



# Biotech Capital Limited Annual Report

Year ended 30th June 2013

BioTech Capital Limited  
ABN 45 091 979 172

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# Directors' Report

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The directors of BioTech Capital Limited present their report on the audited financial statements of BioTech Capital Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013.

## Directors

The following persons were directors of BioTech Capital Limited ("the Company") during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless stated otherwise:

Kathryn Therese Greiner (resigned 1 November 2012)

Harry Karelis

Alastair John Davidson

Edward Taylor (appointed 1 November 2012)

## Principal Activities

The principal continuing activities of the Company as announced in August 2010 consist of disposing of its investments in entities operating in the biotechnology / life-science sectors. The Company is registered under the Pooled Development Funds Act 1992.

## Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

On 12 August 2010, the Company announced it was adopting a change in investment strategy and restructuring. The Board believes the last remaining investment should be liquidated in an orderly manner with proceeds being returned to shareholders through a combination of dividends and other capital management strategies including but not limited to share buybacks and in specie distributions. As part of this strategy, the Company has disposed of its investment in Generic Health Pty Ltd during the period.

## Review of Operations and Results

Revenue from continuing operations for the year was down 28.27% to \$37,712 on the same period last year (2012: \$52,577). Operating loss after income tax for the same period decreased 73.03% to a loss of \$501,748 (2012: \$1,860,167 loss). This was after recording an impairment loss on unlisted investments of \$379,053 (2012: \$1,690,000). The net tangible asset backing per share as at 30 June 2013 equated to 4.23 cents (2012: 6.16 cents).

## Financial Position

During the year, the company's net assets have decreased by \$1,436,178 to \$3,154,864. This is largely due to recording an impairment loss on unlisted investments of \$379,053 and the payment of a dividend of \$745,540 as mentioned below.

## Dividends

On 16 October 2012, the directors declared an unfranked dividend of 1 cent per share to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2013. The total dividend of \$745,540 is reflected in the Financial Report.

## Business Strategies and Future Prospects

As stated above, the Board hopes to liquidate the last remaining investment in an orderly manner. The Board is maintaining the company as a listed entity and considers any possible future prospects as they become available.

## Information on Directors:

Director	Experience	Special Responsibilities	Particulars of Directors' interest at the date of this report	
			Shares	Options
A J Davidson	B.Ec(Hons) ACA. Has held executive positions in banking and financial services for 29 years in the UK, USA and Australia. Managing Director, Aurora Funds Management. He is also Treasurer of the Centenary Institute of Cancer Medicine & Cell Biology. Appointed 2000. Age 55.	Non Executive Director and Chairman	120,000	–
H Karelis	B.Sc(Hons), MBA, F.Fin, FAICD, CFA. Has a background in financial analysis and funds management both in Australia and overseas. Appointed 2000. Age 43.	Non Executive Director	800,000	–
E Taylor	B.Arts (Accountancy) CA. Has extensive experience in business and taxation matters and is a partner in Adelaide based accounting group Shearer & Elliss. Appointed 2012. Age 43.	Non Executive Director	500,000	–

# Directors' Report (continued)

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## Company Secretary

Mr Baden Bowen was appointed as Company Secretary on 1 July 2006. Mr Bowen has 30 years administration and financial management experience within the accounting profession and commerce. He is an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

## Remuneration Report (Audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for key management personnel of BioTech Capital Limited – (the “company”).

**The following persons acted as directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year:**

Kathryn Therese Greiner (resigned 1 November 2012)

Harry Karelis

Alastair John Davidson

Edward Taylor (appointed 1 November 2012)

## Remuneration Policy

The performance of the company depends upon the quality of its directors and executives. To prosper, the company must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled directors and executives. The Company had no employees until 28 October 2010 when the Managing Director, Harry Karelis became an employee until 30 September 2012, and fees for services provided by Directors have been determined contractually, at arm's length. For these reasons, the Board has not appointed a Remuneration Committee, this undertaken by the Board.

The non-executive Directors are each paid a fee at a rate determined by the Board and which ensures that the aggregate sum of directors' fees is within any limitation imposed by the Company's constitution. Mr Karelis received a salary of \$42,000 per annum (including superannuation) under an employment contract which expired on 30 September 2012.

## Company Performance and Link to Company Performance

Non-executive directors receive a fixed rate remuneration, with no link to company performance.

The following table shows the revenue, the operating result and net asset of the company for the last 5 years for the listed entity, as well as the share price and earnings per share at the end of the respective financial years.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	302,828	62,521	85,839	52,577	37,712
Net Profit/Loss after tax	(4,333,491)	(5,707,288)	(3,494,743)	(1,860,167)	(501,748)
Net Assets	23,373,238	16,076,795	8,075,847	4,591,042	3,154,864
Share price at Year end (in cents)	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.04	0.02
Basic earnings per Share (in cents)	(5.18)	(7.28)	(4.69)	(2.50)	(0.67)

### Remuneration of Directors:

2013	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Share Based Payments	Other Long Term Benefits	Total \$
	Salary and Fees	Super- annuation			
K T Greiner Resigned 1/11/2012 Chairman	6,667	–	–	–	6,667
A J Davidson (non-executive)	20,000	–	–	–	20,000
H Karelis* (Managing Director to 30/9/2012)	24,555	945	–	–	25,500
E Taylor Appointed 1/11/2012 (non-executive)	13,333	–	–	–	13,333
Total Remuneration	64,555	945	–	–	65,500

## Directors' Report (continued)

2012	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Share Based Payments	Other Long Term Benefits	Total \$
	Salary and Fees	Super-annuation			
K T Greiner Chairman (non-executive)	20,000	–	–	–	20,000
A J Davidson (non-executive)	–	20,000	–	–	20,000
H Karelis* (Managing Director)	38,220	3,780	–	–	42,000
Total Remuneration	58,220	23,780	–	–	82,000

\* Salaries paid to H Karelis in accordance with his employment contract from 31 October 2010 to 30 September 2012. Please refer to Note 15(c) for amounts paid and payable under the terms of the acquisition of Titan and the subsequent internalising of the management arrangements of the Company.

### Remuneration Options

No director of the Company has received any options (listed or unlisted) as part of their remuneration during this financial year (2012: Nil).

No director or executive appointed during the period received a payment as part of his or her consideration for agreeing to hold the position.

### End of Remuneration Report

## Directors Meetings

The number of meetings of the company's board of directors (including committees of directors) held for the year ended 30 June 2013, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Number of Director Meetings whilst person a Director	Number of Director Meetings Attended	Number of Audit Committee Meetings	Number of Meetings Attended
K T Greiner	1	1	–	–
A J Davidson	5	5	1	1
H Karelis	5	5	–	–
E Taylor	4	4	1	1

## Auditor Independence Declaration to the Directors

The directors have received the auditors' independence declaration which is included on page 9 of this report.

## Insurance of Officers

During the financial year, the company paid a premium of \$17,798 (2012: \$17,550) to insure the directors and secretary of the company. The liabilities insured are costs and expenses that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the company or a related body corporate.

## Share Options

At the date of this report, Biotech Capital Limited had nil unissued ordinary shares under option.

## Significant Events after the Balance Date

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the economic entity in future financial years.



# Directors' Report (continued)

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## Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been incorporated in the Directors Report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

## Environmental Regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation in respect of its activities.

## Proceedings on Behalf of the Board

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or 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 any part of those proceedings.

## Auditor & Non-Audit Services

Other than audit fees, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu were not paid a fee (2012: \$Nil).

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.



A J Davidson

Chair

Sydney

20 September 2013

# Auditor's Independence Declaration

# Deloitte.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu  
ABN 74 490 121 060

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240 St Georges Terrace  
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20 September 2013

The Board of Directors  
BioTech Capital Limited  
1 Edmonson Crescent  
KARRINYUP WA 6018

Dear Board Members

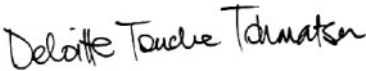
## **BioTech Capital Limited**

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of BioTech Capital Limited.


As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of BioTech Capital Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2013, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



**Neil Smith**  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

# Corporate Governance Statement

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Commensurate with its commercial objectives as a Pooled Development Fund, and the scale of its resources, BioTech Capital Limited has in place corporate governance practices which pursue the corporate governance principles and recommendations (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) of the ASX Corporate Governance Council, unless otherwise stated.

The appropriateness and effectiveness of these practices are subject to periodic review by the Board of Directors.

## **A Foundation for Effective Management and Board Oversight of Management:**

The Board's governance responsibilities include:

- setting down the Company's main commercial goals and strategies for achieving these goals;
- ensuring the overall financial, human and material resources needed to properly pursue the business goals, are provided;
- clarifying the individual responsibilities of board members and managers to ensure personal accountability and to place restraint on the authority of each individual;
- appointing and removing the Chief Executive Officer;
- regularly monitoring financial performance and the achievement of short term objectives;
- ensuring implementation of suitable internal control, compliance and complaints handling systems, monitoring these and ensuring their continuing effectiveness.

The company had one employee and senior executive to 30 September 2012 being the Managing Director, Mr Harry Karelis. The responsibilities of the Board are disclosed on the company's website.

## **Structuring of the Board to Add Value:**

The Board is structured to provide:

- an adequate number (currently 3) of experienced, capable and committed individuals who clearly understand their personal commercial and legal responsibilities as directors, and are able to operate very effectively as a Board under the needs and demands of the Company's particular field of specialisation;

- 
- directors possessing a broad range of suitable academic, technical, financial and administrative skills, who are highly competent in dealing with the Company's business and administrative needs, and the persistent challenges posed by change and emerging issues;
  - directors who have the ability to effectively review and challenge management performance, and exercise independent judgement on issues at all operational levels;
  - that a majority of the directors shall be independent;
  - that the Chairman (currently A J Davidson) must be an independent director;
  - that the roles of Chairman and Managing Director (currently vacant) shall not be performed by the same person.

The current Board consists of 3 non-executive directors.

Each of the current directors has held office continuously since their date of appointment and these details are:

A.J. Davidson appointed 14 March 2000.

H. Karelis appointed 18 May 2000.

E. Taylor appointed 1 November 2012.

The skills and experience of each of the directors are detailed in the Directors' Report. Given the size and nature of the Company a formal process for evaluating performance of directors has not been developed.

A Due Diligence Committee, consisting of 1 independent director and 1 non-independent director was established to attend to the special needs of the Management Rights buy-back agreement, completed in April 2004. The Committee was then disbanded.

A Nominations Committee has not yet been established, as the Directors consider it more appropriate for the full Board to consider its membership structure and nominations issues. Therefore the company does not have a nomination charter. Procedures for selection, nomination and re-election of directors rest with the Board.

The Company Secretary is responsible for the preparation of agendas and associated papers for Board meetings held throughout the year. The company has no employees and hence a diversity policy is not considered necessary. All of the 3 current Board members are male.

# Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

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## **Promotion of Ethical and Responsible Decision-Making:**

The Board fosters a code of ethical behaviour requiring responsible personal conduct, well considered decision-making and committed performance of personal duties on the part of each Director and company officer. Should any Director have a material personal interest in a matter to be considered by the Board, the Director will not be permitted to be present during the discussion of, or voting on, the matter. Other than in the case of dealing in the Company's securities, owing to the very subjective nature of the behavioural issues involved, the expected high standards of honest and ethical behaviour have not been set in the form of written requirements and guidelines. There is no written Code of Conduct providing guidance on compliance with legal, ethical and other obligations to the Company's stakeholders. The general rule is that any behaviour on the part of directors and officers which is likely to bring the Company into disrepute, is totally unacceptable.

The highly technical nature of the Company's life-sciences area of specialisation also means that from time to time, in order to gain the necessary level of understanding for responsible, well-informed decision making, the Board needs to receive skilled independent scientific advice. With the approval of the Board and at the company's expense, a Director also has the right to seek independent legal or professional advice concerning any aspect of the company's operations, if this is necessary for fulfilment of the Director's duties and obligations as a Director. The Board has not laid down criteria for these purposes but would not deny any reasonable request by a Director for the right to seek such independent advice.

The Board are not actively involved in the trading of securities of the company.

## **Safeguarding Integrity in Financial Reporting:**

The Company has in place a structure to ensure the truthful and factual presentation of the Company's operating results and financial position, and a process to monitor and ensure the independence and competence of the Company's auditors.

Development and finalisation of the Company's accounts are under the scrutiny of the Audit Committee consisting of a non-executive director and the Company Secretary. Although this is less than the minimum committee size of 3 persons recommended by the ASX Corporate Governance Council, it is considered adequate for the needs of the Company at this stage. The reasons for this is that there are less financial risks such as fraud and given the Company is an investment company, the audit is simpler and a variety of risks are diminished. This also takes into consideration the fact that the Company's accounts are prepared by a qualified Chartered Accountant, who was appointed Company Secretary on 1 July 2006. For these reasons also a formal audit committee charter is not considered necessary for the Company.

The members of the Audit Committee at the date of this report are Non-Executive Director, Edward Taylor, and the Company Secretary, Baden Bowen. Both are qualified accountants and have considerable experience in the financial administration of public companies, and the preparation and presentation of Statutory Reports and Accounts in accordance with prevailing legal requirements and accounting standards. The Audit Committee does not have executive authority and must provide its findings and recommendations solely for the Board's consideration.

In addition to ensuring the continuing adequacy of internal controls, the Audit Committee reviews:

- Half yearly and annual financial reports for submission to the Board
- The effectiveness of the audit processes and communication with the external auditors on accounting and internal control issues.

Audit Committee Meetings Held During the Financial Period:

	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended
Alastair Davidson (resigned 1 November 2012)	1	1
Baden Bowen	2	2
Edward Taylor (appointed 1 November 2012)	1	1

The Audit Committee Director is also required to provide the Board with written certification that in all material respects:

- the Company's financial statements provide a true and fair view of its financial condition and operational results;
- the integrity of the financial statements is based upon a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control, implementing the policies adopted by the Board; and
- the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

The Audit Committee Director and Company Secretary are required to make an annual declaration that the financial records of the company have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the Corporations Act 2001, the financial statements and notes comply with the Accounting Standards and give a true and fair view.

The Board's policy is to appoint external auditors who clearly demonstrate quality and independence. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed on a regular basis by the Audit Committee. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu ("DTT") was appointed as the

# Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

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external auditor in July 2010. It is policy to rotate audit engagement partners on listed companies at least every five years. The external auditor is invited to attend all general meetings and to invite and respond to questions from shareholders.

## **Making Timely and Balanced Disclosure:**

In keeping with the principles of continuous disclosure, the Directors have taken measures to ensure timely, and meaningful disclosure of material information concerning the Company, to shareholders and the general public.

In accordance with ASX Listing rules, the Company will immediately notify ASX of any information which the Board considers would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities, or which could influence a person to buy, sell or hold its securities.

All reviews, announcements and reports are posted to the Company's website ([www.biotechcapital.com.au](http://www.biotechcapital.com.au)) immediately following their release to the Australian Securities Exchange.

The Company also has a policy of ensuring that all media comment is provided by the Chairman only. The Company does not have a written policy, however compliance is ensured by the Directors.

## **Respecting the Rights of Shareholders:**

The Company informs its shareholders through formal means, e.g. ASX releases and members' meetings, and informally through its website and in response to written and verbal communications. Any shareholder expressions of concern or opinion are referred to the Directors for their consideration and preparation of a reply.

All enquiries by shareholders, investment intermediaries and the general public are promptly and comprehensively responded to (by a Director or the Company Secretary) with due awareness of the need to restrict such information and explanation to material which has already been released publicly through the proper channels.

## **Recognising and Managing Risk:**

The Directors have not appointed a Risk and Compliance Committee. The Board thus retains direct responsibility, oversight and management for material business risks and compliance issues.

The multiple risks inherent in operating the Company and managing its investments, are managed by a number of means designed to avoid or minimise any adverse material financial impact. These include:

- reviews and reports to the Board by the Audit Committee on compliance with and continuing appropriateness of internal controls;
- reviews by the Board of the scope, practical application and thoroughness of the system of internal control and the Company's means of recognising and protecting itself against material business risk;
- reports from the Company's insurance broker concerning the adequacy of insurance cover and occupational health and safety issues;
- reports and recommendations received from the external auditor during the process of reviewing the accounts and internal controls.

The Board has reviewed the required reports noted above, and consider them adequate to monitor the effectiveness of managing material business risks. Given that the Company's business focus is upon providing patient equity capital to new Australian enterprises endeavouring to exploit commercial opportunities in the life-sciences field, the major financial risk is that the Company's investment will be lost or will materially lose value. This could occur under a variety of circumstances including where the underlying enterprise later completely fails, or commercially suffers in a significant way, e.g. due to excessive marketing difficulties or delays, product failure, serious management or funding problems, etc.

In the case of listed investee companies, there is also a risk of loss in market value reflecting adverse share price fluctuations. The innovative nature of the investee enterprises also tends to increase the investment risk involved.

The Board endeavours to reduce investment risk by a number of means, including:

- requiring all investments to be made in full compliance with the Pooled Development Funds Act 1992 and the general rationale of the PDF Program;
- unless otherwise authorised by the Directors in writing, requiring all investments to be made in accordance with the Company's stated investment policy;
- ensuring proper evaluation of new investment opportunities by means of a thorough due diligence assessment;
- placing a limit on the maximum amount which can be invested in a single investee;
- ensuring investees have taken proper steps to secure their intellectual property rights;
- ensuring each investee has a proper business plan, financial budgets and has established clear, achievable, commercial goals;



## Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

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- diversifying investment over a number of different companies, each aiming at a different potential market area or niche;
- appointing a director to the board of an investee company when possible.

The above risk management policies and procedures of the Board are disclosed on the company's website.

### **Encouraging Enhanced Performance:**

Within the requirements of their corporate governance roles and responsibilities, the Directors oversee the management function.

The Board has not established formal procedures for reviewing the individual performance of the other Directors and Company Secretary.

### **Remunerating Fairly and Responsibly:**

The Company has no employees, and fees for services provided by Directors and the Company Secretary have been determined contractually, at arm's length.

For these reasons, the Board has not appointed a Remuneration Committee.

From 28 October 2010 and until 30 September 2012, Mr Karelis received a salary of \$42,000 per annum (including superannuation). The non-executive Directors are each paid a fee at a rate determined by the Board and which ensures that the aggregate sum of directors' fees is within any limitation imposed by the Company's constitution.

Particulars concerning Directors' remuneration are set out in the Directors' Report and in Note 13 of the Financial Report.

### **Recognising the Legitimate Interests of Stakeholders:**

The Board recognises that the Company has legal and other obligations to stakeholders who are not holders of the company's securities. These include clients, customers, creditors, and the community as a whole.

The Company endeavours to conduct its operations in a manner which ensures compliance with the law, full and timely performance of contractual commitments, adherence to recognised codes of practice, maintenance of confidentiality and due fulfilment of other compliance needs and expectations.

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation in respect of its activities.

# Financial Report - 30 June 2013

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This financial report covers BioTech Capital Limited.

BioTech Capital Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

BioTech Capital Limited  
1 Edmondson Crescent  
KARRINYUP WA 6018

# Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

**For the year ended 30 June 2013**

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>Revenue from continuing operations</b>	2	<b>37,712</b>	<b>52,577</b>
Other gains and losses	2	99,889	132,831
Directors fees		(55,000)	(40,000)
Employee benefits expense		(10,500)	(42,000)
Other expenses from operations		(204,395)	(166,811)
Impairment loss on unlisted investments – available for sale		(379,053)	(1,690,000)
Profit (loss) on sale of financial assets		9,599	(106,764)
		<b>(539,460)</b>	<b>(1,912,744)</b>
<b>(Loss) from continuing operations before related income tax benefit</b>		<b>(501,748)</b>	<b>(1,860,167)</b>
Income tax benefit / (expense) relating to continuing operations	3	–	–
<b>(Loss) from continuing operations after related income tax benefit attributable to members of BioTech Capital Limited</b>		<b>(501,748)</b>	<b>(1,860,167)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>			
Net fair value (losses) gains on available for sale financial assets (net of tax)		(188,890)	(1,624,638)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(188,890)	(1,624,638)
<b>Total comprehensive (loss) for the year</b>		<b>(690,638)</b>	<b>(3,484,805)</b>
Basic earnings / (loss) per share	18	(0.67) cents	(2.50) cents
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share	18	(0.67) cents	(2.50) cents

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

# Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	429,957	877,026
Trade and other receivables	5	585	509
Financial assets	6	2,737,966	4,051,046
Total Current Assets		3,168,508	4,928,581
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>3,168,508</b>	<b>4,928,581</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	7	13,644	304,206
Total Current Liabilities		13,644	304,206
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	3	–	33,333
Total Non Current Liabilities		–	33,333
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>13,644</b>	<b>337,539</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>3,154,864</b>	<b>4,591,042</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued Capital	8	39,338,817	39,338,817
Accumulated Losses	9	(36,183,953)	(34,936,665)
Reserves	10	–	188,890
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>3,154,864</b>	<b>4,591,042</b>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Interest received		37,712	52,577
Management agreement payments		(178,184)	(156,543)
Payments to suppliers and directors		(282,459)	(238,221)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	11	<b>(422,931)</b>	<b>(342,187)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of investments		721,402	220,588
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>		<b>721,402</b>	<b>220,588</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Dividend paid		(745,540)	(2,982,164)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(745,540)</b>	<b>(2,982,164)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in Cash Held</b>		<b>(447,069)</b>	<b>(3,103,763)</b>
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		877,026	3,980,789
<b>Cash at the End of the Financial Year</b>	4	<b>429,957</b>	<b>877,026</b>

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

# Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Other reserves \$	Total \$
<b>At 1 July 2011</b>	<b>39,338,817</b>	<b>(33,076,498)</b>	<b>1,813,528</b>	<b>8,075,847</b>
Loss for the year	–	(1,860,167)	–	(1,860,167)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	(1,624,638)	(1,624,638)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	–	(1,860,167)	(1,624,638)	(3,484,805)
<b>At 30 June 2012</b>	<b>39,338,817</b>	<b>(34,936,665)</b>	<b>188,890</b>	<b>4,591,042</b>
<b>At 1 July 2012</b>	<b>39,338,817</b>	<b>(34,936,665)</b>	<b>188,890</b>	<b>4,591,042</b>
Loss for the year	–	(501,748)	–	(501,748)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	(188,890)	(188,890)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	–	(501,748)	(188,890)	(690,638)
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividend paid	–	(745,540)	–	(745,540)
<b>At 30 June 2013</b>	<b>39,338,817</b>	<b>(36,183,953)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,154,864</b>

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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## **Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### **The Financial Report of Biotech Capital Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013**

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial report was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 20 September 2013.

It is prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at fair value. BioTech Capital Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. Both the functional currency and presentation currency of BioTech Capital Limited is Australian dollars (\$AUD).

For the purpose of preparing the financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

### **Statement of Compliance**

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

### **Application of New and Revised Accounting Standards**

#### **(a) Standards and Interpretations adopted in the current year**

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to their operations and are effective for the current financial reporting period beginning 1 July 2012. The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in the current period and have affected the amounts reported in these financial statements:

- *AASB 2011-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income'*

From 1 July 2012, the Company applied amendments to AASB 101 '*Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*' outlined in AASB 2011-9 '*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*'. The change in the accounting policy only relates to disclosures and has had no impact on the earnings of the Company. The changes have been applied retrospectively and require the Company to separately present those items of other comprehensive income



## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

that may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future from those that will never be reclassified to profit or loss. These changes have been included in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

### (b) Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the following Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Company for the year ended 30 June 2013:

Standard / Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' (December 2009), AASB 2009- 11 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9' AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' (December 2010) and AASB 2010-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)' AASB 2012-6 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures'	1 January 2015	30 June 2016
AASB 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 11 'Joint Arrangements'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 127 'Separate Financial Statements' (2011)	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 128 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' (2011)	1 January 2013	30 June 2014

Standard / Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and AASB 2011-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' (2011) and AASB 2011-10 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (2011)'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2011-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements'	1 July 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2011- 7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2012- 2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to AASB 7)'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2012- 3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to AASB 132)'	1 January 2014	30 June 2015
AASB 2012- 5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009 - 2011 cycle	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2012-10 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Standard / Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 2013-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities'	1 January 2014	30 June 2015

The impact of these recently issued or amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

### Significant Accounting Policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report.

#### (a) Income Tax

Current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax

asset to be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

## **(b) Impairment of Financial Assets**

Financial assets, other than those financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For equity instruments, including listed or unlisted shares, objective evidence of impairment includes information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment for unlisted shares classified as available-for-sale.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income.

## **(c) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

### (d) Investments and other Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

#### (i) *Available-for-sale*

All investments are initially recognised at fair value, being the fair value of the consideration given and including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the investment. After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the profit or loss.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.

For investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market, also classified as available-for-sale financial assets and stated at fair value (because the directors consider that the fair value can be reliably measured), fair value is determined in a manner described in note 6.

#### (ii) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit and loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(iii) *Held-to-maturity*

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as term deposits, are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognised amount and the maturity amount.

(e) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprises of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(f) **Trade and other creditors**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(g) **Earnings / (Loss) per share**

(i) *Basic earnings / (loss) per share*

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit after income tax attributable to members of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) *Diluted earnings / (loss) per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

## (i) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management continually evaluates judgments, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Company. All judgments, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions. Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below:

### *Classification of and valuation of investments*

The Company has decided to classify investments in listed and unlisted securities as 'available-for-sale' investments and movements in fair value are recognised directly in equity. The fair value of listed shares has been determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market. The fair values of unlisted securities not traded in an active market are measured at fair value and are determined in a manner described in note 6.

### *Impairment of financial assets*

The company assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to their investments and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves impacts on estimated future cash flows which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions. The Board reviews the latest financial results of unlisted companies, project updates from the investment manager and market data available to determine any impairment on unlisted investments. Impairment is made based on management best estimates of future estimated cash flows. An impairment loss on unlisted investments of \$379,053 (2012: \$1,690,000) has been recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## Note 2. Revenues from Ordinary Activities

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Finance revenue	37,712	52,577
<b>Other gains and losses</b>		
Net gain on remeasurement of liability (refer to note 15(c))	99,889	132,831

## Note 3. Income Tax

Major components of income tax expense for the year ended 30 June 2013 and 2012 are:

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
<b>Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income</b>		
<i>Current Income</i>		
Current income tax benefit	–	–
Adjustments in respect to current income tax of previous years	–	–
<i>Deferred Income Tax</i>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	–	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–	–
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>		
<i>Deferred Income Tax</i>		
Unrealised gain (loss) on available for sale financial assets	(33,333)	(71,978)
Income tax benefit reported in equity	(33,333)	(71,978)
A reconciliation of income tax expense / (benefit) applicable to accounting profit / (loss) before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the company's effective income tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 2012 is as follows:		
Accounting profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations	(501,748)	(1,860,167)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations	–	–
Accounting profit / (loss) before income tax	(501,748)	(1,860,167)



## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Note 3. Income Tax (continued)

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
At the statutory income tax rate of 25% (2012: 25%)	(125,437)	(465,042)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	–	–
Investment losses not brought to account	94,763	389,292
Temporary differences and tax losses not brought to account as a deferred tax asset	30,674	75,750
At effective income tax rate of (0%) (2012: 0%)	–	–
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit or loss	–	–

The Company is a Pooled Development Fund (PDF) and is taxed at 15% on income and gains from investments in small to medium enterprises and taxed at 25% of other income.

#### Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$
Fair value adjustments of investments	–	–	–	33,333	–	33,333
<i>Tax / (assets) liabilities</i>	–	–	–	33,333	–	33,333
Net tax / (assets) liabilities	–	–	–	33,333	–	33,333

**Note 3. Income Tax** (continued)

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
<b>Unrecognised deferred tax assets</b>		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Tax Losses	3,884,487	2,157,146
Other	2,250	3,125
Tax Losses - Capital	56,819	1,252,300
	3,943,556	3,412,571

The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of this item because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can utilise the benefits from. Due to PDF status of the Company, tax losses and other are taxed at 25% and investments and investment provision are taxed at 15%.

**Movement in deferred tax assets / liabilities**

	Balance 1 July 2011 \$	Recognised in Income \$	Recognised in Equity \$	Balance 30 June 2012 \$
Fair value adjustments of investments	105,311	-	(71,978)	33,333
	105,311	-	(71,978)	33,333
	<b>Balance 1 July 2012 \$</b>	<b>Recognised in Income \$</b>	<b>Recognised in Equity \$</b>	<b>Balance 30 June 2013 \$</b>
Fair value adjustments of investments	33,333	-	(33,333)	-
	33,333	-	(33,333)	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Note 4. Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	79,804	373,216
Term Deposits	350,153	503,810
	429,957	877,026

Cash at bank and on hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Term deposits are made for varying periods; those deposits with a maturity date less than 3 months are classified as cash equivalents and earn interest at the respective term deposit rate.

### Note 5. Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
GST recoverable	585	509
	585	509

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on a 60 day term.

## Note 6. Financial assets

	30 June 2013	30 June 2012
	\$	\$
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Available for Sale Financial Assets:</b>		
Investment in unlisted Companies – at directors' valuation	2,737,966	4,051,046
Total Available for sale Financial Assets	2,737,966	4,051,046
<b>Total Current Financial Assets</b>	<b>2,737,966</b>	<b>4,051,046</b>

On 12 August 2010, the Company announced it was adopting a change in investment strategy and restructuring. It is currently the Board's intention to liquidate the last remaining investment in an orderly manner as and when opportunities to do so arise with proceeds being returned to shareholders through a combination of dividends and other capital management strategies including but not limited to share buybacks and in specie distributions. As a result of the change in investment strategy, all financial assets have been classified as current. The Board acknowledges, due to the nature and liquidity of the Company's unlisted investments, that realisation of these investments may take longer than 12 months. Available for sale financial assets consist of investments in ordinary shares.

### *Unlisted shares*

The fair value of unlisted available for sale investments is determined by director's valuations, which is based on their experience in the industry and the average realisable value in the short term based on their change in investment strategy. The directors have used assumptions, such as impacts on estimated cash flows, project updates and other market data available in determining their valuation of unlisted investments.

### *Impairment Loss on Unlisted Investments*

An allowance for impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that unlisted investments are impaired. During the year, the Board obtained the latest financial results of unlisted companies and reviewed project updates from the investment manager. Based on management's best estimate of information available, the Board decided to record an impairment loss. An impairment loss on unlisted investments of \$379,053 (2012: \$1,690,000) has been recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

<b>Summary of changes in investments in financial assets</b>	<b>30 June 2013</b> \$	<b>30 June 2012</b> \$
Opening	4,051,046	7,765,014
Impairment loss on unlisted investments	(379,053)	(1,690,000)
Disposals	(712,062)	(327,352)
Revaluations	(221,965)	(1,696,616)
Closing	2,737,966	4,051,046

As at 30 June 2013, Biotech Capital Limited does not hold more than a 20% interest in any investments. As at 30 June 2012, BioTech Capital Limited's interest in Biocomm Services Pty Ltd was 27.78% through the conversion of their convertible notes to ordinary shares, as the company entered into voluntarily liquidation. The directors of the Company did not consider that the Company was able to exercise significant influence over Biocomm Services Pty Ltd.

### Note 7. Trade and other payables

<b>Current</b>	<b>30 June 2013</b> \$	<b>30 June 2012</b> \$
Trade creditors	4,644	13,633
Other payables – director related entity (Note 15(c))	–	278,073
Audit fees payable	9,000	12,500
	13,644	304,206

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled on 60 day terms. The current payable to a director related entity in 2012 related to the acquisition of Titan Bioventures Management Pty Ltd and subsequent internalisation of the management function as explained in Note 15(c).

## Note 8. Issued Capital

	2013 Shares	2013 \$	2012 Shares	2012 \$
(a) Ordinary shares Issued and fully paid	74,554,108	39,338,817	74,554,108	39,338,817

### (b) Ordinary shares

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

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

The company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued capital.

## Note 9. Accumulated Losses

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Accumulated Losses at the beginning of the year	(34,936,665)	(33,076,498)
Net (Loss)	(501,748)	(1,860,167)
Dividend Paid	(745,540)	–
Accumulated losses at the end of the year	(36,183,953)	(34,936,665)

## Note 10. Reserves

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Investments Revaluation Reserve	–	188,890
	–	188,890
<b>Investments Revaluation Movements During the Year</b>		
Opening balance	188,890	1,813,528
Net revaluation (decrement) increment on listed investments	(222,223)	(1,696,616)
Income tax arising on revaluation of investments	33,333	71,978
Closing balance	–	188,890

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Note 10. Reserves (continued)

This reserve records the movement for available for sale financial assets to fair value. Unrealised gains and unrealised losses are arrived at by comparing the balance date value of each investment, as determined in accordance with the company's declared valuation policy, with the investment's cost price. The above unrealised revaluation loss on investments reflects director's valuations at 30 June 2013.

### Note 11. Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) after Income Tax to the Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Operating (loss) after Income tax	(501,748)	(1,860,167)
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Impairment Loss on Unlisted Investments	379,053	1,690,000
Net gain on Remeasurement of Liability	(99,889)	(132,831)
Loss (Profit) on Sale of Investments	(9,599)	106,764
<i>Changes in Assets and Liabilities:</i>		
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	(190,748)	(145,953)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(422,931)	(342,187)

### Note 12. Subsequent Events

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

## Note 13. Key Management Personnel

(a) Name and position of key management personnel of the company in office at any time during the financial year:

(i) Directors

K T Greiner – Resigned 1 November 2012. Chairman (non-executive)

A J Davidson – non executive and Chairman (non-executive)  
from 1 November 2012

H Karelis – Managing Director to 30 September 2012 and  
non-executive since then

E Taylor – Appointed 1 November 2012. Non-executive

(ii) Executives

None noted.

(b) Remuneration of each key management personnel during the year (see also notes below).

2013	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Share Based Payments	Other Long Term Benefits	Total \$
	Salary and Fees	Super-annuation			
(i) Directors					
K T Greiner Resigned 1/11/2012 Chairman (non-executive)	6,667	–	–	–	6,667
A J Davidson (non-executive)	20,000	–	–	–	20,000
H Karelis (Managing Director to 30/9/2012) (see note 13(d) & 15(c))	24,555	945	–	–	25,500
E Taylor (non-executive)	13,333	–	–	–	13,333
Total Remuneration	64,555	945	–	–	65,500



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Note 13. Key Management Personnel (continued)

2012	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Share Based Payments	Other Long Term Benefits	Total \$
	Salary and Fees	Super-annuation			
(i) Directors K T Greiner Chairman (non-executive)	20,000	–	–	–	20,000
A J Davidson (non-executive)	–	20,000	–	–	20,000
H Karelis (Managing Director) (see note 13(d) & 15(c))	38,220	3,780	–	–	42,000
Total Remuneration	58,220	23,780	–	–	82,000

### (c) Remuneration Options

No key management personnel of the company has received any options (listed or unlisted) as part of their remuneration during this financial year (2012: Nil).

### (d) Remuneration Practices

The remuneration of each director has been established on the basis of a flat fee, inclusive of any superannuation benefit. Thus there is no direct link, as such, between performance and the level of remuneration.

Mr Karelis was a beneficiary and managing director of Titan Bioventures Management Pty Ltd ('Titan'), the company's investment manager until 28 October 2010 when Titan was acquired by the company for the purpose of internalising the management arrangements of the company. From 31 October 2010 to 30 September 2012, Mr Karelis was remunerated by the company receiving a salary of \$42,000 per annum (including superannuation). Details of fees paid during the year to Titan are shown in Note 15 (c).

## Note 13. Key Management Personnel (continued)

(e) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

### *Share holdings*

The numbers of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director of BioTech Capital Limited, including their personally-related entities, are set out below.

#### Year ended 30 June 2013

Name	Balance at the start of the year	Additions	Other net changes during the year*	Balance at the end of the year
<b>Ordinary shares</b> (i) Director				
K T Greiner	12,700	–	(12,700)	–
A J Davidson	120,000	–	–	120,000
H Karelis	800,000	–	–	800,000
E Taylor	–	500,000	–	500,000

#### Year ended 30 June 2012

Name	Balance at the start of the year	Additions	Other net changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
<b>Ordinary shares</b> (i) Director				
K T Greiner	12,700	–	–	12,700
A J Davidson	120,000	–	–	120,000
H Karelis	800,000	–	–	800,000

\*Net change relates to the shares held at the date of resignation of key management personnel.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Note 14. Remuneration of Auditors

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu		
Remuneration for audit or review of the financial statements	23,589	23,728
Remuneration for non-audit – taxation and other services	–	–

### Note 15. Related Party Disclosures

(a) Remuneration Benefits

Information on remuneration benefits of key management personnel is disclosed in note 13.

(b) Transactions of directors and director related entities concerning shares or share options.

Aggregate number of shares of Biotech Capital Limited acquired or disposed of by directors of the company or their director related entities.

	2013 Number	2012 Number
Ordinary shares acquired/(disposed of)	487,300	–

Aggregate number of shares of Biotech Capital Limited held directly, indirectly or beneficially by directors of the company or their director related entities at balance date.

Ordinary Shares	1,420,000	932,700
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(c) Transactions with directors and director related entities:

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

Titan Bioventures Management Pty Ltd ('Titan'), a company in which Harry Karelis was a director and beneficiary, was the investment manager of Biotech Capital Limited until 28 October 2010 and commenced this role on 9 April 2004. Titan was acquired by the Company on 28 October 2010 following approval by shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting for the purpose

## **Note 15. Related Party Disclosures (continued)**

of internalising the management arrangements of the Company and subsequently deregistered. Under the terms of the acquisition, a payable and contingent liability was payable. During the year \$178,184 (2012: \$156,543) was paid during the year on expiry of the agreement on 30 September 2012. As at 30 June 2013, there are no current payables (2012: \$156,542) or no current payable relating to the contingent liability (2012: current payable of \$121,531) based on the calculation of the realised value of unlisted investments to an entity related to Harry Karelis, as the contract has now expired. A net gain on remeasurement of the contingent liability during the year totalled \$99,889 (2012: \$132,831).

## **Note 16. Operating Segments**

Operating segments have been identified on the basis of internal reports of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Board of Directors. On a regular basis, the board receives financial information on a company basis similar to the financial statements presented in the financial report, to manage and allocate their resources.

## **Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

### **Financial Risk Management**

#### **Overview**

The company has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments – interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market price risk. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The board reviews regularly the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company. The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short term deposits and financial assets. The company has other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors which arise directly from its operations. The company's policy in relation to the valuation of investments traded on organised markets, and unlisted investments has been described in Note 1(d). The investment manager performs reviews

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

of investments on a regular basis, that is then reported to the Board, to allow them to make decisions regarding the company's investments.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that the company uses. The company's financial assets which are affected by interest rate risk are the company's cash and cash equivalents and term deposits held. The company manages its interest cost by using a mix of fixed and variable rates and trades only with recognised credit worthy third parties.

The following table sets out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

30 June 2013	Balance \$	Interest Rate	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash	79,804	Floating	3.00%
Term deposits – cash equivalents	350,153	Floating	4.00%
Receivables	585	N/A	–
Available for sale financial assets:			
Unlisted investments	2,737,966	N/A	
Total financial assets	3,168,508		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Payables	13,644	N/A	–
Total financial liabilities	13,644		
Net Financial Assets	3,154,864		

## Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

30 June 2012

	Balance \$	Interest Rate	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash	373,216	Floating	4.25%
Term deposits – cash equivalents	503,810	Floating	5.15%
Receivables	509	N/A	–
Available for sale financial assets:			
Unlisted investments	4,051,046	N/A	
Total financial assets	4,928,581		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Payables	304,206	N/A	–
Total financial liabilities	304,206		
Nel Financial Assets	4,624,375		

### Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

### Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2012.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

	Carrying Value	Profit or loss		Equity	
		100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
<b>30 June 2013</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	79,804	798	(798)	798	(798)
Term deposits – cash equivalents	350,153	3,502	(3,502)	3,502	(3,502)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)		4,300	(4,300)	4,300	(4,300)
<b>30 June 2012</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	373,216	3,732	(3,732)	3,732	(3,732)
Term deposits – cash equivalents	503,810	5,038	(5,038)	5,038	(5,038)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)		8,770	(8,770)	8,770	(8,770)

### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's financial assets. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of these assets.

### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

## Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	Greater than 6 months, less than one year	Greater than one year
<b>30 June 2013</b> Trade and other payables	\$ (13,644)	\$ (13,644)	\$ (13,644)	\$ -	\$ -
	(13,644)	(13,644)	(13,644)	-	-
<b>30 June 2012</b> Trade and other payables	\$ (304,205)	\$ (304,205)	\$ (304,205)	\$ -	\$ -
	(304,205)	(304,205)	(304,205)	-	-

### Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

There is no difference between the fair values and the carrying amounts of the company's financial instruments. The company has no unrecognised financial instruments at balance date.

### Market Price Risk

Equity price risk arises from available-for-sale equity securities and financial asset held at fair value through profit or loss held as a part of the company's operations. Investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Board of Directors. The primary goal of the Company's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns on sale of investments. Listed investments are designated as available for sale financial assets because their performance is actively monitored and they are managed on a fair value basis.

### Sensitivity analysis on changes in market equity prices

A change of 20% (based on the Board's assessment of share price movements during the period and similar movements in the life sciences industry) in equity prices at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2012. In 2012 and 2013, if equity prices decreased on listed investments, movement would be recorded in the profit or loss due to impairment indicators were considered permanent, while if equity prices increased on listed investments, movement would be taken to the asset revaluation reserve directly in equity.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

	Carrying Value	Profit or loss		Equity	
		20% increase	20% decrease	20% increase	20% decrease
<b>30 June 2013</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Available for sale financial assets:					
Unlisted investments	2,737,966	–	(547,593)	547,593	(547,593)
		–	(547,593)	547,593	(547,593)
<b>30 June 2012</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Available for sale financial assets:					
Unlisted investments	4,051,046	–	(810,209)	810,209	(810,209)
		–	(810,209)	810,209	(810,209)

### Impairment losses

An impairment loss of \$379,053 (2012: \$1,690,000) was recognised in respect of unlisted available for sale investments due to the director's valuations performed during the period.

### Fair value of financial instruments: Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows.

- a) The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).
- b) The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance by directors' valuations, which are based on their experience in the industry and the average realisable value in the short term. Directors have used assumptions, such as impacts on estimated cash flows, project updates and other market data available in determining their valuation of unlisted investments.

## Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

*Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position:*

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- a) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- b) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- c) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>30 June 2013</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Unlisted investments – available for sale	–	–	2,737,966	2,737,966
	–	–	2,737,966	2,737,966
<b>30 June 2012</b>				
Financial assets				
Unlisted investments – available for sale	–	–	4,051,046	4,051,046
	–	–	4,051,046	4,051,046

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

#### Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	2013 Unlisted investments	2013 Total	2012 Unlisted investments	2012 Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Opening balance</b>	4,051,046	4,051,046	7,410,537	7,410,537
Total gains or losses:				
– in profit and loss	(379,053)	(379,053)	(1,690,000)	(1,690,000)
– in other comprehensive income	(221,965)	(221,965)	(1,669,491)	(1,669,491)
– disposals	(721,026)	(721,026)	–	–
<b>Closing balance</b>	2,737,966	2,737,966	4,051,046	4,051,046

#### Significant assumptions used in determining fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of listed available for sale investments has been determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market. The fair value of unlisted available for sale investments are determined by directors' valuations and assumptions, such as impacts on estimated cash flows, project updates and market data available.

#### Capital risk management

The Company objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The management of the Company's capital is performed by the Board. The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2012.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings. Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax and general administrative outgoings.

## Note 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
<b>Categories of financial instruments</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	429,957	877,026
Trade and other receivables	585	509
Available for sale financial assets	2,737,966	4,051,046
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	13,644	304,205

## Note 18. Earnings / (Loss) per share

	30 June 2013	30 June 2012
Basic earnings / (loss) per share, based on the after tax benefit loss of (\$501,748) (2012: (\$1,860,167))	(0.67) cents per share	(2.50) cents per share
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	74,554,108 shares	74,554,108 shares

For the purposes of diluted EPS there have been no diluting potential ordinary shares outstanding during the year. There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary share since the reporting date and before the completion of these financial statements.

## Note 19. Dividends

On 16 October 2012, the directors declared an unfranked dividend of 1 cent per share to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2013. The total dividend of \$745,540 is reflected in this Financial Report.

## Note 20. Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingencies of which the company is aware as at the date of this report.

# Directors' Declaration

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The directors of the company declare that:

1. in the directors opinion, the financial statements and notes and the Remuneration Report in the Directors Report set out on pages 4 to 6 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including;
  - a) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001; and
  - b) gives a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows for the financial year ended on that date.
2. the Audit Committee Director and Company Secretary have given declarations in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.
3. the financial statements also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.
4. 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.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors pursuant to section 295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.



A J Davidson

Chair

Sydney

20 September 2013

# Independent Auditor's Report



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## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BioTech Capital Limited

### Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of BioTech Capital Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration as set out on pages 18 to 52.

#### *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 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply 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. Those standards require that we 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.

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 of the financial report that gives a true and fair view, 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 qualified audit opinion.

#### *Auditor's Independence Declaration*

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of BioTech Capital Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

## *Basis for Qualified Opinion*

As disclosed in Note 6 to the financial report, the company has within current available for sale financial assets, investments in unlisted companies at directors' valuations with a carrying value of \$2,737,966 as at 30 June 2013 (30 June 2012: \$4,051,046) ("the assets"). Further, included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are impairment losses of \$379,053 (30 June 2012: \$1,690,000 ) and in other comprehensive income are net fair value losses of \$188,890 (30 June 2012: losses of \$1,624,638) relating to the assets. As set out in Note 6, the directors have valued the assets based on their experience in the industry and the average realisable value in the short term based on their change in investment strategy. Australian Accounting Standard AASB 139 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*" requires financial assets classified as available for sale financial assets to be recognised and measured at their fair values, with subsequent changes in fair values to be recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses. We have been unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence of the fair values of the assets and, accordingly, we have been unable to determine whether the fair values at those dates and changes in fair values and impairment losses have been appropriately recognised.

## *Qualified Opinion*

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph:

- (a) the financial report of BioTech Capital Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 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 statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

## **Report on the Remuneration Report**

We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 4 to 6 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013. 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.

## *Opinion*

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of BioTech Capital Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



**DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU**



**Neil Smith**  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants  
Perth, 20 September 2013

# Shareholder Information

## A. Spread of equity security holdings (as at 5 September 2013)

Shares			Holders
1	–	1,000	9
1,001	–	5,000	330
5,001	–	10,000	243
10,001	–	100,000	548
100,001	and over		57
			1,187

## B. Substantial holders

Notice under Section 671B of the Corporations Act, disclosing a relevant interest in the company's shares, have been received from the following substantial holders as at the date of this report:

	Number of shares/votes	Voting power
Select Asset Management Limited	22,203,206	29.78%
Mrs Susan Marie Whiting	4,300,000	5.77%

## C. Equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities at 5 September 2013 are listed below:

Name	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	Percentage of issued shares
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	20,232,309	27.14
Mrs Susan Marie Whiting	4,300,000	5.77
Mrs Campbell Dinwoodie Taylor	3,000,000	4.02
Mrs Tracey Anne Whiting	1,991,792	2.67
Pritdown Pty Ltd	1,579,000	2.12
Boutique Investment Management Pty Ltd	1,500,000	2.01
Dr Steven G Rodwell	1,430,735	1.92



## Shareholder Information (continued)

### C. Equity security holders (continued)

Name	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	Percentage of issued shares
Octifil Pty Ltd	1,300,000	1.74
Devon Capital Group Pty Ltd	1,200,000	1.61
Mrs Liliana Teofilova	1,074,000	1.44
Mr Nicholas Dermott McDonald	1,070,000	1.43
Mrs Penelope Katharine Pennisi	1,000,000	1.34
Mr Robert Beaumont Frost	1,000,000	1.34
Muzbird Pty Ltd	935,917	1.26
Mr Harry Karelis	800,000	1.07
Mr Ianaki Semerdziew	779,345	1.04
Alimoc Pty Ltd	765,000	1.03
Dr Lester Craig Cowell	704,000	0.94
Mrs Thelma Joan Martin-Weber	600,000	0.80
Mr Charles Dougal Simson	600,000	0.80
	45,862,098	61.49%

### D. Less than marketable parcel holders

The number of holders holding less than a marketable parcel based on the market price at 5 September 2013 was 687.

### E. Voting rights

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

#### Ordinary shares

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

# Corporate Directory

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## Registered Office

BioTech Capital Limited  
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T 08 9446 5293

## Principal Contact

Alastair Davidson  
Chairman  
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adavidson@aurorafunds.com.au

## Advanced Share Registry Services

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Nedlands WA 6909  
T 08 9389 8033  
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## Auditors

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu  
Woodside Plaza  
Level 14, 240 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

## Lawyers

Dibbs Barker  
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

# NOTES

# NOTES

# NOTES

