	280,000
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	457,000	-	-	-	457,000	152,000	152,000
	1,299,000	-	-	-	1,299,000	432,000	432,000

31 August 2011	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuner-ation during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed/ cancelled	Balance at end of year	Balance vested as end of year	Vested during the year
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Hoong Kee Tang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Heng Boo Fong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	-	842,000	-	-	842,000	-	-
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	-	457,000	-	-	457,000	-	-
	-	1,299,000	-	-	1,299,000	-	-

KMP Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited held by each KMP of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

31 August 2012	Balance at beginning of year	Issued during the year	Issued on exercise of options during the year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	102,298,250	-	-	-	102,298,250
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	21,324,600	-	-	-	21,324,600
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	4,084,090	-	-	-	4,084,090
Mr Heng Boo Fong	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	561,915	-	-	-	561,915
Ms Jeslyn Jacques Wee Kian Leong	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	-	-	-	-	-
	128,268,855	-	-	-	128,268,855

31 August 2011	Balance at beginning of year	Issued during the year	Issued on exercise of options during the year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	102,298,250	-	-	-	102,298,250
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	21,324,600	-	-	-	21,324,600
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	-	-	-	4,084,090*	4,084,090
Mr Hoong Kee Tang	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Heng Boo Fong	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	-	-	-	561,915*	561,915
Mr Cherinjit Kumar Shori	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Meng Yau Yeoh	-	-	-	-	-
	123,622,850	-	-	4,646,005	128,268,855

* At date of appointment

Other KMP Transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above. For details of other transactions with KMP, refer to Note 27: Related Parties.

7 Auditor's Remuneration

	Consolidation Group	
	2012	2011
	S$	S$
Remuneration of the parent entity auditor, Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial report	36,464	34,741
- taxation services	11,070	12,095
Remuneration of related practices of Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial report of subsidiaries	64,300	65,408
- taxation services	8,400	5,308

8 Dividends

	Consolidation Group	
	2012	2011
	S$	S$
Final unfranked dividend of 0.3 S cents per share in respect of financial year ended 2011 (2011 : 0.3 S cents per share)	495,081	492,950
Interim unfranked dividends 0.1 S cents per share (2011 : 0.1 S cents per share)	236,243	247,898
	731,324	740,848

Following the completion of accounts the Directors propose to declare a final unfranked dividend of S$0.004 (A$0.003) (2011 : S$0.003) per qualifying ordinary share in respect of the financial year ended 31 August 2012, to be paid to the shareholders in December 2012.

This dividend has not been included as a liability in these financial statements and will be paid to all shareholders on the Register of Members at the relevant date. The total estimated to be paid is S$729,000 (A$565,000).

9 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following table reflects the profit and loss and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 August:

	Consolidation Group	
	2012	**2011**
Profit for the year	S$2,537,771	S$1,625,102
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares during the year used in calculating basic EPS	188,454,000	188,454,000
Effect of dilution:		
Share option	811,875	811,875
Weighted average number of ordinary shares during the year used in calculating diluted EPS	189,265,875	189,265,875
Basic earnings per share (S cents)	1.35	0.86
Diluted earnings per share (S cents)	1.34	0.86

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Consolidation Group	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Cash and bank balances	4,271,067	5,054,285
Fixed deposit pledged	121,886	121,190
	4,392,953	5,175,475

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 0.13% (2011 : 0.70%) per annum; these deposits have an average maturity of 24 months (2011 : 24 months).

The Fixed deposit is pledged to a bank for performance guarantee relating to the operating lease.

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Consolidation Group	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Cash and cash equivalents	4,392,953	5,175,475
Less: Fixed deposit pledged	(121,886)	(121,190)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	4,271,067	5,054,285

11 Trade and Other Receivables

	Consolidation Group	
	2012	**2011**
Trade receivables	**S$**	**S$**
Current		
Trade receivables	4,218,476	998,567
Other receivables	17,879	35,101
Deposits	12,500	17,300
Total current trade and other receivables	4,248,855	1,050,968

a Provision for impairment of receivables

Current trade and term receivables are non-interest bearing loans and generally on 30-day terms. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade or term receivable is impaired. No trade or other receivables are considered past due and impaired.

b Credit risk

The group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties.

The following table details the Group's trade receivables exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, with the terms and conditions agreed between the Group and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Group.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms are considered to be high credit quality.

	Consolidation Group	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Current	1,936,299	454,760
Due 1 - 30 days	711,421	146,607
Due 31- 60 days	797,483	349,186
Due over 60 days	773,273	48,014
	4,218,476	998,567

12 Balance with related party

	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	Consolidated Group 2011 S$
Non-trade amount due from associate company	360,817	-

The non-trade amount due from associate company is unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed repayment terms.

13 Inventories

	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	Consolidated Group 2011 S$
Current		
- Medical Supplies at cost	316,803	261,675
Total inventories	316,803	261,675

14 Plant and Equipment

	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	Consolidated Group 2011 S$
Office equipment		
At Cost	12,792	63,055
Accumulated depreciation	(8,666)	(30,645)
Total office equipment	4,126	32,410
Medical equipment		
At Cost	293,429	495,058
Accumulated depreciation	(127,624)	(108,144)
Total medical equipment	165,805	386,914
Computers		
At Cost	116,377	124,073
Accumulated depreciation	(55,669)	(38,340)
Total computers	60,708	85,733
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	13,294	61,077
Accumulated depreciation	(10,397)	(19,253)
Total furniture and fittings	2,897	41,824
Renovations		
At cost	144,926	487,172
Accumulated depreciation	(93,897)	(160,024)
Total Renovations	51,029	327,148
Total plant and equipment	284,565	874,029

a. Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Office equipment S$	Medical equipment S$	Computers S$	Furniture and fittings S$	Renovations S$	Total S$
Consolidated Group						
Balance at 31 August 2011	32,410	386,914	85,733	41,824	327,148	874,029
Additions	1,300	-	4,410	-	-	5,710
Disposal of subsidiary	(26,378)	(162,913)	(5,405)	(33,160)	(250,811)	(478,667)
Depreciation expense	(4,592)	(60,502)	(24,030)	(5,767)	(51,713)	(146,604)
Currency alignment	1,386	2,306	-	-	26,405	30,097
Carrying amount at 31 August 2012	4,126	165,805	60,708	2,897	51,029	284,565

Included in medical equipment is medical equipment under finance lease arrangement amounting to S$161,267 (2011 : S$208,467).

Finance lease liabilities (see note 19) are secured by the related assets held under finance leases.

15 Intangible Assets

	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	Consolidated Group 2011 S$
Total Intangible Assets		
Goodwill		
Cost	266,123	266,123
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Closing carrying value at the end of the year	266,123	266,123
Reconciliation of Goodwill		
Balance at the beginning of year	266,123	266,123
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-
Closing carrying value at the end of the year	266,123	266,123

Impairment test for goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units ("CGU's") according to applicable business operations. There is no impairment loss in the current year and prior period. In the current financial year and prior financial period, ACLDT had one cash generating unit which is medical services. The recoverable amount of a CGU is based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations are based on projected cash flows approved by management covering a period not exceeding five years. Management's determination of cash flow projections and gross margins are based on past performance and its expectation for the future. The present value of future cash flows has been calculated using a discount rate of 7% (2011 : 7%) and a growth rate of 10% (2011 : 5%) per annum to determine value-in-use.

No impairment loss was required for the carrying value of goodwill as the recoverable amount was assessed to be in excess of its carrying value. The directors believe that any reasonable change in the key assumptions will not materially cause the recoverable value of the CGU to be lower than the carrying amount.

16 Trade and Other Payables

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
	S$	S$
Current		
Trade payables	3,634,644	2,303,633
Patients' deposits	450,103	788,073
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	471,053	524,518
Total current trade and other payables	4,555,800	3,616,224

17 Taxation

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
	S$	S$
Current		
Income tax payable	527,965	322,542

Non-current

Deferred tax liabilities:	1 September 2011 S$	Recognised in profit and loss S$	31 August 2012 S$
Tax allowances relating to plant & equipment	38,492	-	38,492
Net deferred tax liability	38,492	-	38,492

Deferred tax liabilities:	1 September 2010 S$	Recognised in profit and loss S$	31 August 2011 S$
Tax allowances relating to plant & equipment	3,950	34,542	38,492
Net deferred tax liability	3,950	34,542	38,492

18 Other Payables

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
	S$	S$
Other payables	-	723,311

Included in Other payables in 2011 was an amount owing to previous shareholders of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Inc of S$515,200 and an amount owing to non-controlling interest of S$208,261. The amounts owing had no fixed term of repayment, was interest free and was not due within one year.

19 Finance Lease

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
	S$	S$
Current	47,025	44,990
Non-current	78,639	125,664
	125,664	170,654

20 Issued Capital

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
	S$	S$
188,454,000 Fully paid ordinary shares (2011 : 188,454,000)	266,133	266,133
Total capital	266,133	266,133

Changes to the then Corporation Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the parent entity does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

	Consolidated Group	
	Number	S$
a. Ordinary Shares		
At the beginning of reporting year	188,454,000	266,133
Shares issued during year:	-	-
At reporting date	188,454,000	266,133
b. Treasury Shares		
At the beginning of reporting year	47,500	2,883
Shares sold during year	(47,500)	(2,883)
At reporting date	-	-

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

c. Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to provide shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern. Currently the Group's debt relates to finance lease only.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital during the year.

21 Reserves

Nature and purpose of reserve

(i) Share-based payments

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise:

- At grant date the fair value of options issued to employees but not exercised
- At grant date the fair value of shares issued to employees
- The issue of shares held by the ACLDT Employee Share Trust to employees

(ii) Transactions with non-controlling interests

The reserve is used to record the differences described in note 1(d) which may arise as a result of transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control.

(iii) Foreign currency translation

Exchange difference arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in note 1(l) and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

(iv) Reserve for own shares

The reserve for the Company's own shares comprises the cost of the Company's shares held by the Group. At 31 August 2012, the Group held no Company's shares (2011 : 47,500).

22 Share-Based Payments

i. On 23 November 2009, the shareholders of ACLDT approved the establishment of the ACLDT Employee Share Option Plan and the rules that govern the operation of the Plan. Minor amendments to the Rules have been approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting since. The options are granted under the Plan for no consideration and hold no voting or dividend rights and are not transferable. On 17 January 2011, 1,299,000 share options were granted to certain key management personnel under the Plan to take up ordinary shares at an exercise price of A$0.088 each. The options are exercisable on or before 17 January 2016.

ii. Options granted to key management personnel are as follows:

Grant Date	Number
17 January 2011	1,299,000

These options vest over a 3-year period and are subject to service conditions such that only a third of the options granted may be exercised on or after the first, second and third anniversary of the grant. Options expire at the earlier of termination of employment or five years after the grant date. Further details of these options are provided in the Directors' report. The options lapse when a KMP ceases their employment with the Group. During the financial year, 432,000 options were vested with key management personnel (2011 : Nil).

iii. The Company established the ACLDT Employee Share Option Plan as a long-term incentive scheme to recognise talent and motivate executives to strive for Group performance. Employees are granted options which vest over 3 years, subject to meeting specified service criteria. The options are issued for no consideration and carry no entitlements to voting rights or dividends of the Group but have been listed. The number available to be granted is determined by the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee and is based on performance measures including growth in shareholder return, return on equity, cash earnings, and group EPS growth.

Options are forfeited 30 days after the holder ceases to be employed by the Group, unless the Board determines otherwise (this is usually only in the case of retirement, redundancy, death or disablement).

The options are issued with an exercise price determined by the joint Nomination and Remuneration Committee to be either:

(a) a price equal to the Market Price or such higher price as may be determined by the Committee in its absolute discretion; or

(b) a price which is set at a discount to the Market Price, the quantum of such discount to be determined by the Committee in its absolute discretion, provided that the maximum discount which may be given in respect of any Option shall not exceed twenty (20) per cent of the Market Price in respect of the that Option.

The Market Price is defined as the weighted average closing sale price of the shares recorded on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") over the last 5 trading days on which sales of the shares were recorded preceding the day on which the Committee resolves to invite the application for an Option.

A summary of the movements of all Company options issues is as follows:

	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding as at 31 August 2011	1,299,000	A$0.088
Granted	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Options outstanding as at 31 August 2012	1,299,000	A$0.088
Options exercisable as at 31 August 2012:	432,000	A$0.088
Options exercisable as at 31 August 2011:	-	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at year end was 3.4 years. The exercise price of outstanding shares at the end of the reporting year was A$0.088.

The fair values of options granted were determined using a variation of the binomial option pricing model that takes into account factors specific to the share incentive plans, such as the vesting period. The total shareholder return performance condition related to the Scheme, being a market condition, has been incorporated into the measurement by means of actuarial modelling. The following principal assumptions were used in the valuation:

Grant date	17 January 2011
Vesting period ends	17 January 2014
Share price at date of grant	A$0.12
Volatility	69%
Option life	5 years
Dividend yield	5.830%
Risk free investment rate	2.875%
Fair value at grant date	A$0.04
Exercise price at date of grant	A$0.088
Exercisable from / to	17 January 2012- 17 January 2016

Historical volatility has been the basis for determining expected share price volatility as it is assumed that this is indicative of future movements. The life of the options is based on the historical exercise patterns, which may not eventuate in the future.

23 Controlled Entities

a. Controlled entities consolidated

The foreign currency revaluation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of a foreign controlled subsidiary.

	Country of incorporation	Percentage owned (%) 2012	2011
Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited	Australia		
Subsidiary of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited:			
Asian American Medical Group Inc. (formally known as Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Inc.)	British Virgin Isles	100	100
Subsidiary of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Inc.:			
Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	100
ALC Management Consultancy Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	100
Associate of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte. Ltd. :			
Asian Liver Centre Co. Ltd	Vietnam	30	70
PT. Asian Liver Center Indonesia	Indonesia	50	50

b. Disposal of controlled entity

On 3 January 2012, Asian Liver Centre Co. Limited ("ALCVN") issued new shares to Hoa Lam Consultant Investment Ltd for cash which raised its shareholding in ALCVN from 25% to 67.86%. As a result of this capital enlargement, Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte Ltd's shareholding, a subsidiary of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited, was diluted from 70% to 30%. ALCVN has ceased to be a subsidiary of the Group.

	S$
The fair values of assets acquired and liabilities disposed are as follows:	
Cash and cash equivalents	6,273
Property, plant and equipment	488,561
Deposits and other receivables	2,983
Trade and other payables	(117,981)
Current borrowings	(504,096)
Net liabilities disposed	(124,260)
Non-controlling interest	48,408
Transfer from foreign currency translation reserve	16,379
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	(59,473)

Revenue and loss of ALCVN included in the consolidated results of the Group prior to the dilution amounted to S$8,339 (2011 : S$31,000) and S$105,183 (2011 : S$196,000) respectively.

24 Leasing Commitments

	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	2011 S$
Operating leases		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:		
Payable – minimum lease payments		
Not longer than 1 year	568,725	164,066
Longer than 1 year but not longer than 5 years	374,422	155,921
	943,147	319,987

The lease on the Group's office premises at Gleneagles Hospital and Mount Elizabeth Medical Centre expires in June 2014 and August 2013 respectively.

Future minimum finance lease payments at the end of each reporting period under review were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due Within 1 year $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	After 5 years $'000	Total $'000
31 August 2012				
Lease payments	51,348	81,323	-	132,671
Finance charges	(4,323)	(2,684)	-	(7,007)
Net present values	47,025	78,639	-	125,664
31 August 2011				
Lease payments	51,348	132,671	-	184,019
Finance charges	(6,358)	(7,007)	-	(13,365)
Net present values	44,990	125,664	-	170,654

25 Cash Flow Information

a Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax

	Consolidated Group 2012 S$	Consolidated Group 2011 S$
Profit after income tax	2,506,216	1,541,289
Non cash flows in profit:		
Depreciation and amortisation	146,604	231,733
Foreign currency translation	(67,077)	(108,886)
Employee share option cost	25,427	15,469
Finance income	(9,161)	(12,481)
Finance cost	6,358	3,249
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	(59,473)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,561,687)	1,659,483
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(55,128)	108,282
Increase in trade and other payables	838,341	302,054
Increase/(decrease) in deferred and current tax liabilities	205,423	(131,950)
Net cash (use in)/provided by operating activities	(24,157)	3,608,242

b Disposal of entity

During the year, Asian Liver Centre Co. Limited ("ALCVN") issued new shares to Hoa Lam Consultant Investment Ltd for cash which raised its shareholding in ALCVN from 25% to 67.86%. As a result of this capital enlargement, Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte Ltd's shareholding, a subsidiary of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited, was diluted from 70% to 30%. ALCVN has ceased to be a subsidiary of the Group.

c Non-cash investing and financing activities

	2012 S$	2011 S$
Acquisition of medical equipment by means of finance lease	-	208,467

26 Events After the Balance Date

On 19 September 2012, ALC Management Consultancy Pte Ltd received approval from the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") in Singapore to change its name to Asian Centre for Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation Pte Ltd.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

27 Related Party

A number of directors of the Group, or their director-related entities, held positions in other entities during the financial year that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities.

The terms and conditions of the transactions with directors and their director related entities were no more favourable to the directors and their director related entities than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-director related entities on an arm's length basis.

The aggregate amounts recognised during the year (excluding re-imbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company) relating to directors and their director-related entities were as follows:

Disclosure relating to key management personnel are set out in note 6.

Other related party transactions

	2012 S$	2011 S$
Related corporation :		
Patient referral fees	-	255

The related corporation is a company in which one of the directors, Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan is a director and shareholder.

Related party balances

	2012 S$	2011 S$
Other payables:		
Old shareholders	-	515,200
Non-controlling interest	-	208,261
Current assets:		
Balance with related party	360,817	-

The above balance payable to the old shareholders of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Inc, who are also directors and shareholders of ACLDT, was a result of the acquisition of the Company by ACLDT. The balance payable to non-controlling interest represents loan made by Hoa Lam Consultant Investment Ltd to ALCVN. The amounts owing has no fixed term of repayment, is interest free and is not due within one year as disclosed in note 18.

The balance due from related party represents non-trade amount due from ALCVN and is unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed repayment terms as disclosed in note 12.

Other than the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the above are significant related party transactions entered into by Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Pte Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ACLDT, with related companies at agreed rates.

28 Operating Segments

AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Consolidated Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, the Board of directors (chief operating decision makers), in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. The Consolidated Group has identified its operating segments to be as follows based on distinct operational activities:

(i) Provision of medical consultation and services in the hepatology and related fields; and
(ii) Corporate activities.

This is the basis on which internal reports are provided to the Board for assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources within the Consolidated Group. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board, being the chief decision maker with respect to operating segments, are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Group.

The Consolidated Group operates primarily in one business, namely the provision of medical consultation and services in the hepatology and related fields.

Details of the performance of each of these operating segments for the financial years ended 31 August 2012 and 31 August 2011 are set out below:

(i) Segment Performance

	Medical consultation		Corporate		Total	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Segment revenue						
External sales revenue	24,049,814	20,762,783	-	-	24,049,814	20,762,783
Inter segment sales	-	-	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000
Total segment revenue	24,049,814	20,762,783	1,700,000	1,600,000	25,749,814	22,362,783
Reconciliation of segment revenue to Group revenue:						
Inter-segment eliminations					(1,700,000)	(1,600,000)
Total Group revenue					24,049,814	20,762,783
Segment net profit/(loss) before tax	3,152,994	2,100,472	(126,246)	(210,370)	3,026,748	1,890,102

(ii) Segment assets

	Medical consultation		Corporate		Total	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Segment assets	11,225,704	8,671,892	4,987,665	15,579,253	16,213,369	24,251,145
Reconciliation of segment assets to Group assets:						
Inter-segment eliminations					(6,609,376)	(16,888,998)
Unallocated assets intangibles					266,123	266,123
Total Group assets					9,870,116	7,628,270
Segment asset increases in the year						
Capital expenditure	5,710	550,011	-	-	5,710	550,011
(Disposal)/Acquisitions	(497,817)	424,077	-	-	(497,817)	424,077
	(492,107)	974,088	-	-	(492,107)	974,088

(iii) Segment liabilities

	Medical consultation		Corporate		Total	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Segment liabilities	(5,222,264)	(4,653,720)	(1,443,066)	(1,475,280)	(6,665,330)	(6,129,000)
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to Group liabilities:						
Inter-segment eliminations					1,417,409	1,257,777
Total Group liabilities					(5,247,921)	(4,871,223)

(iv) Revenue by geographical location

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Revenue attributable to external customers is disclosed below, based on the location of where the revenue was derived:		
Singapore	24,041,475	20,731,812
Outside Singapore	8,339	30,971
Total revenue	24,049,814	20,762,783

(v) Assets by geographical location

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Assets by geographical location		
Australia	103,237	145,482
Vietnam	-	517,026
Singapore	9,766,879	6,965,762
Total assets	9,870,116	7,628,270

(vi) Major Customers
The Group is not reliant on any one major customer to whom it provides its products or services.

28 Financial risk management policies
The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of cash at bank and accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 119 as detailed in the accounting policies to the financial statements, are as follows.

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	**2011**
	S$	**S$**
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,392,953	5,175,475
Trade and other receivables	4,609,672	1,050,968
Total financial assets	9,002,625	6,226,443
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(4,555,800)	(3,616,224)
Other non-current payables	-	(723,311)
Finance lease	(125,664)	(170,654)
Total financial liabilities	(4,681,464)	(4,510,189)
Total net financial assets	4,321,161	1,716,254

29 Financial risk management policies

The Board is responsible for monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the Group.

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risk the Group is exposed to include foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and treasury management risk.

(a) Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than the functional currency of the Group which is the Singapore dollar.

(i) Risk management

The Group's transactions are predominantly in it functional currency which is the Singapore dollar.
The amount of asset and liability held in foreign currency is not considered material to the Group and hence does not hedge these asset or liability.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis
Foreign exchange risk

A sensitivity analysis of the impact of foreign exchange risk is not shown as it is not considered material to the Group at the reporting date.

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised if counterparties failed to perform as contracted.

The credit risk on financial assets of the entity which have been recognised in the statement of financial position, is the carrying amount, net of any provision of doubtful debts.

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures which ensure to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

No receivables are considered past due or impaired.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities as disclosed above have maturities within one year for the 31 August 2011 financial year with the exception of the non-current other payables and non-current portion of the finance lease.

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows.

(d) Treasury risk management

The Board meets on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure and evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts. The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Consolidated Group in meeting its financial targets, whilst maintaining the effects on financial performance. Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the Board has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

(e) Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair values are amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arms length transaction.

The carrying values of financial instruments approximate their fair values.

30 Parent Company Information

	2012 S$	2011 S$
Parent entity		
Assets		
Current assets	103,237	145,482
Non-current assets	2,803,557	2,803,557
Total assets	2,906,794	2,949,039
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	(186,453)	(191,992)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	(186,453)	(191,992)
Total net assets	**2,720,341**	**2,757,047**
Equity		
Issued capital	13,352,900	13,352,900
Reserves	(10,573,204)	(10,534,470)
Foreign currency revaluation reserve	(59,356)	(61,383)
Total equity	**2,720,340**	**2,757,047**
Financial performance		
Profit/(loss) for the year	664,281	(9,956,593)
Other comprehensive income	2,026	9,731
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	666,307	(9,946,862)

Included in the loss for 2011 was S$10,549,343 write down of investment in subsidiary to the net asset of the Group. The write down relates to the reverse takeover exercise of ACLDT in 2009 and did not have an impact on the Group's consolidated results for the current or prior year.

The parent entity has no contingent liabilities, contractual commitments or guarantees in relation to its subsidiary entities.

31 Company Details

The registered office of the Company is:
25 Peel Street
Adelaide SA 5000

The principal place of business is:
6A Napier Road
Gleneagles Hospital Annexe Block #02-37
Singapore 258500

Singapore branch:
3 Mount Elizabeth Road, #16-06
Mount Elizabeth Medical Centre,
Singapore 228510

Vietnam centre:
201 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street,
Nguyen Cu Trinh Ward,
District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Malaysia centre:
Mawar Renal Medical Centre
No. 71 Jalan Rasah,
70300 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus, Malaysia.

Directors' declaration

The directors of Company declare that:

(a) the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 37 to 70, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 August 2012 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Consolidated Group; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards.

(b) the Executive director and Group financial controller have declared that:

(i) the financial records of the Company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with s286 of the Corporations Act 2001;

(ii) The financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and

(iii) The financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.

(c) In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(d) complying with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements;

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan
Director

1 November 2012

GrantThornton

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ASIAN CENTRE FOR LIVER DISEASES AND TRANSPLANTATION LIMITED

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited (the "Company"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 August 2012, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors responsibility for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors also state, in the notes to the financial report, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards which require us to comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

GrantThornton

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence
In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

Auditor's opinion
In our opinion:

a the financial report of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

  i giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 August 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Report on the remuneration report
We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 31 August 2012. The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Asian Centre For Liver Diseases & Transplantation

GrantThornton

Auditor's opinion on the remuneration report
In our opinion, the remuneration report of Asian Centre for Liver Diseases and Transplantation Limited for the year ended 31 August 2012, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

S J Gray
Director – Audit & Assurance Services

Adelaide, 1 November 2012

Shareholder Information

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 26 October 2012.

A. Distribution of holders of equity securities

	Ordinary Shares	Employee Options
1 - 1,000	175	-
1,001 - 5,000	57	-
5,001 - 10,000	48	-
10,001 - 100,000	89	-
100,001 and over	34	2
	403	2

There were 224 holders of less than marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

The percentage of the total holdings of the twenty largest holders of ordinary shares was 96.53 per cent.

B. Equity security holders

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

	Ordinary shares	
Name	**Number held**	**Percentage**
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	102,298,250	54.28
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	21,324,600	11.32
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	17,725,346	9.41
Phillip Securities Pte Ltd (Client Account)	11,837,438	6.28
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	8,885,792	4.72
Mr Ronnie Tan Siew Bin	8,499,930	4.51
Mr Wing Kwan Teh	4,084,090	2.17
Dr Kang Hoe Lee	2,500,040	1.33
Mr Ravindran Govindan	699,483	0.37
Mr Robert John Wood & Mrs Stella Agnes Wood (Bob & Stella Wood S/F A/C)	590,415	0.31
Mr Harry Vui Khiun Lee	561,915	0.30
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited - A/C 2	550,000	0.29
Mr Robert John Wood & Mrs Stella Agnes Wood (Bob & Stella Wood Super A/C)	500,000	0.27
Mr Barry William Quaill & Mrs Pamela Louise Quaill (BW&PLQUAILL Investment A/C)	380,000	0.20
DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	354,599	0.19
Mr John Philip Joshua	245,000	0.13
Mr Jonathan Pinshaw & Mrs Renee Pinshaw (Pinshaw Super Fund A/C)	230,000	0.12
Boon Hwa Koh	220,000	0.12
Nefco Nominees Pty Ltd	220,000	0.12
Jyh Gang James Koh	200,000	0.11

C. Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the company are set out below:

Ordinary shareholders	**Number held**	**Percentage**
Dato' Dr Kai Chah Tan	102,298,250	54.28
Ms Pamela Anne Jenkins	21,324,600	11.32
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	17,725,346	9.41
Phillip Securities Pte Ltd (Client Account)	11,837,438	6.28

D. Voting rights

Please refer note 20.

E. On-market buy back

There are no current on-market buy back.