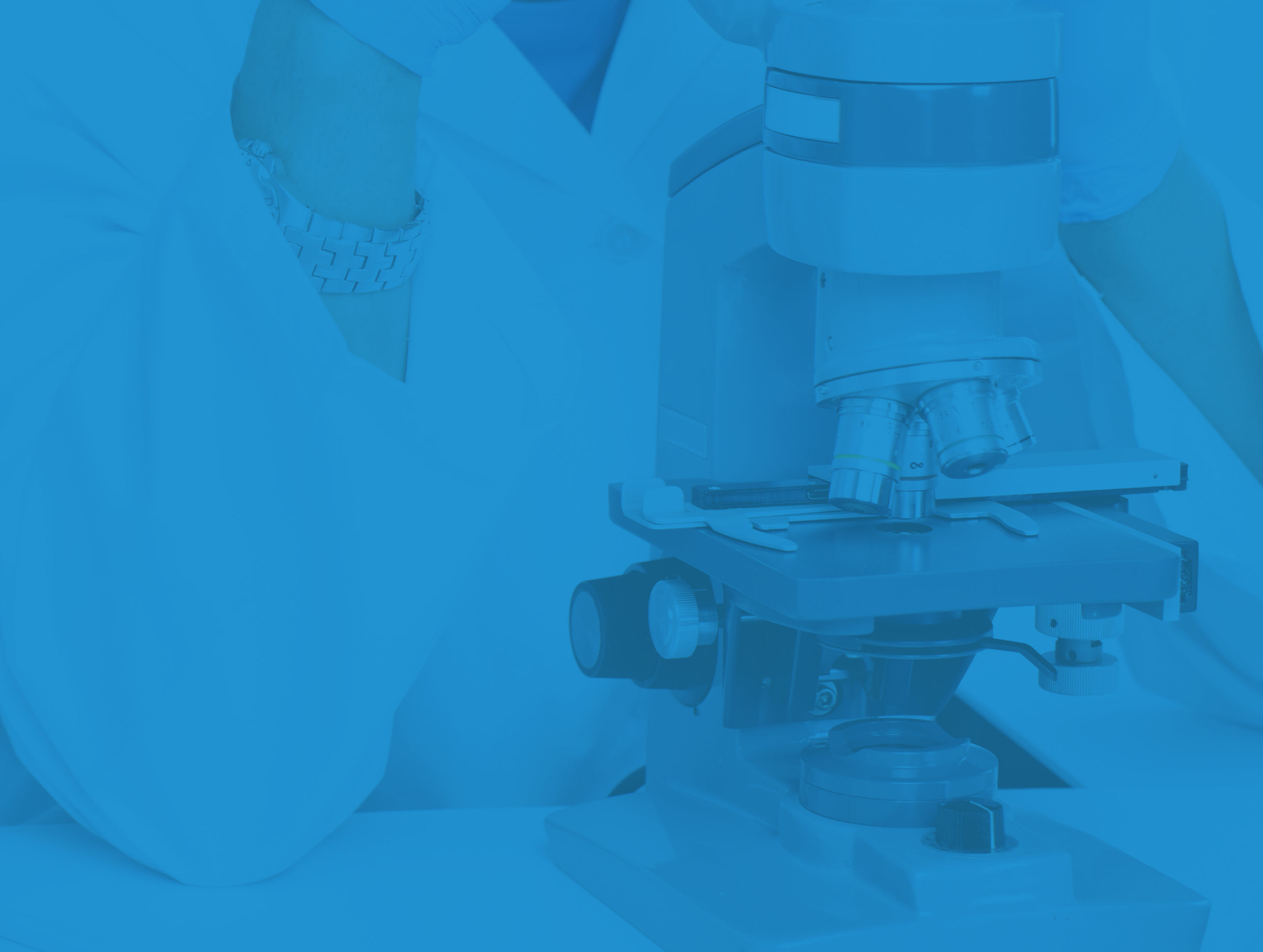
Annual Report 2017

TBG Diagnostics Limited

Contents



Company Background

TBG Diagnostics Limited (TDL) is a global molecular diagnostics company dedicated to the development, manufacture and marketing of molecular diagnostics kits, instruments and services.

With its research and development based in the US, Taiwan and China, TDL manufactures its products in its ISO13485 certified facilities in Xiamen, China serving the clinical labs of both hospitals and independent reference labs, blood centres and bone marrow registry labs around the world.

Our Vision and Mission

TBG's vision is to become one of the leading molecular diagnostics provider in the Asia Pacific region.

Due to its unparalleled performance in immune matching ability, molecular diagnostics is becoming an essential tool in helping the clinician with critical transplant decisions. TBG is continually pushing to the forefront of molecular testing for diagnostics. From the extraction of nucleic acids, amplification and detection of infectious diseases, genotyping and viral load testing, TBG is committed to expanding the applications of our core technology.

TBG's History

1999
Texas BioGene Inc (TBG) was founded in Texas, USA

2006
Medigen Biotechnology acquired Texas Biogene (TBG)

2007
TBG acquired Shanghai Hao-Yuan China

2008
Received ASHI accreditation

2009
Submitted 3 in 1 nucleic acid testing kits to SFDA

2010
ID 1st AIDS blood donor in window period

2012
Hao-Yuan acquired by Perkin Elmer for USD $68M

2013
Ongoing global sales of HLA sub-typing kits

2014
Nov 2014 Xiamen plant established

2015
Jan 2015 Spin off from Medigen

2016
Feb 2016 TBG Diagnostics Limited listed on ASX as TDL

Chairman and Group COO's Address

Dear Shareholders

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Report of TBG Diagnostics Limited (TBG) for the year ended 31 December 2017

As a result of the financial year end change, the financial period contained in this Annual Report is the year ended 31 December 2017 with comparative six-month period from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016.

Group's financial results

The Company ended the financial year with a net loss of $6.5 million at 31 December 2017. This is an increase of $3.9 million from $2.6 million at 31 December 2016. This increase is mainly attributed to net loss from discontinued operation of $2.7 million, of which $3.9 million relates to the impairment loss provision applicable to the receivable from the sale of PG545. In 2016, loss from discontinued operations pertained to stamp tax costs incurred in relation to the disposal (sale) of PG545. Furthermore, operating expenses were doubled up as the comparative period represent only six months of operations as compared with the current year. This is in spite of the increase in sales revenues and receipt of research and development tax incentives during the year.

Sales revenues significantly increased to $4 million from $1.3 million in 2016. During 2017, there has been a number of new customers obtained including overseas customers. We also commenced sales operations in our China subsidiary in line with the group's strategy to penetrate China within the Asian region. The China subsidiary contributed 15% of the group's revenues and this is expected to rise significantly as the group considers the region as an opportunity for substantial future growth.

At 31 December 2017, the Group ended with cash and cash equivalents of $7.9 million realising net cash burn of $2.7 million. In December 2017, the group received a total amount of $398,382 (CNY 2,000,000) being the initial capital contribution of Xiamen Haicang in the newly formed China subsidiary as announced on 4 December 2017.

Operational highlights

Product registration and approval

We have received the European CE-Mark and Taiwan FDA market approval for the product ***ExProbe™ SE HLA ABCDRDQ*** *(ExProbeTM)* Typing Kits based on qPCR technology which allows the groups' access to existing and new markets. We also received China FDA approvals for ***HLAssure™ SE SBT*** kits, a portfolio of high resolution Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotyping kits based on Sequence Based Typing (SBT) technology widely used in hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) in the treatment of leukemia, lymphoma, aplastic anemia and myelodysplastic syndromes. Currently, the approval is the first and only one in its kind in China and will be a significant driver of our sales growth in 2018. We have also received CE mark for TBG's real time PCR instrument ***Q6000™***, a state of the art 6 channel real time PCR instrument, which had been under development by our engineers for more than 2 years. ***Q6000™*** will be the platform for all our future real time PCR reagent products. It will also serve as a major component of our fully integrated automated system which is under development.

Furthermore, the group's Xiamen facility in China has been accredited by the American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics (ASHI). This is an essential step to ensure that the group is delivering products and services that are of high quality and standards.

These developments mark the significant cornerstones towards achieving our objective to be one of leading molecular diagnostics provider in the Asian region in alignment with our growth and expansion strategy.

Business progress and product development

In the wake of our CFDA approval for ***HLAssure™ SE SBT*** kits, we have partnered with 3 well established companies in China who have committed to working with us to achieve an aggressive sales growth in 2018.

In association with Medigen Corp, we have entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with the Taiwan National University Hospital that will provide the group with the exclusive right to develop and distribute an In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) product that can identify and prevent patient's suffering Grave's Disease (GD) from developing further life-threatening agranulocytosis after taking Thionamide drugs.

We are also actively looking into collaboration arrangements and/or partnerships for our oncology products progressing to clinical trial stages.

Sales revenues significantly increased to $4 million from $1.3 million in 2016.

Chairman and Group COO's Address

continued

Establishment of a clinical laboratory in China

We have obtained government permission to establish our clinical laboratory hub in the region of Xiamen, China via a new subsidiary, 'Xiamen BioBay Medical Health Ltd' which is expected to begin operation in the second half of 2018. With this structure, TBG is now in a strong position to gain a strong competitive advantage in Xiamen and Fujian markets, supporting the group's goal to become one of the largest molecular diagnostics business provider in the larger Asian market focusing in China.

Continued focus and future growth

TBG's continued core focus is on the development, manufacturing, and marketing of molecular diagnostic kits, instruments and services. The Group aims to be one of the leading molecular diagnostics solutions provider in the Asia Pacific region.

The Group's vision is to be one of the leading IVD companies in Asia whilst creating long term value with the objective of maximising returns to shareholders. The future likely developments are:

(i) **Provide solutions for transplantation, blood screening, infectious disease detection, monitoring of hereditary genetic disease and cancer therapeutics.**

We have achieved a number of product certifications and approvals in Taiwan and in China in 2017. This is a significant milestone for the group as it further progresses to various product registration and approval applications within 2018 and within the next two years.

(ii) **Continue to look for opportunities for expansion of the Group's core technology through merger and acquisition.**

Currently, the group is not actively focused on merger and acquisition activities. However, the group will consider any opportunities that will arise which will complement the current business and shared vision where it is expected to add value to the group and its shareholders. Investor relation activities are planned from time to increase investor awareness of our products and services, as well as our growing industry position.

(iii) **Proactively increase presence in the larger Asian market through licensing, partnerships and collaborations.**

Supporting our growth strategy is the licensing and partnership agreements the group have entered into during the financial year 2017. These arrangements and agreements will bring further increase into the group's portfolio of products and services. The establishment of the clinical laboratory in the form of a subsidiary in China also marked the initial step to expand our markets within the China region.

The group will continue to focus on China as the business model and TBG is targeting China as its primary market for a series of molecular diagnostics products to be launched in the next three years. Recent IVD market surveys reported that China is predicted to become the fastest growing molecular diagnostics market in the world with sales estimated to increase to US$3.64 billion by 2024. Products developed and manufactured in China will be aimed towards the need of the market but at the same time serve the worldwide market especially the equally fast growing Asia.

In alignment with our research and development strategy, we will be launching a series of products, covering the full spectrum of molecular diagnostics, including infectious diseases, oncology, blood screening and genetic testing, based on Real Time PCR and Sequencing technologies including NGS (next generation sequencing).

We are also committed to deliver a strong financial position to fund our ongoing operations and to explore potential expansion plans and emerging growth opportunities.

Thank you for your continued support. More updates may be provided during our Annual General Meeting in May 2018 in which you are encouraged to attend.

Jitto Arulampalam
Executive Chairman

Eugene Cheng
Executive Director/Group COO

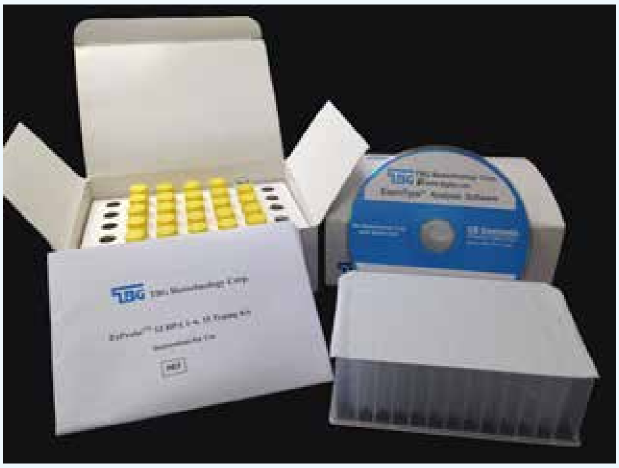
We have achieved a number of product certifications and approvals in Taiwan and in China in 2017.

The Group's vision is to be one of the leading IVD companies in Asia whilst creating long term value with the objective of maximising returns to shareholders.

Products and Technology

ExProbe™ HPA Kits

ExProbe™ HPA Kits are designed for HPA alleles using real time PCR techniques with sequence specific primers and probes.



Morgan™ SSP HLA Kits

Morgan™ SSP HLA Kits are designed for determining HLA alleles using PCR techniques with sequence specific primers (SSP).

HLAssure™ SBT HLA Kits

High resolution typing of HLA alleles using PCR techniques with sequence based typing.

AccuType™ SBT Analysis Software

AccuType™ SBT Analysis Software is TBG's latest analysis software of SBT software. It is an open software that can be used to analyze sequences from all ab1 based files. The preset alignment database includes HLA A, B, C, DRB, DQB, DPB, MIC and TAP as well as other histocompatibility genes.

As a package with our HLAssure SBT kits, the software is able to:

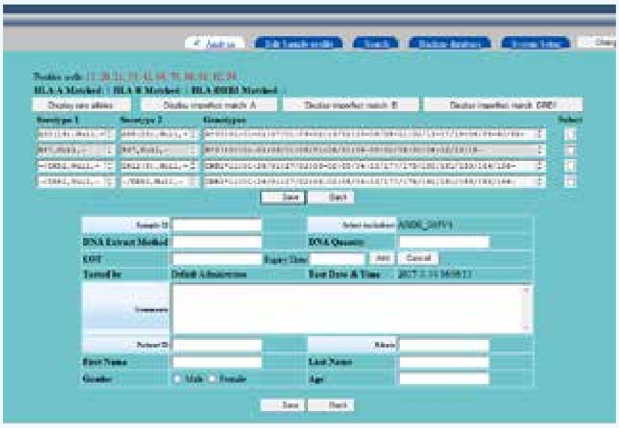
- Recognize both LSA, GSA and GSSP sequences.
- Manually import, alter or edit CWD lists as needed.
- Upon ambiguity, suggest resolution primer and exon regions.
- HLA database is updated twice per year.
- Compatible report formats with bone marrow registries.

Products and Technology

continued

Morgan™ SSPal HLA Typing Analysis Software

Morgan™ SSPal HLA Typing Analysis Software is gel result interpretation software that has been specially designed for users of Morgan™ SSP HLA typing kits.The software also annotates the size of specific-PCR product for double confirmation at the same time. Related information can be keyed-in such as name, ID, age, ethnic and gender of the samples or patient and import raw gel pictures into the database for storage. The efficient database search function assists the location of data and specific HLA types easily including parameters such as experimental conditions and gel-interpretation.



The software is designed to take into account frequent worksheet updates and users have to use the correct worksheet to interpret the HLA typing data. Users are advised to check the worksheet SN number from the label on each kit or from the worksheet provided in each kit with the worksheet loaded in the SSPal software to see if an update has been made.

Halotype™ NGS

TBG provides high resolution genotyping using combination Assay and Software with NGS

HLA Typing Services (ASHI Accredited)

TBG offers low to high resolution ASHI accredited HLA typing services using PCR fragment analysis (SSP) and DNA sequencing (SBT).

QPCR Q6000™

TBG's product that has recently gained European CE certification, Q6000™ is a six - channel real time PCR (polymerase chain reaction) instrument developed from modern technology and unique methodologies adopted within the TBG group. It has dual purpose - it will serve as the platform for all TBG's future real time PCR reagent products; and will also serve as a major component of TBG's fully integrated automated system which is under development.

Products and Technology

continued

ONGOING PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Integrated Automated Clinical System

Provides sample in/answer out solution for a full spectrum of diseases including oncology, blood screening, genetic and infectious diseases.

Remodel the automated blood screening system

+

QPCR6000

+

Full spectrum MDx menu

FUTURE FOCUS

i) Short term focus

- Fast track R&D to expand product pipeline – both reagents and equipment
- Advance production and QA processes and complete on-going production trial runs for TBG Xiamen facility
- Development pathway for reagents and equipment

ii) Long term focus

Research & Development

Several projects aimed at creating precise automated MDx systems for hospitals and commercial uses:

- Oncology
- Infectious diseases
- Transplantation
- Transfusion (blood safety)
- Pharmacogenetics
- Autoimmune disease
- Genetic diseases

iii) Growth strategy

- Focus on China – the fastest growing market in the world
- Provide competitive quality products with automation
- Achieve high growth through merger and acquisition and building partnerships

Corporate Governance

TBG Diagnostics Limited (the "Company" or "TBG") is committed to ensuring that its policies and practices reflect good corporate governance and that there is compliance with all corporate governance requirements applicable to Australian listed companies. TBG continuously strives to develop and improve corporate governance processes and standards.

The Company has adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Council Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd edition) ("ASX Principles"). TBG's corporate governance practices are outlined in this Corporate Governance Statement.

Where the Company has not followed a recommendation, reasons for non-compliance have been identified. All these practices, unless otherwise stated, were in place for the entire year. This disclosure is in accordance with ASX listing rule 4.10.3. All policies referred to in this report are published on the Company's website www.tbgbio.com in the Corporate Governance section which is located under the Investor Centre tab.

This Corporate Governance Statement has been approved by the Board is current as at 16 March 2018.

ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations

PRINCIPLE 1: LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

Recommendation 1.1 – Functions of the Board and Management

The Board is comprised of an Executive Chairman, an Executive Director and three (3) Non-Executive Directors. The Board governs the Company, and has the ultimate responsibility for the strategy and performance of the Company on behalf of the shareholders to whom they are accountable.

The Board is committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standard of corporate governance through setting values and policies which underlie the business activities ensuring transparency and protecting stakeholders' interests.

Decision making authority on a number of significant matters is reserved to the Board. Outside of those areas, the CEO is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Company. In practice, the role of the CEO is currently undertaken by the Executive Chairman, with support from the Chief Operating Officer (COO). The CEO, together with the senior management team, is responsible to the Board for the development and implementation of the strategy and the overall management and performance of the Company.

The Board has formalised a list of responsibilities reserved for itself in the Board Charter and has delegated certain authority to Management. A copy of the Board Charter can be found on the Company's website, www.tbgbio.com.

Matters reserved for the Board include:-

- Approval of the Company's strategy, business plan, and performance objectives;
- Approving and monitoring the progress of capital expenditure, capital management, acquisition and divestiture;
- Appointing and reviewing the performance of the Managing Director and CEO, and his or her removal;
- Monitoring senior management's performance and implementation of strategy; and
- Approving and reviewing the risk management systems, internal compliance and controls.

Recommendation 1.2 – Appointment of New Directors

The Company performs appropriate checks of any potential director prior to that person's appointment or election as a director. These checks can include checks on a person's character, experience, education and bankruptcy history.

All material information known to the Company that is relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director is included in the Notice of Meeting and Explanatory Memorandum for election of Directors. The Directors' details including any other material directorships currently held are set out in the Directors' Report in the Annual Report.

Recommendation 1.3 – Written agreements with each Director and Senior Executive

TBG ensures the Non-Executive Directors have a written Letter of Appointment, and all senior executives have a written Employment Agreement setting out their terms of appointment.

This is to ensure that they have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities and the Company's expectation of them.

Material terms of the contracts of employment are included in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report.

Recommendation 1.4 – Company Secretary

The Company Secretary, Mr Justyn Stedwell is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board including all governance and compliance matters.

Corporate Governance

continued

Recommendation 1.5 – Diversity Policy

The Company has in place a Diversity Policy which is designed to show the Company's commitment to gender diversity and to acknowledge that a talented and diverse workplace is a key competitive advantage.

Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, race, religion, national origin, ethnicity, cultural background, marital status, sexual orientation or disability. The policy sets out guidelines for the Company to follow in managing diversity within the Company, including the development of measurable targets and key performance indicators to be reviewed by the Board.

The Company acknowledges that achieving the desired level of diversity is an ongoing process. TBG is committed to providing a respectful environment where employees and others in the workplace are treated fairly and all decisions are based on merit, without regard to their differences or similarities. As such, the Company has not yet defined measureable objectives but these will be developed over time as the business grows so that the objectives are meaningful and achievable.

The Board is committed to diversity and promoting a policy to maximise the achievement of corporate goals. The Diversity Policy is available on TBG's website.

As at 31 December 2017, the gender diversity statistics for the Company were as follows:-

	Female	Total	Female Proportion
TBG Staff	3	8	37%
Key Management Personnel*	1	2	50%
Board Members	1	5	20%

* Key Management Personnel comprises senior executives who report directly to the CEO/Executive Chairman.

Currently, the Board has a 20% female representation as the Board recognises and is committed to Board gender diversity.

Recommendation 1.6 – Process for Evaluating Performance of Board, Committees and Individual Directors

The Board undertakes a Board self-evaluation to examine its collective and individual performance. The Chairman has the primary responsibility for conducting the performance appraisals of the non-executive directors. A Board review was conducted during the reporting period.

Recommendation 1.7 – Process for Evaluating Performance of Senior Executives

The Executive Chairman (who assumed the role of CEO) reviews the performance of senior executives against the agreed performance measures and other relevant factors annually.

The Executive Chairman undertakes a performance evaluation of senior executives. A formal evaluation process was conducted during the year for all Company's employees including its senior executives. The process for employees is an annual written evaluation based on previously agreed performance indicators and reviewed with employees.

PRINCIPLE 2: STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE

Recommendation 2.1 – Nomination Committee

The Board seeks to ensure that the Board and its committees have the right mix of skills, knowledge and experience necessary to guide and govern the Company effectively and in accordance with highest standards.

In 2016, the Board established a separate Remuneration and Nomination Committee ("RNC") consisting of the three (3) Non-Executive Directors. The Chair of the RNC, Stanley Chang, is a Non-Independent Director and one (1) member, Emily Lee, is considered independent.

The Board considers that Stanley Chang is the most appropriate director to Chair the RNC despite his non-independent status, and that the presence of one independent director on the RNC provides the committee with sufficient independent presence.

The Charter of the RNC is available at www.tbgbio.com.

Corporate Governance
continued

Recommendation 2.2 – Board Skills Matrix

The Board considers that, collectively, the current Board has a wide range of experience, knowledge and skills that are complimentary and diverse bringing together commercial, scientific and medical expertise.

The Board has developed a Board skills matrix that sets out the mix of skills, experience and expertise the Board currently has and is looking to achieve in its membership.

A summary of the Directors' skills and experience as relevant to the Company as at the date of this Corporate Statement is set out below:

Skills and Experience	Number of Directors
Leadership and Governance	
– Other Board experience	5
– Executive Leadership	5
– Corporate Governance	5
– Strategy	5
Industry Experience	
– Scientific	2
– Medical	2
– Commercial	5
Finance and Risk	
– Financial knowledge and experience	3
– Capital management	3
– Mergers and acquisitions	3
– Risk management	5
People	
– Health and Safety	3
– Human Resources	3

Recommendation 2.3 – Independent Directors

The Board recognises the important contribution that Independent Directors make to good corporate governance. All the Directors, whether independent or not, are required to exercise independent judgment and act in the best interest of the Company.

A director is considered independent if he substantially satisfies the test for independence as described in Box 2.3 of the ASX Corporate Governance ("CG") Recommendations.

The Independent Director in particular brings independent thinking, high standards of corporate governance and good judgement to the Board.

Recommendation 2.4 – Independence of Board

The Board is comprised of five directors, Emily Lee is considered to be the only Independent Director on the Board, Given the majority of the Board is not considered independent under the definitions provided in the ASX CG Recommendations, this recommendation has not been satisfied.

The Board believes even though it does not satisfy this recommendation, it does possess the appropriate level of experience, knowledge and business skills to govern the Company and that their non-independence does not interfere with their ability to give independent judgment to issues before the Board.

In addition, the Board considers this to be the optimal Board composition given the current size and business of the Company, as well as its significant transformation from a drug development company to a molecular diagnostic company.

Corporate Governance
continued

The Board has mechanisms to identify and consider potential conflicts. All the Directors are required to disclose any actual/potential conflict of interests in dealings with the Company at each Board meeting and abstain/withdrawn from Board discussion and decision where they have an interest. Directors acknowledge the need to act in good faith and in the interests of all shareholders.

The Directors are not appointed for a fixed term, but are subject to re-election by shareholders at least every three years in accordance with the Constitution of the Company.

Recommendation 2.5 – Independence of Chairman

The Chair is a Non-Independent Executive Chairman (see Recommendation 2.4 for discussion on independence). The roles of the Chair and CEO are performed by the same individual. Although Mr Jitto Arulampalam is not appointed as CEO, he performs the primary executive function of the Company including investor relations, capital raising activities in conjunction with the Executive Director/COO who explores business development and corporate opportunities that drives the Company's growth and transformation.

It is acknowledged that the ASX recommends that the Chairman should be an Independent Director (as defined by ASX) and that the roles of chairperson and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual. The Company is not currently compliant with this recommendation.

It is the Board's view however that the current Chairman (Mr Arulampalam) remains the most appropriate person to fulfil this role in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders until a CEO is appointed.

Recommendation 2.6 – Induction and Professional Development of Directors

The Board provides an appropriate induction program for new directors to familiarise themselves with TBG's business and strategy including scheduled meetings with the Executive Chairman of the Company.

The Board induction pack includes Guides for Life Science Company Director and Codes of Best Practice for Reporting by Life Science Companies that provide best practice governance within the board and informational sources on life science.

The new directors were inducted by the Executive Chairman on behalf of the Nomination Committee to enable them to discharge their director obligations as effectively as possible.

The Board encourages the Directors to continue their education by participating in applicable workshops/seminars and site visits to maintain and develop their skills and knowledge.

Each Director of the Company has the right to seek independent professional advice at the expense of the Company. Prior approval of the Chairman is required.

PRINCIPLE 3: ACT ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY

Recommendation 3.1 – Code of Conduct

The Board recognises its responsibility to set the ethical tone and standards of the Company. Directors sign a letter of appointment which outlines the fiduciary relationship that exists between the director and the Company.

The Code of Ethics for Executive Directors and Chief Financial Officer sets out the rules regarding individual responsibilities to TBG, the public and stakeholders.

Additionally, TBG has a Code of Business Conduct which applies to all officers, senior executives and employees. These documents are available on TBG's website.

PRINCIPLE 4: SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

Recommendation 4.1 – Audit Committee

The Board has established a combined Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARC) following the merger in December 2015 to assist the Board in overseeing the integrity of financial reporting, appointment and independence of the auditor, internal financial controls, risk management and compliance framework.

The ARC consists of four (4) members, two (2) Non-Executive Directors and two (2) Executive Directors. The Chair is Non-Independent Non-Executive Director, Edward Chang, who is considered the most appropriate Non-Executive Director to Chair the ARC despite his non-independent status. The Company is not currently compliant with this Recommendation on the structure of ARC (that the majority of members are independent and is chaired by an independent director – see Recommendation 2.4 for discussion on independence).

The Audit and Risk Management Committee operates under a Charter that outlines the Committee's responsibilities including overseeing the role and independence of the external auditors. A copy of the Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter is available on TBG's website.

The relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the Audit and Risk Management Committee are outlined in the Directors' Report of the Annual Report.

The Board considered that they have the skills and experience to discharge their duties effectively as an Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee met twice during the year ending 31 December 2017 and Director's attendance is on the Directors' Report of the Annual Report.

Corporate Governance

continued

Engagement and Rotation of External Auditor

The Board is responsible for nominating the external auditor. If the Board nominates a change of external auditor, it requires the approval of shareholders. The Board meets with the external auditors to review the adequacy of the existing audit arrangements with particular emphasis on the scope, quality and independence of the audit. It includes the rotation of the audit engagement partner.

Procedures are in place governing the approval for non-audit work before the commencement of any engagement to avoid any conflict of interests.

The engagement and rotation of Auditors are set out in the Audit Committee Charter on TBG's website.

Recommendation 4.2 – Declarations of the CEO and CFO

This recommendation is satisfied. This assurance is contained in the Directors' Declaration section of the Annual Report.

Prior to the Board approving the financial statements, the CEO (or its equivalent) and the CFO (or its equivalent) provide a declaration to the Board that the financial records of the Company have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company and that their opinion is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

Recommendation 4.3 – External Auditors

TBG ensures that its external auditors/the lead audit partner or his representative attends the AGM to answer questions from the shareholders pertaining to audit.

The lead partner, Mr Tim Mann, attended the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and was available to answer all the questions.

PRINCIPLE 5: MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

Recommendation 5.1 – Disclosure Policy

This recommendation is satisfied. The Company has a formal Continuous Disclosure Policy as disclosed on its website.

This Policy is to ensure the Company achieves best practice in complying with its continuous disclosures obligations under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules and ensuring the Company and individual officers do not contravene the Corporations Act or ASX Listing Rules.

The Company also prepares company announcements that comply with the Code of Best Practice for Reporting by Life Science Companies 2nd edition when possible. Once announced to the ASX all releases are posted onto the TBG's website.

PRINCIPLE 6: RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Recommendation 6.1 – Information on website

This recommendation is satisfied.

The Company's internet website (www.tbgbio.com) is regularly updated and provides information about itself and its governance, namely the details of all announcements by the Company to the ASX, annual reports, investor information and general information on the Company and its business.

Recommendation 6.2 – Investor Relations Program

TBG scheduled interactions during the year where it engages with institutional and private investors, analysts and financial media in order for the investors to gain a greater understanding of the Company's business, performance and future of the Company.

The meetings and discussions are restricted to explanations of information already within the market or which deal with non-price sensitive information.

In addition, shareholders are given the opportunity to meet with Management immediately following the general meetings.

Management responds to meeting and information request by shareholders in a timely manner.

Corporate Governance
continued

Information is communicated to shareholders through:

- The annual report is distributed to shareholders free of charge to all shareholders. An electronic copy is also placed on the Company's website. The Board ensures that the annual report includes relevant information about the operation of the Company during the year, changes in the state of affairs of the Company and details of future development, in addition to the other disclosures required by the Corporations Act.
- The half year financial report contains summarised financial information and a review of operations of the Company during the period. The half-year financial report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Accounting standards and the Corporations Act and is lodged with the ASX.

Recommendation 6.3 – Shareholders' Meetings

The Communication Policy is found on TBG's website. The Board encourages full participation of shareholders at the AGM to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategy, performance and goals.

Shareholders who are unable to attend the AGM may vote by appointing a proxy using the form included with the Notice of Meeting. Further, shareholders are also invited to submit questions in advance of the AGM so that the Company can ensure those issues are addressed at the meeting.

Recommendation 6.4 – Electronic Communication

The Board has adopted a shareholder Communication Policy (aligned with ASX Listing Rule 3.1) which is designed to ensure that TBG shareholders are kept informed of all major developments affecting the state of affairs of the Group and are able to obtain information about the Group through direct communication with management or on the website http://tbgbio.com/en/contact.

TBG prepares Annual Reports for investors for each financial year ending 31 December. These reports are posted to the Company's website following their release to the ASX.

Shareholders have the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the Company and its security registry, Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd (Australia) electronically, https://www-au.computershare.com/Investor/Contact.

PRINCIPLE 7: RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

Recommendation 7.1 – Risk Committee

The Company places a high priority on risk management and identification throughout the Group's operations and regularly reviews its adequacy in this regard.

Following the 2016 merger, the Board has established a combined Audit and Risk Management Committee ("**ARC**") (see Recommendation 4.1 for the structure of the Risk and Audit Management Committee). The ARC assists the Board in overseeing, setting and monitoring the risk management framework. The ARC Charter is available on TBG's website.

The ARC met twice (2) times during the year ended 31 December 2017 and Director's attendance is on the Directors' Report of the Annual Report.

Management reports to the ARC regularly as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its business risk/material risks. The Company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control includes:-

i. Establishing the Company's goal and objectives, and implementing and monitoring strategies, and policies to achieve these goals and objectives;
ii. Continuously identifying and mitigating risks that might impact the achievement of the Company's goal and objectives, and monitoring the environment for emerging factors and trends that affect these risks;
iii. Formulating risk strategies that manage and identify risks, designing and implementing appropriate risk management policies and internal control; and
iv. Monitoring the performance of, and continuously improving the effectiveness of risk management systems, internal control and compliance, including an ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of risk management, internal compliance and control.

The controls adopted by the Company include:

i. Standing items for Board meetings
   - Operations updates including occupational health and safety
   - Finance updates including monthly accounts, monthly cash flow forecasting, annual budgets with monthly review of actual performance against budgets, audit and risk related matters
   - Compliance and legal requirements
   - Corporate matters including capital requirements, share statistics and ASX announcements

ii. Strategic and business planning
iii. Limits for approval of capital expenditure
iv. Limits on authorities for the execution of contracts and legal documents
v. Insurance program to address insurable risk

Corporate Governance

continued

Recommendation 7.2 – Annual Risk Review

The Board oversees an ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of the risk management and has reviewed the Company's risk management framework during the financial year 2017.

The responsibility for undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness is delegated to management. Management is required by the Board to report back regularly on the efficiency and effectiveness of the risk management.

Recommendation 7.3 – Internal Audit

The Company does not have a formal internal audit function as it is not considered economically viable/cost effective given the size of the Company.

The Company has established an internal assurance process in lieu of a dedicated internal audit program. The Company utilises both external and internal resources to provide an internal control function.

The Company is mindful to ensure a suitable level of independence is achieved in this internal control program and regularly reports to the Audit and Risk Management Committee in an objective manner allowing for assurance that key risks are being accurately evaluated and reported. An internal control plan is established and designed to provide a suitable level of assurance to the Audit and Risk Management Committee that internal controls are operating effectively and efficiently.

Recommendation 7.4 – Sustainability Risks

The Board is regularly briefed by Management in relation to material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks facing the Company. TBG does not have any material exposure to these risks.

PRINCIPLE 8: REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

Recommendation 8.1 – Remuneration Committee

In 2016, the Board established a separate Remuneration and Nomination Committee ("RNC") consisting of three (3) Non-Executive Directors. Further detail on the composition of the RNC is set out in section 2.1.

The RNC met once (1 time) during the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and the members' attendance is set out in the Directors' Report of the Annual Report.

The RNC reviews internal remuneration policies and practices on remuneration packages of the Company's executive salaries while taking into consideration performance, relevant comparative information and independent expert advice where necessary.

Further information on Directors' and Executives' remuneration is set out in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report.

Recommendation 8.2 – Disclosure of Remuneration Policies and Practices

The Company policies relating to the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and senior executives and the level of their remuneration is in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report.

Recommendation 8.3 – Policy on equity-based remuneration scheme

The Board has a policy prohibiting directors or executives entering into contracts to hedge their exposure to options or shares granted as part of their remuneration. The Board periodically requests directors and executives confirm they are in compliance with this policy.

Details of the Options granted and vested during the financial year are set out in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report.

The TBG Directors' and Employee Option Incentive Plan Rules and Securities Trading Policy are available in TBG's website.

Financial Report

for the year ended 31 December 2017

TBG Diagnostics Limited changed its financial year from 30 June to 31 December. As a result, the financial period that is the subject of this Financial Report is the twelve-month period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017. The comparative period is for the six-month period from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016.

Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of TBG Diagnostics (referred to as 'TBG' or 'the Company') ABN 82 010 975 612 and the entities it controlled (referred to as 'the Group') during the year ended 31 December 2017. On 9 November 2016, the Board resolved to change the financial year end date from 30 June to 31 December. As a result, the financial period that is the subject of this Financial Report is the twelve-month period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017. The comparative period is for the six-month period from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016. Each further financial year will be for a full 12 month period ending 31 December. The change has been made in order to synchronise the Company's financial reporting with its operating subsidiaries in Taiwan, China and the United States, as well as its ultimate parent company, Medigen Biotechnology Corporation ('Medigen'). This is in compliance with Section 323D of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

1. Directors

The names of the company's directors in office during the year and until the date of this report are as below. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mr Indrajit Arulampalam	(Executive Chairman)
Dr Stanley Chang	(Non-Executive Director)
Ms Emily Lee	(Non-Executive Director)
Mr Edward Chang	(Non-Executive Director)
Mr Eugene Cheng	(Executive Director / Chief Executive Officer – TBG Inc / Chief Operating Officer – TBG Diagnostics Ltd)

2. Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared during the period and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: Nil).

3. Results and Review of Operations

Company Overview

The principal activities of TBG Diagnostics Limited during the period were as follows:

1. Focused on the research and development, manufacturing, sales and marketing and services of Molecular Diagnostics (MDx) products, including assays and instruments;
2. Entered into collaboration arrangements and product licensing agreements with external parties to expand market presence and product portfolio; and
3. Established clinical lab in China for the purpose of providing molecular diagnostics services to hospitals and health organisations with Xiamen Haicang Biotech Development Co., Ltd.

The Company's objective is to become one of the leading molecular diagnostics (MDx) companies in Asia and particularly in China. Due to its unparalleled performance in immune matching ability, molecular diagnostics is becoming an essential tool in helping the clinician with critical transplant decisions. TBG is continually pushing to the forefront of molecular testing for diagnostics. From the extraction of nucleic acids, amplification and detection of infectious diseases, genotyping and viral load testing, TBG is committed to expanding the applications of our core technology.

Operating and Financial Review

Due to the change in financial year end, the 31 December 2017 results incorporate twelve months' of operations, while 31 December 2016 includes six months' of operations. This is reflected in the movements outlined below. Going forward, each financial year will be for a full 12 month period ending 31 December.

Operating Results for the Year

To be read in conjunction with the attached Financial Report.

The consolidated operating result for the period ended 31 December 2017 was a loss of $6,547,692, being an increase of 149.8% over the 31 December 2016 net loss of $2,621,085.

The increase in the loss for the year ended 31 December 2017 of $6,547,692 is mainly attributed to loss from discontinued operation of $2,687,646 (2016: 184,653 profit). The loss relates mainly to the impairment loss provision applicable to the receivable from the sale of PG545. In 2016, loss from discontinued operations pertained to stamp tax costs incurred in relation to the disposal (sale) of PG545. Furthermore, operating expenses were doubled up as the comparative period represent only six months of operations as compared with the current year. This is in spite of the increase in sales revenues and receipt of research and development tax incentives during the year.

Directors' Report

continued

3. Results and Review of Operations (continued)

The following table summarises the consolidated results:

	% Change	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
Revenue	197.8	4,024,804	1,351,713
Cost of Sales	150.5	(1,021,658)	(407,796)
Other income	241.2	1,181,392	346,268
Administrative and corporate expenses	81.9	(3,926,858)	(2,158,905)
Research and development expenses	105.9	(3,039,325)	(1,476,040)
Selling expenses	133.9	(1,078,401)	(460,978)
Loss on discontinued operations	1555.5	(2,687,646)	184,653
Operating loss	149.8	(6,547,692)	(2,621,085)

Earnings/ (Loss) per Share and Net Tangible Assets per Share

	% Change	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
Basic and diluted loss per share	150.0	(3.0)	(1.2)
Net tangible assets per share	(27.8)	6.5	9.0

Management Discussion and Analysis

Revenue and Other Income

Total revenues earned during the year increased 197.8% to $4,024,804 in 31 December 2017 (2016: $1,351,713) due mainly to new customers obtained locally and overseas, and the sales operations' commencement in the group's China subsidiary. Of the sales revenue from customers, 45% (2016: 43%) represent sales to its parent entity, Medigen. The corresponding cost of sales increased 150.5% to $1,021,658 (2016: $407,796) in conjunction with the increase in sales revenues whilst operational gross profit rate remained strong at 75%.

Other income increased 241.2% to $1,181,392 (2016: $346,268) primarily due to the receipt of the research and development tax incentives in Australia. Furthermore, make good costs in 2016 relating to the Darra premises was reversed and recognised as income.

	% Change	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
Revenue and other income			
Sales revenue	196.3	3,505,273	1,183,095
Technical services revenue	208.1	519,531	168,618
Interest revenue	67.2	55,327	33,096
Other income	259.6	1,126,065	313,172
Total revenue and other income	206.7	5,206,196	1,697,981

Directors' Report

continued

3. Results and Review of Operations (continued)

Research and Development (R&D) Expenses

Research and development expenditure increased 105.9% to $3,039,325 (2016: $1,476,040) during the year ended 31 December 2017. During the year, pre-production and inspection costs were incurred for some transplantation and virus detection products that have progressed significantly to clinical trials. European CE-Mark certification was also granted for the product *ExProbe™ SE HLA ABCDRDQ* (ExProbe™) Typing Kit as well as regulatory approval in Taiwan. CFDA approval was also received for a portfolio of HLA genotyping kits in China.

The primary activities of the R&D division during the year pertained to the development of various detection kits for various diseases which are as follows:

Transplantation

Clinical studies have clearly shown that HLA gene matching between the donor and recipients of organs and stem cell transplants are key prognostic markers of the transplant success rate including immediate rejection as well as long term survival of the transplanted organ/cell. The applications of HLA genotyping not only includes the traditional donor matching against transplant recipients, but also to establish a global database of HLA typed donors from healthy blood donors or donated cord bloods, determine potential adverse drug reactions, and lastly, the diagnostic of specific autoimmune diseases. IVD products are currently provided for both LOW and HIGH resolutions.

Blood Safety

Once blood has been collected by the blood bank, every unit of blood must be screened for the presence of specific pathogenic microorganisms. While each blood centre across the globe has adopted different screening protocols, most of them will screen for Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Hepatitis C virus (HCV), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

Oncology

Molecular diagnostics in the field of oncology are now growing rapidly. Oncology tests can be used for many different indications, including screening to identify patients at risk of developing cancer, screening for early detection of cancer, determining prognosis, predicting response to therapy and monitoring patients both during and after treatment.

Infectious Disease

Molecular diagnostics for infectious diseases has been widely used and it is currently the largest application for molecular diagnostics. The driving force behind future infectious IVD testing market expansion will be the detection of hospital acquired infection, sexually transmitted diseases and human papilloma virus (HPV).

Hereditary Genetics Testing

Genetic testing identifies specific inherited changes in a person's chromosomes, genes, or proteins. Genetic mutations can have harmful, beneficial, no effect, or cause uncertain effects on health. Genetic testing can confirm whether a condition is, indeed, the result of an inherited syndrome. Genetic testing is also performed to determine whether family members without obvious illness have inherited the same mutation as a family member who is known to carry a disease-associated mutation. We currently provide HLA B27 IVD products for Ankylosing Spongyditis as well as HLA-DQB IVD Products for Celiac and Narcolepsy.

A total solution

In order to provide a "sample to answer" workflow, TBG is also developing a fully integrated automation system based on Real Time PCR technology. Built upon this system, we aim to advance efficiency and accelerate results, ultimately improving the quality of products, reducing laboratory costs, and operator safety.

The discontinued component of research and development expenditures pertained to the Australian R&D as follows:

1. Nonclinical development of PG545;
2. Continuation of Phase 1a clinical trial of PG545;
3. Feasibility studies on possible combination of Phase 1b/2a clinical trial of PG545, and
4. Further development and testing of the manufacturing route for PG545.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses increased 133.9% to $1,078,401 (2016: $460,978). During the year ended 31 December 2017, the group incurred increased marketing costs in relation to product launches, advertising costs, overseas exhibition participations, and related travel costs. The group's China subsidiary contributed half of the costs relevant to its commencement of sales operations in January 2017. Furthermore, sales commissions and fees to external parties in relation to product sales were incurred both in Taiwan and in China.

Directors' Report

continued

3. Results and Review of Operations (continued)

Administrative and corporate expenses

Administrative and corporate expenses increased 81.9% to $3,926,858 (2016: $2,158,905). At 31 December 2017, professional fees and other pre-operational costs in relation to the establishment of the clinical lab via the new subsidiary in China were incurred. Furthermore, expenses relating to 31 December 2017 pertained to twelve months of operations while 31 December 2016 is a result of six months' operations. The fluctuation of foreign currencies also impacted the result.

Loss on Discontinued Operations

Loss from discontinued operations increased 1555.5% to $2,687,646 (2016: $184,653 profit). At 31 December 2017, impairment loss provision applicable to the receivable from the sale of PG545 was recognised. In 2016, loss from discontinued operations pertained to stamp tax costs incurred in relation to the disposal (sale) of PG545.

Liquidity and Cash Resources

The Group ended the financial year with cash and cash equivalents totalling $7,918,213 compared with $10,642,000 at 31 December 2016. In December 2017, the group received a total amount of $398,382 (CNY 2,000,000) being the initial capital contribution of Xiamen Haicang in the newly formed China subsidiary as announced on 4 December 2017 (refer to item v).

In light of the continuing merger and acquisition strategies, the Group is also looking further at various funding arrangements to finance any potential acquisition requirements.

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2017 were represented by a mix of highly liquid interest bearing investments with maturities of up to 90 days and deposits on call.

Cash Flows

Cash of $2,433,765 was disbursed during the year to fund consolidated net operating activities, compared to $2,777,256 in 31 December 2016 for 6 months of operations. The movement was due mainly to increase in trade collections, receipt of the research and development tax incentives in Australia, and receipt of government subsidies in China. These activities resulted to a lower net cash outflow in spite of the increased operational disbursements.

Cash outflows from investing activities amounted to $497,996 (2016: $1,452,568). The disbursements mainly involved capital expenditures involving purchase of machinery and equipment and project development costs in relation to the QpCR in Taiwan.

Funding Requirements

At 31 December 2017, the Group has outstanding commitments of $648,603 (2016: $1,038,428), pertaining to the Group's operating lease commitments. In addition, the Group expects to incur substantial future expenditure in light of its research and development programs and manufacturing facility expansion plans.

At present, TBG is undertaking to continue the manufacture of its wide range of molecular diagnostics products and an integrated automated clinical system as part of its innovation strategy to boost operations and mainly penetrate China and the larger Asian market. Prior to full product launch, TBG needs to secure clinical trials and obtain regulatory approvals of its internally developed products and build its competitive advantage to achieve its growth plans. Significant cash requirements are required to achieve these objectives.

Future cash requirements will depend on a number of factors, including the scope and results of nonclinical studies and clinical trials, continued progress of research and development programs, the company's out-licensing activities, the ability to generate positive cash flow from the molecular diagnostics (MDx) business, the ability to generate revenues from the commercialisation of drug development efforts and the availability of other funding.

The Company estimates that the current cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to fund its on-going operations for at least 20 months from the date of this report. This excludes capital requirements outside of normal operating activities. As part of the planned merger and acquisition strategies, TBG is looking into various funding arrangements to expand its cash resources. As announced on 4 December 2017, the group is expecting further capital injection from Xiamen Haicang representing its 40% capital ownership in the China subsidiary.

Directors' Report

continued

4. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

(i) Exclusive licensing agreement

On 13 March 2017, the Company announced that in association with Taiwan based pharmaceutical company, Medigen Corp., it has entered into an Exclusive Licensing Agreement with the Taiwan National University Hospital (NTUH) for development and distribution of a patented product that is designed to evaluate adverse reactions to antithyroid drugs. With the signing of the agreement, the TBG – Medigen partnership will obtain the worldwide exclusive right to develop and distribute an InVitro Diagnostic (IVD) product that can identify and prevent patients suffering Grave's Disease (GD) from developing further life-threatening agranulocytosis after taking Thionamide drugs.

(ii) ASHI accreditation of Xiamen facility

On 19 May 2017, the Company announced that its Xiamen laboratory has been accredited by the international recognised authority, American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics (ASHI). The accreditation ensures that the Xiamen facility produces results that are of a recognised high quality standard. The accreditation comes at the completion of a program that evaluates a number of important requirements for the HLA laboratory, including personnel, procedures facility presentation and clinical services.

This accreditation supports TBG in its endeavours to be the leading supplier of HLA products and services within the Asian region. The Xiamen and Taiwan facilities provide TBG with excellent portals to achieve the company's vision.

(iii) Grant of Taiwan FDA Approval and CE Mark for TBG Typing Kit ExProbe™ Product

On 24 July 2017, the Company announced that its product ***EXProbe™ SE HLA ABCDRDQ*** *(ExProbe™)* Typing Kit has received the European CE-Mark as well as the Taiwan FDA market approval. Receiving these certifications immediately allows access to existing and new markets with a unique TBG Diagnostics product and signifies the following:

- *EXProbe™* is one of fastest test products available for Human Leukocyte Antigen diagnostics
- ExProbe™ Typing Kits are also planned for production in TBG Xiamen facility and China FDA registration
- Key certification for a new TBG product line to enhance HLA IVD pipeline
- Global HLA market is worth roughly $700m AUD and growing rate at 7% CAGR

The ExProbe™ system is developed based on the real-time PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) technology platform. With less than 80 minutes from purified DNA to clinical report, this is one of the fastest molecular Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) testing products available.

(iv) China FDA Approval for High Resolution HLA Genotyping for Hematopietic Cell Transplantation

On 23 October 2017, the Company announced that the group obtained approval from the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) for a portfolio of resolution Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotyping kits widely used in hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) in the treatment of leukemia, lymphoma, aplastic anemia and myelodysplastic syndromes. It is the first approval of its intended use in China and by law, once a CFDA approved product is available, all clinical laboratories should use CFDA approved products for clinical testing. Currently, TBG's HLAssure TMSE SBT Kits will be the only marketed products that can fulfil the requirement for high resolution HLA genotyping. The CFDA approved HLAssure TMSE SBT Kit portfolio covers HLA loci A, B, C, DRB1 and DQB1. These are the primary genetic targets currently used for assessing the compatibility between donors and the recipient. Other clinical applications for HLA high resolution typing include disease association with autoimmune diseases and prediction of susceptibility to drug hypersensitivity

(v) Formation of a clinical laboratory in China to meet diagnostics needs in Xiamen and Fujian

On 4 December 2017, the Company announced that its wholly owned subsidiary, TBG Biotechnology Corp. will form a 60/40 joint venture with the Xiamen Haicang Biotechnology Development Co. ('Xiamen Haicang'). Xiamen Haicang is a subsidiary of the Haitou Group, a 2 billion RMB conglomerate under Haicang government, Xiamen City in China.

The purpose of the joint venture is to build and operate a medical laboratory at TBG's facility located within the Xiamen BioBay. TBG and Xiamen Haicang have committed to a total capital of 30 million RMB (AUD 6m) for the joint venture with TBG contributing 60% and Xiamen Haicang 40%. The first stage investment of 5m RMB (AUD 1m) will be used for the construction of the laboratory which will occupy 1,200 square meters and be located on the 3rd floor of TBG's premises in the BioBay. The laboratory will serve the clinical diagnostic needs of hospitals in the Xiamen City as well as Fujian and neighbouring provinces in transplantation, blood and platelets transfusion, cancer and genetic diagnostics. In addition, as a technology platform, it will serve to support the companies in the Biobay for their needs in product research and developments.

In reference to this, a new China entity 'Xia De (Xiamen) Biotechnology Co., Ltd ('Xia De')' was formed as part of the Haicang government requirement for foreign entities venturing genetic testing business in the said territory. Xia De is a wholly owned subsidiary under TBG Biotechnology (Xiamen) that owns the clinical lab subsidiary, 'Xiamen BioBay Medical Health Ltd ('BioBay')'. BioBay is a 60% owned subsidiary of Xia De with 40% non-controlling interest represented by Xiamen Haicang.

Directors' Report

continued

5. Significant Events after the Reporting Date

Release of shares from escrow

On 17 January 2018, the Company announced that the 101,722,974 ordinary shares held by Medigen Biotechnology Corp. has been released from escrow effective 5 February 2018. This is in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.10A.

Variation Update to Share Sale Agreement with Luina Biotechnology Pty Ltd

As previously announced on 4 March 2016, the Group entered into a Share Sale Agreement (SSA) to sell its wholly owned biopharmaceutical manufacturing subsidiary, PharmaSynth Pty Ltd ('PharmaSynth') to Luina Biotechnology Pty Ltd ('Luina') for a total consideration of $2,200,000 of which $100,000 was received as upfront initial payment. The balance of the deferred consideration is to be paid in two remaining instalments, $1,000,000 in 24 months and $1,100,000 in 48 months. In order to secure the payment of the deferred consideration and protect its interests, the parties entered into security interest agreements over various assets.

On 23 February 2018, the board resolved to accept a variation to the original agreement whereby a payment of $1.8 million is to made in full as final settlement of Luina's obligations in respect of the outstanding balance of $2.1 million. This represents a discount of $300k to the purchase price in exchange for Luina agreeing to bring forward the second instalment by two years. The payment is expected to be received on or before 7 March 2018, subject to TBG complying to certain conditions to this effect.

6. Likely Developments and Expected Results

The likely developments in the year ahead include:

i. Providing solutions for transplantation, blood screening, infectious disease detection, monitoring of hereditary genetic disease and cancer therapeutics;
ii. Continue to look for opportunities for expansion of the Group's core technology through merger and acquisition; and
iii. Proactively increase presence in the larger Asian market through licensing, partnerships and collaborations.

7. Directors – Qualifications, Experience and Special Responsibilities (held in the last three years)

Directors and company secretary in office at the date of this report

Mr Indrajit Solomon Arulampalam

Executive Chairman

Risk and Audit Committee Member

Mr. Arulampalam who is the current Executive Chairman of Lanka Graphite Limited (Australian public company) is a Melbourne based businessman with over 20 years of extensive experience in corporate restructuring, capital raising, listing and running of public companies on the ASX. Having started his career in Accounting, he spent more than 8 years with Westpac Banking Corporation in several key operational and strategic Banking roles before joining boards of public companies.

In 2004, Mr. Arulampalam was head hunted by Newsnet Ltd as its CEO to assist in the restructuring of the company, and to position it for an IPO. Since this appointment he was responsible for guiding the company through a successful restructure and positioned Newsnet as a leading innovator in the messaging/telco space to be recognised by the 2006 Australian Financial Review MIS Magazine as one of the "Top 25 global rising stars".

In 2010, Mr. Arulampalam co-founded ASX listed potash mining and exploration company Fortis Mining Ltd (ASX: FMJ). As the Executive Chairman, he was instrumental in the company's acquisition of world class potash assets in Kazakhstan, a monumental deal which ultimately led to the company being awarded "IPO of the Year 2011".

Mr. Arulampalam was also previously the Chairman of ASX listed companies Great Western Exploration Ltd (ASX: GTE) and Medicvision Limited (ASX: MVH). He has also been the Chairman of Euro Petroleum Limited, an ASX listed company.

In November 2017, Mr. Arulampalam was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer of TAPP Group, an Australian financial services and technology company based in Melbourne.

Directors' Report

continued

7. Directors – Qualifications, Experience and Special Responsibilities (held in the last three years) (continued)

Dr. Stanley Chang

Non-Executive Director

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Chair

Dr. Chang is the Chairman of Medigen, with an MD degree from National Taiwan University College of Medicine and a Ph.D. degree in Laser Medicine from the University College London of London University, UK.

Dr. Chang is a Urological surgeon by training, and was formerly a professor in Urology, and the chairman of Faculty of Medicine at Tzu-Chi Medical College, Taiwan. He changed the career track to biotech business in 2000, and became the CEO and Chairman of both Medigen and Medigen Vaccine Biologics Corp. (MVC).

Medigen is a publicly listed company in Taiwan, focusing on monoclonal antibody discovery, cancer drug developments, and molecular diagnostic kits/devices manufacturing and marketing. MVC on the other hand is a subsidiary of Medigen, devoted to cell based technology for vaccine production. MVC is constructing a PIC/s certified vaccine manufacturing plant for pandemic/seasonal flu vaccines and EV71 enterovirus vaccines in Taiwan. The state-of-the-art cell-based vaccine production plant is planned to go through EU's PIC/s GMP inspection and start operation in 2016.

Dr. Chang holds a total of 1,802,064 shares in Medigen, the ultimate parent of the Company. At the direction of the Taipei Stock Exchange, the shares are not tradeable from the Initial Public Offering (IPO) in November 2011 until regulatory approval is obtained for the product PI-88.

Ms Emily Lee

Non-Executive Director

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Member

Risk and Audit Committee Member

Ms Emily Lee, who is the current Managing Director of ASX listed company Lanka Graphite Limited (ASX:LGR), is a Melbourne based businesswoman with a substantial track record of success in cross border transactions within the corporate and government sectors in Australia and Asia. Ms. Lee has extensive experience in corporate restructuring, capital raising, listing and managing of public companies on the ASX.

Ms Lee serves as Managing Director of Mercer Capital, a boutique private equity firm based in Melbourne. In May 2013, she was instrumental in leading a successful underwriting and capital raising exceeding $5 million for Progen Pharmaceuticals Limited (ASX: PGL). In August 2015, she successfully raised $3.8 million for Lanka Graphite Limited following the successful merger of Viculus Limited and Euro Petroleum.

Mercer Capital has been the lead strategic Corporate Advisor for Progen Pharmaceuticals Limited on managing and facilitating the corporate restructuring of the company and acquisition of TBG Inc.

Ms Lee previously held position as non-executive chairman for ASX listed company Australian Natural Proteins Limited (ASX:AYB).

Mr. Eugene Cheng

Executive Director

Risk and Audit Committee Member

Mr. Eugene Cheng is currently the President of Medigen, a leading biotechnology company listed on Taipei Exchange in Taiwan.

Since he joined the company in 2004, Mr Cheng has been instrumental in Medigen's IPO on the Taipei Exchange in 2011 and the establishment and development of the company's in-vitro diagnostics business under the TBG brand. Mr Cheng spearheaded Medigen's M&A activities including the acquisitions of Texas Biogene in 2006 and Haoyuan of Shanghai in 2007. Under Eugene's leadership, Haoyuan became the leading local brand in China's NAT blood screening market. Haoyuan's valuation was increased by tenfold in 5 years before it got acquired by Perkin Elmer in 2012.

Prior to Medigen, Eugene held several executive positions in Acers, one of the world's leading PC brands. As VP and General Manager of the OEM Business Division, he was responsible for more than 50% of the company's sales. As the Chief of Staff, he assisted the President in strategic planning and was also responsible for Acer's corporate venture capital.

He sat on the boards of more than 15 companies in the investment portfolios, many of which have later became successful public companies in Taiwan and in the US.

Eugene holds a bachelor degree in Chemical Engineering from Chung Yuan College of Science and Engineering, and a MBA degree from National Sun-Yat-Sen University in Taiwan.

Mr Cheng holds a total of 187,808 shares in Medigen, the ultimate parent of the Company. At the direction of the Taipei Stock Exchange, the shares are not tradeable from the Initial Public Offering (IPO) in November 2011 until regulatory approval is obtained for the product PI-88.

Directors' Report
continued

7. Directors – Qualifications, Experience and Special Responsibilities (held in the last three years) (continued)

Mr. Edward Chang

Non-Executive Director

Risk and Audit Committee Chair

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Member

Mr. Edward Chang is the Director of Finance Department at Eternal Materials Co., Ltd., a leading chemical material provider based in Taiwan. Edward holds a master's degree in Business Administration from the Schulich School of Business at York University in Canada. Prior to joining the firm, Edward worked at Motech Industries, Inc., a leading photovoltaic (PV) cell provider based in Taiwan, as Manager of Treasury and Risk Management Department.

Mr. Chang is also current director of Universal Development & Investment Capital Co., Ltd, ('Universal'). Universal is a venture capital investment company located in Taipei, Taiwan.

Mr Justyn Stedwell

Company Secretary

Mr. Stedwell is a professional Company Secretary consultant with over 11 years' experience as a Company Secretary of public listed companies. He has completed a Bachelor of Commerce (Economics and Management) from Monash University, and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance from the Governance Institute of Australia.

8. Particulars on Directors' Interest in Shares and Options

As at the date of this report the directors' interests in shares and options of the Company as notified by the directors to the Australian Stock Exchange in accordance with S205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001 were:

Director	Shares	Options
Indrajit Solomon Arulampalam	40,000	120,000
Stanley Chang	500,000	–
Emily Lee	91,207	–
Eugene Cheng	–	–
Edward Chang	–	–

9. Directors' Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

The number of directors' meetings held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

	Directors' meetings		Risk and audit committee meetings		Remuneration and nomination committee meetings	
Name	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**
Indrajit Arulampalam	5	5	2	2	1	1
Stanley Chang	5	5	–	–	1	1
Emily Lee	5	5	2	2	1	1
Eugene Cheng	5	5	2	2	1	1
Edward Chang	4	5	2	2	1	1

Key:
A : Number of meetings attended
B : Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee

Directors' Report

continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited)

This remuneration report outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements of the Group in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its regulations. For the purposes of this report, key management personnel (KMP) of the Group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

Details of the key management personnel

(i) Directors

I.S. Arulampalam	Executive Chairman
S. Chang	Non-executive Director
E. Chang	Non-executive Director
E. Lee	Non-executive Director
E. Cheng	Executive Director (Chief Executive Officer – TBG Inc/Chief Operating Officer – TBG Diagnostics Limited)

(ii) Executives

J. Stedwell	Company Secretary
G. Hipona	Chief Finance Officer

There have been no other changes to the KMP after the reporting date and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Remuneration Philosophy

Remuneration levels are competitively set to attract the most qualified and experienced directors and executives. The remuneration structures outlined below are designed to attract suitably qualified candidates, reward the achievement of strategic objectives, and achieve the broader outcome of creating shareholder value.

The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following criteria for good reward corporate governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness;
- acceptability to shareholders;
- performance linkage/alignment of executive compensation;
- transparency; and
- capital management.

Remuneration packages may include a mix of fixed and variable remuneration including performance based bonuses and equity plans.

Remuneration Structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Directors' Report

continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

Executive and Non-executive Director Remuneration

Executive and Non-executive directors' fees reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors. Non-executive directors' fees are reviewed periodically by the Board and were last done so on 11 November 2015.

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of the non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting of shareholders. The current aggregate fee pool limit is $500,000 per annum as approved by shareholders at the 2007 AGM.

As of 28 February 2018, fees being paid to executive and non-executive directors' has a total aggregate amount of $40,000 per annum for each executive and non-executive director, inclusive of board committee fees. The fees paid to the executive Chairman amounted to $80,000, inclusive of board committee fees.

Retirement allowances are not paid to non-executive directors other than contributing superannuation to the directors' fund of choice. This benefit forms part of the directors' base fees.

The remuneration of executive and non-executive directors for the year ended 31 December 2017 and six months ended 31 December 2016 is detailed in table 1 and 2 of this report.

Executive Remuneration

The executive pay and reward framework has two components:

- fixed remuneration including base pay and benefits; and
- variable remuneration including performance related bonuses and equity plans.

Fixed remuneration

The level of fixed remuneration is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration which is both appropriate to the position and is competitive in the market.

Fixed remuneration consists of base remuneration, as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds. Executives are given the opportunity to receive their fixed base remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits such as motor vehicles. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue additional cost for the Company.

Fixed remuneration is generally reviewed annually by the remuneration committee. This process consists of a review of individual performance and overall performance of the Company. The Committee has access to external advice independent of management.

The Company does not pay retirement benefits to any senior executives other than contributing superannuation to the senior executives' fund of choice. Pension benefits are also paid for executives of the overseas subsidiaries in accordance with a defined contribution plan. This benefit forms part of the senior executives' base remuneration.

The fixed remuneration component of executives is detailed in table 2.

Performance related bonuses

There were no performance related bonuses paid or granted to eligible executives at 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

Retention Bonus

No retention bonuses were paid or granted throughout the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

Retirement benefits

The company meets its obligations under the Superannuation Guarantee Legislation.

Equity plans

The company is able to issue share options under the TBG Directors and Employees Option Incentive Plan. The objective of the equity plan is to reward executives in a manner that aligns remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth.

Information on all options vested during the year is detailed in table 3 and further detail of the plan is in Note 16.

Group Performance

In considering the consequences of the Company's performance on shareholder wealth the Board are focused on total shareholder returns. In the Company's case this consists of the movement in the Company's share price rather than the payment of dividends. Given the current stage of the Company's development, it has never paid a dividend and does not expect to in the near future.

The Company incurred net loss during the year ended 31 December 2017 of $6,547,692 (2016: $2,621,085).

Directors' Report

continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

The following table shows the change in the Company's share price and market capitalisation as compared to the total remuneration (including the fair value of options granted) during the current financial year and the previous four financial years:

	31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2016	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014
Share price at end of year	$0.06	$0.18	$0.20	$0.18	$0.80
Change in share price	($0.12)	($0.02)	$0.02	$(0.62)	$0.58
Market capitalisation at end of year	$13,055,237	$39,165,712	$43,517,458	$9,951,357	$44,228,252
Change in market capitalisation	($26,110,475)	($4,351,746)	$33,566,101	$(34,276,895)	$32,065,483
Total Key Management Personnel remuneration	$476,600	$293,705	$888,201[1]	$1,186,089	$1,110,868

1 Of this amount, $319,085 is remuneration received by directors and key management personnel of TBG Inc (accounting parent) including TBG Diagnostics Limited (legal parent) from 29 January 2016 to 30 June 2016.

There were no expenses in relation to options issued to key management personnel of the group during the period 31 December 2017 financial year (2016: $nil) - See Table 2.

The Directors believe that the base remuneration of the Board and executives reflects market compensation for these roles. There were no Short Term Incentives (STI) paid to Directors and Key Management for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: $nil).

Directors' Report

continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

B. Details of remuneration of key management personnel of TBG Diagnostics Limited (legal parent)

Table 1: Directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2017.

		Short term			Post-employment	Long term benefits	Share-based payment		
Directors		**Salary and fees $**	**Cash bonus $**	**Non-monetary benefits $**	**Super-annuation $**	**Long service leave $**	**Options $**	**Total $**	**Options Remuneration %**
Indrajit Arulampalam	31 Dec 2017	80,000	–	–	–	–	–	80,000	–
	31 Dec 2016	40,000	–	–	–	–	–	40,000	–
Stanley Chang	31 Dec 2017	40,000	–	–	–	–	–	40,000	–
	31 Dec 2016	20,000	–	–	–	–	–	20,000	–
Eugene Cheng	31 Dec 2017	50,949[1]	–	49,975	–	–	–	100,924	–
	31 Dec 2016	20,000	–	24,597	–	–	–	44,597	–
Emily Lee	31 Dec 2017	40,000	–	–	–	–	–	40,000	–
	31 Dec 2016	20,000	–	–	–	–	–	20,000	–
Edward Chang	31 Dec 2017	40,000	–	–	–	–	–	40,000	–
	31 Dec 2016	20,000	–	–	–	–	–	20,000	–
Total – Executive and Non-Executive Directors	31 Dec 2017	250,949	–	49,975	–	–	–	300,924	–
	31 Dec 2016	120,000	–	24,597	–	–	–	144,597	–

1 Includes executive compensation of $10,949 as the CEO of TBG Inc for the period from 1 November 2017 to 31 December 2017. Executive compensation from 1 January 2017 to 31 October 2017 were paid by the parent entity, Medigen Biotechnology Corp. No liabilities were recognised in the accounts for those periods.

Directors' Report

continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

Table 2: Remuneration for the other key management personnel for the year ended 31 December 2017.

		Short term			Post-employment	Long term benefits	Share-based payment			
Other key management personnel		Salary and fees[4] $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary benefits $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave[5] $	Options $	Termination payments $	Total $	Options Remuneration %
Blair Lucas[1]	31 Dec 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	31 Dec 2016	55,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,000	–
Keith Dredge[2]	31 Dec 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	31 Dec 2016	16,900	–	–	1,476	–	–	–	18,376	–
Generosa Hipona	31 Dec 2017	123,399	–	–	12,093	4,184	–	–	139,676	–
	31 Dec 2016	65,809	–	–	5,928	995	–	–	72,732	–
Justyn Stedwell[3]	31 Dec 2017	36,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,000	–
	31 Dec 2016	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,000	–
Total - Other key management personnel	31 Dec 2017	159,399	–	–	12,093	4,184	–	–	175,676	–
	31 Dec 2016	140,709	–	–	7,404	995	–	–	149,108	–

1 Resigned 1 December 2016
2 Finished 22 August 2016 due to sale of subsidiary
3 Appointed 1 December 2016
4 Includes changes in accrual for annual leave
5 This pertains to the movements in long service leave provision

Directors' Report

continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

C. Service Agreements

The Company's policy is to enter into service contracts with executive directors and senior executives on appointment that are unlimited in term but capable of termination on specified notice periods; and that the Company has the right to terminate the contract immediately by making payment equal to the specified notice period as pay in lieu of notice other than for misconduct when termination is immediate. The executive directors and senior executives are also entitled to receive on termination of employment their statutory entitlements of accrued annual leave and long service leave.

The service contract outlines the components of remuneration paid to the executive directors and key management personnel but does not prescribe how remuneration levels are modified year to year.

The current base remuneration, short-term incentive arrangements and termination notice periods included in the service agreements with key management personnel are detailed below:

J Stedwell, Company Secretary

- Term of consultancy agreement – variable depending on completion of projects
- Consulting fees paid on a monthly rate of $3,000 with a 5% increase per year
- Termination payments – one month notice within the first 2 years of service; two to five months' notice between 3 to 6 years of service; and six months' notice after 6 years of continued service

G Hipona, Chief Finance Officer

- Term of agreement – unlimited, capable of termination on notice of 4 weeks.
- Base salary, inclusive of superannuation, of $142,122 last reviewed on 15 August 2017

I.S Arulampalam, Executive Chairman – TBG Diagnostics Ltd

- Term of agreement – unlimited, no provision for termination notice
- Base directors fee, inclusive of superannuation, of $80,000 last reviewed on 11 November 2015

***E Cheng,** Executive Director / Chief Executive Officer – TBG Inc. / Chief Operating Officer – TBG Diagnostics Ltd*

- Term of agreement – unlimited, no provision for termination notice
- Base directors fee, inclusive of superannuation, of $40,000 last reviewed on 11 November 2015
- Base salary of TW$ 2,115,000 ($90,820). Executive compensation from 1 November 2017 to 31 December 2017 were paid by TBG. Executive compensation from 1 January 2017 to 31 October 2017 and other benefits were paid by Medigen Biotechnology Corp., the Group's ultimate parent company. TBG is not required to reimburse these costs.
- Fixed non-monetary benefits include car rental fees that are being paid by TBG Biotechnology Corp. (Taiwan)

D. Share-Based Payments

During the year ended 31 December 2017 the following options were vested and outstanding with directors and key management personnel of the Group under the terms of The TBG Directors and Employee Option Incentive Plan.

Table 3: Number of options vested and outstanding at end of financial year for Directors and KMP

	Grant date	Expiry date	No. of options granted	No. of options vested	% options vested
I.S. Arulampalam	7-November-2014	1-December-2018	60,000	60,000	100%
I.S. Arulampalam	7-November-2014	1-June-2018	60,000	60,000	100%
G. Hipona	1-April-2014	1-January- 2018	10,000	10,000	100%
G. Hipona	1-April-2014	1-April-2018	5,000	5,000	100%
G. Hipona	1-April-2014	1-October-2018	10,000	10,000	100%
Total			145,000	145,000	

Directors' Report
continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

There was nil value of options granted, exercised, lapsed or forfeited during the year ended 31 December 2017 to directors and key management personnel.

E. Key Management Personnel Equity Holdings

(i) Option holdings of key management personnel

	Balance at beginning of period 1 Jan 2017	Granted as remuneration	Options forfeited	Options Lapsed	Balance at end of period 31 Dec 2017	At 31 December 2017 Total Vested	At 31 December 2017 Total Non-Vested
Directors							
I.S. Arulampalam	120,000	–	–	–	120,000	120,000	–
S. Chang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. Cheng	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. Lee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. Chang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executives							
B. Lucas[1]	30,000	–	–	(30,000)[4]	–	–	–
K. Dredge[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G. Hipona	25,000	–	–	–	25,000	25,000	–
J. Stedwell[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	175,000	–	–	(30,000)	145,000	145,000	–

1 Resigned 1 December 2016
2 Finished 22 August 2016 due to sale of subsidiary
3 Appointed 1 December 2016
4 Options lapsed 1 March 2017 due to non-exercise

Directors' Report
continued

10. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

(ii) Shareholdings of key management personnel

Ordinary shares held in TBG Diagnostics Limited	Balance 1 Jan 17	On exercise of options	Net change other	Balance 31 Dec 17
Directors				
I.S. Arulampalam	40,000	–		40,000
S. Chang	500,000	–	–	500,000
E. Cheng	–	–	–	–
E. Lee	91,207	–	–	91,207
E. Chang	–	–	–	–
Executives				
B. Lucas[1]	–	–	–	–
K. Dredge[2]	–	–	–	–
G. Hipona	–	–	–	–
J. Stedwell[3]	–	–	–	–
Total	631,207	–	–	631,207

1 Resigned 1 December 2016
2 Finished 22 August 2016 due to sale of subsidiary
3 Appointed 1 December 2016

11. Loans to Directors and Executives

No loans have been paid to Company directors or executives during or since the end of the 2017 financial year.

12. Other transactions with key management personnel

There were no other transactions with key management personnel during the year.

13. Remuneration Consultant

No remuneration consultants were engaged during the year ended 31 December 2017.

End of Remuneration Report (audited)

Directors' Report

continued

14. Environmental Regulations

The Company complies with all environmental regulations applicable to its operations and there have been no significant known breaches.

15. Rounding

For the year ended 31 December 2017 amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

16. Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The Company has agreed to indemnify directors and officers in respect of certain liabilities incurred while acting as a director of any group company. During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company, the company secretary, and all executive officers of the company against a liability incurred as a director, company secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. In accordance with commercial practice, the insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the terms of the policy, including the nature of the liability insured against and the amount of the premium. No other insurance premiums have been paid or indemnities given, during or since the end of the year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company.

17. Auditor Independence and Non-audit Services

The Auditors' Independence Declaration on page 35 forms part of the Directors' Report.

Non-audit services

The following non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor, BDO Audit Pty Ltd and its associated firms. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general audit standards of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor.
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

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

	$
BDO (QLD) Pty Ltd - Tax related services	34,707

18. Proceedings on behalf of the company

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 purposes of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Directors' Report

continued

19. Shares under option

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

Grant date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options
1 April 2014	1 April 2018	$1.20	8,000
1 April 2014	1 January 2018	$1.30	16,000
1 April 2014	1 October 2018	$1.50	16,000
7 November 2014	1 December 2018	$1.20	60,000
7 November 2014	1 June 2018	$1.30	60,000
13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	2,000,000
13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	1,000,000
13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.40	1,000,000
13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	950,000
Total			5,110,000

Included in these options were options granted as remuneration to key management personnel during the year. Details of options granted to key management personnel are disclosed in section 10F of the Remuneration report. There are no Officers in the Company who are not also identified as key management personnel.

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

No shares were issued on exercise of options during the year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Jitto Arulampalam
Executive Chairman
Date: 28 February 2018

Eugene Cheng
Executive Director
Date: 28 February 2018

Auditor's Independence Declaration

Tel: +61 7 3237 5999
Fax: +61 7 3221 9227
www.bdo.com.au

Level 10, 12 Creek St
Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 457 Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY T R MANN TO THE DIRECTORS OF TBG DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED

As lead auditor of TBG Diagnostics Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of TBG Diagnostics Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

T R Mann
Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Brisbane, 28 February 2018

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Consolidated 12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	4 (a)	4,024,804	1,351,713
Cost of Sales		1,021,658	407,796
GROSS PROFIT		3,003,146	943,917
Other income	4 (b)	1,181,392	346,268
EXPENSES			
Research and development expenses		3,039,325	1,476,040
Administrative and corporate expenses		3,926,858	2,158,905
Selling expenses		1,078,401	460,978
		8,044,584	4,095,923
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX		(3,860,046)	(2,805,738)
Income tax expense		–	–
Loss from continuing operations		(3,860,046)	(2,805,738)
Gain (Loss) from discontinued operations	5 (b) / 5 (f)	(2,687,646)	184,653
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(6,547,692)	(2,621,085)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		(68,888)	309,710
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(68,888)	309,710
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(6,616,580)	(2,311,375)
Net loss attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the Company	8	(6,540,390)	(2,621,085)
- Non-controlling interest	27 (d)	(7,302)	–
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the Company		(6,607,276)	(2,311,375)
- Non-controlling interest		(9,304)	–
Basic and diluted loss per share – continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the Company (cents per share)	8	(1.8)	(1.1)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	8	(3.0)	(1.2)

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 31 December 2017

	Note	Consolidated 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2016 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10 (a)	7,918,213	10,642,000
Trade and other receivables	11	1,169,767	819,680
Inventories	12	781,059	724,815
Prepayment and other current assets		859,818	788,014
Receivables and other assets	13	957,038	–
Total Current Assets		11,685,895	12,974,509
Non-current Assets			
Receivables and other assets	13	901,178	4,524,824
Plant and equipment	14	3,047,433	3,316,307
Intangible assets	15	755,977	1,363,330
Total Non-current Assets		4,704,588	9,204,461
TOTAL ASSETS		16,390,483	22,178,970
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	1,357,424	1,155,113
Provisions	18	18,987	21,071
Total Current Liabilities		1,376,411	1,176,184
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	18	20,336	14,616
Total Non-current Liabilities		20,336	14,616
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,396,747	1,190,800
NET ASSETS		14,993,736	20,988,170
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	19	36,211,120	36,211,120
Reserves	20	2,723,660	2,566,782
Accumulated losses	20	(24,330,122)	(17,789,732)
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of TBG Diagnostics Ltd		14,604,658	20,988,170
Non-controlling interests	27 (d)	389,078	–
TOTAL EQUITY		14,993,736	20,988,170

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Consolidated	Attributable to owners of TBG Diagnostics Limited Contributed Equity $	Accumulated losses $	Other reserves $	Foreign currency translation reserve $	Total $	Non-controlling interests $	Total equity $
At 1 July 2016	36,211,120	(15,168,647)	27,970	2,117,220	23,187,663	–	23,187,663
Loss for the year	–	(2,621,085)	–	–	(2,621,085)	–	(2,621,085)
Other Comprehensive Income	–	–	–	309,710	309,710	–	309,710
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	–	(2,621,085)	–	309,710	(2,311,375)	–	(2,311,375)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Cost of share-based payments	–	–	111,882	–	111,882	–	111,882
At 31 December 2016	36,211,120	(17,789,732)	139,852	2,426,930	20,988,170	–	20,988,170
At 1 January 2017	36,211,120	(17,789,732)	139,852	2,426,930	20,988,170	–	20,988,170
Loss for the year	–	(6,540,390)	–	–	(6,540,390)	(7,302)	(6,547,692)
Other Comprehensive Income	–	–	–	(66,886)	(66,886)	(2,002)	(68,888)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	–	(6,540,390)	–	(66,886)	(6,607,276)	(9,304)	(6,616,580)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Proceeds from capital contribution	–	–	–	–	–	398,382	398,382
Cost of share-based payments	–	–	223,764	–	223,764	–	223,764
At 31 December 2017	36,211,120	(24,330,122)	363,616	2,360,044	14,604,658	389,078	14,993,736

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Consolidated 12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		3,708,971	1,719,959
Payments to suppliers, employees and others		(7,328,120)	(4,541,312)
Research & development tax incentives and government grants received		1,126,065	6,689
Interest received		71,527	41,841
Finance costs		(12,208)	(4,433)
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10 (c)	(2,433,765)	(2,777,256)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash outflow from sale of subsidiaries	5 (e)	–	(1,166,056)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	14	(426,990)	(110,154)
Payments of developments costs	15	(71,006)	(201,911)
Proceeds from sale of equipment		–	25,553
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(497,996)	(1,452,568)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests in subsidiary		398,382	–
NET CASH INFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		398,382	–
NET DECREASE IN CASH HELD		(2,533,379)	(4,229,824)
Net foreign exchange differences		(190,408)	309,955
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		10,642,000	14,561,869
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	10 (b)	7,918,213	10,642,000

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Note 1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial report of TBG Diagnostics Limited (the ‘Group’) for the year ended 31 December 2017 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 February 2018.

TBG Diagnostics Limited (the ‘parent’ or ‘Company’) is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and the United States OTCQB Market. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in Note 3. Medigen Biotechnology Corporation (‘Medigen’) holds 51.8% equity interest in the Company and is the group’s ultimate parent company.

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

On 9 November 2016, the Board resolved to change the financial year end date from 30 June to 31 December. Previously, the Company’s financial year commenced on 1 July and ended 30 June. The change has been made in order to synchronise the Company’s financial reporting with its operating subsidiaries in Taiwan, China and the United States, as well as its ultimate parent company, Medigen. The change in financial reporting will facilitate the delivery of consistent reporting to shareholders and other stakeholders.

The comparative period is based on the 6 month period ended 31 December 2016 and may not be entirely comparable with the current period.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated entity is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2017 amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statement of compliance

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

Historical cost convention

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

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for 31 December 2017 reporting period.

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2017 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

New standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2017 reporting periods. The Group has decided against early adoption of these standards. The Group’s assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard and its consequential amendments are currently applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This standard introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value. To be classified and measured at amortised cost, assets must satisfy the business model test for managing the financial assets and have certain contractual cash flow characteristics. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value. This standard allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income, with dividends as a return on these investments being recognised in profit or loss. In addition, those equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income would no longer have to apply any impairment requirements nor would there be any 'recycling' of gains or losses through profit or loss on disposal. The accounting for financial liabilities continues to be classified and measured in accordance with AASB 139, with one exception, being that the portion of a change of fair value relating to the entity's own credit risk is to be presented in other comprehensive income unless it would create an accounting mismatch. The Group has not yet evaluated the impact adoption of this standard will have.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard and its consequential amendments are currently applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This standard requires recognised revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This means that revenue will be recognised when control of goods or services is transferred, rather than on transfer of risks and rewards as is currently the case under AASB 18 Revenue. The Group has not yet evaluated the impact adoption of this standard will have.

AASB 16 Leases

This standard and its consequential amendments are currently applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. When effective, this standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB117 Leases and related interpretations. AASB16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases. This means that for all leases, a right-to-use asset and a liability will be recognised, with the right-to-use asset being depreciated and the liability being unwound in principal and interest components over the life of the lease. The Group has not yet evaluated the impact adoption of this standard will have.

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

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the legal parent entity (TBG Diagnostics Limited) is disclosed in Note 6.

Basis of consolidation

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

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

Investments in subsidiaries held by the Group are accounted for at cost in the separate financial statements of the parent entity.

Business combinations and asset acquisitions

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given, shares issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Where equity instruments are issued in a business combination, the fair value of the instruments is their published market price as at the date of exchange. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity.

All identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary, the difference is recognised as a gain in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Acquisitions of entities that do not meet the definition of a business contained in AASB 3 *Business Combinations* (IFRS 3) are not accounted for as business combinations. In such cases the Group identifies and recognises the individual identifiable assets acquired (including those assets that meet the definition of, and recognition criteria for, intangible assets in AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* (IAS 38) and liabilities assumed. The cost of the group of net assets is then allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Such a transaction or event does not give rise to goodwill.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are:

(i) Provision for impairment of receivables

The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtor's financial position.

(ii) Goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated below. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions. Refer to Note 15 for details of these assumptions and the potential impact of changes to the assumptions.

(iii) Leasehold improvements

The Group rents a facility in Xiamen via a lease agreement with the Haicang District of Xiamen Municipal Government and has capitalised leasehold improvements as disclosed in Note 14.

The original lease agreement included an option to acquire the property at the end of the lease as disclosed in the 30 June 2016 financial statements. The lease expired during the 6 months ended 31 December 2016 and the Group was advised that the option to acquire the property was unable to be exercised.

On 27 February 2017, the Group has received confirmation from the Haicang District of Xiamen Municipal Government it has agreed to extend the lease of the manufacturing facility for another two years, from 1 December 2016 to 30 November 2018 and will work with the Group to finalise the proposed purchase of the leased property. However, a formal lease agreement has not yet been completed for the extended period.

The Group has continued to recognise the leasehold improvements and depreciate these assets over the shorter of the remaining useful life of the asset and the expected life of the lease on the basis that it expects the lease to be renewed in accordance with the confirmation from the Haicang District of Xiamen Municipal Government. Should the lease not continue as expected, it may be required to derecognise the leasehold improvements and locate alternative premises.

Revenue recognition – refer Note 4

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells molecular diagnostics' products. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue arising from the sales of goods is generally recognised when the Group has delivered the goods to the customer, the amount of sales revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The delivery of goods is completed when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold and the customer has accepted the goods based on the sales contract or there is objective evidence showing that all acceptance provisions have been satisfied.

(ii) Sale of technical services

The Group provides technical services of HLA (Human Leukocyte Antigen) typing. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue arising from the sales of services is generally recognised when the Group has rendered the services to the customer, the amount of sales revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group.

(iii) Rendering of services

Revenue from the provision of contract manufacturing services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to the outcome achieved to date as a percentage of the total outcome required for each contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(v) Government grants

Government grants are recognised as revenue when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When grants are received prior to being earned, they are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the costs that correspond to the income received are prior year costs, the grant received is immediately recognised in the profit or loss.

When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

(vi) Other income

Other income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated to the transaction will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured.

When the income relates to an asset item, it is recognised as income in the period to which the related costs will be recognised in the profit or loss.

When the income relates to a liability, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the profit or loss when the related revenue is realised.

Leases – refer Note 4 and Note 22

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised in the profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense. There are no finance leases.

Cash and cash equivalents – refer Note 10

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Investments and other financial assets – refer Note 11 and 13

a) Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting date.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term.

Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise they are classified as non-current.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables and receivables in the statement of financial position.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the group were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term.

b) Financial assets – reclassification

The group may choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the held for trading category if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held for trading or available-for-sale categories if the group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date.

Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

c) Recognition and derecognition

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

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

d) Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the ‘financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’ category are presented in profit or loss within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations when the group’s right to receive payments is established. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the net gains/(losses).

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

e) Impairment

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a ‘loss event’) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

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 (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Assets classified as available-for-sale

If there is objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases in a subsequent period and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables – refer Note 11 and 13

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is TBG Diagnostics Limited's presentation currency. TBG Inc.'s functional currency is in Taiwanese dollars converted to Australian dollars to conform to the group's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions & balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

(iii) Translation of Group Companies functional currency to presentation currency

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the spot rate of exchange at reporting date.
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, and the timing or the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Income tax – refer Note 7

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting 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:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, and the timing or the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference 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; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are 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 reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Other taxes

Value Added Taxes (Including Goods and Services Tax)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax (VAT), except where the amount of VAT is not recoverable from the relevant tax authority. In these circumstances the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the item as expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included. The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the relevant tax authority 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 VAT components of the cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the relevant tax authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT except:

- when the VAT incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of VAT included.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Inventories – refer Note 12

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations – refer Note 5

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Plant and equipment – refer Note 14

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Machinery & office equipment	3 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of rental period and useful life
Motor vehicles	4 to 5 years
Testing equipment	3 to 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

(i) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Derecognition and disposal

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Intangibles - refer Note 15

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an internal project is recognised only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability or resources to complete the development and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. The expenditure capitalised comprises all directly attributable costs, including costs of materials, services, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Any expenditure so capitalised is amortised over the period of expected benefit from the related project on a straight-line basis.

Patents

Patents acquired as part of a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill. The patents are carried at their fair value at the date of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated based on the patent expiry dates on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary/business at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it might be impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purposes of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from business combination in which goodwill arose, identified according to operating segments or components of operating assets.

Trade and other payables – refer Note 17

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and their fair value approximates their carrying value due to their short term nature. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

Provisions – refer Note 18

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee leave benefits

(i) Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. Annual leave accrued and expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognised in current provisions. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Share-based payment transactions – refer Note 16

(i) Equity-settled transactions:

The Group provides benefits to employees (including senior executives) and consultants of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees and consultants render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of these equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of rights over shares is determined using a binomial, other appropriate model, further details of which are given in Note 16. The fair value of shares is determined by the market value of the Group's shares at grant date.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Group (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects

(i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and
(ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Contributed equity – refer Note 19

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

Earnings per share – refer Note 8

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Group, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Group, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity;
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Operating segments – refer Note 3

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief executive officer.

Note 3. Operating segments

The Company operates in the biotechnology industry. The Company's activities comprise the research, development, and manufacture of biopharmaceuticals. The operating segments are identified by executive management (chief operating decision makers) based on the nature of the activity.

Accordingly, management currently identifies the Company as having one reportable segment, the InVitro Diagnostics segment which is engaged with the research of biological drugs and the retail and wholesale of veterinary drugs with operations mainly in Taiwan and China. All revenue derived from continuing operations is from the InVitro Diagnostics segment and this is what has been reported in the financial statements.

The previously identified segment of Pharmaceutical Development for the 6 months ended 31 December 2016, was considered as discontinued operations as it was disposed of on 22 August 2016, as such, this is no longer relevant.

The legal parent is domiciled in Australia. The amount of its revenue from external customers in Australia is $nil (2016: nil).

Segment revenues are allocated based on the country in which the customer is located.

Revenues of $3,451,379 (2016: $1,351,713) were derived from Taiwan, and revenues of $573,425 (2016: Nil) were derived from China.

Revenues of $2,272,800 (2016: $881,053) were derived from two regular customers in Taiwan, composing 56.5% (2016: 65.2%) of total revenues for the group.

Out of total revenues, $1,815,907 (2016: $584,019) was derived from a related party in Taiwan. This revenue is attributable to the In Vitro Diagnostics segment. Intersegment transactions of $399,716 (2016: $107,013) were eliminated pertaining to revenues and costs within the group.

Non-current assets located in Australia is $6,039 (2016: $5,035) and non-current assets located overseas is $3,797,371 (2016: $4,674,602) Segment assets are allocated to countries based on where the assets are located.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 4. Revenue and expenses

	Consolidated	
	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
(a) Revenue		
Sales revenue	3,505,273	1,183,095
Technical services revenue	519,531	168,618
Total revenue from continuing operations	4,024,804	1,351,713
(b) Other income		
Interest revenue	55,327	33,096
Research & development tax incentive	1,091,439	–
Foreign exchange gain	–	25,201
Government grant[1]	34,626	6,689
Other	–	281,282
Total other income	1,181,392	346,268
(c) Depreciation		
Depreciation	1,170,672	514,132
(d) Lease payments		
Minimum lease payments – operating leases	433,795	199,065
(e) Employee benefit expenses		
Wages and salaries	2,245,178	1,119,848
Long service leave provision	1,643	14,616
Share-based payment expense	223,764	111,882
(f) Finance costs		
Bank charges	12,208	4,433

1 At 31 December 2017, TBG Xiamen received funding of CNY 158,700 ($30,711) from Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Science and Technology for Innovative Start-ups of 2016 in relation to the development of HLA Typing Kit. Relevant to this, a total amount of CNY 458,700 ($94,711) has been received to date as government compensation in Xiamen, China.

Government subsidies relating to ISO13485 certification and social security benefits was also received for $3,915 (2016: $6,689).

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 5. Discontinued operations

Discontinued Operation - Disposal of Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd

(a) Description

On 22 August 2016, the Company announced that it had entered into a binding agreement to sell the PG500 assets to Zucero Therapeutics Ltd ('Zucero') for a total deferred consideration of $6,000,000 payable in August 2019. The Company has negotiated the right to be able to convert the deferred consideration into equity such that the Company will hold 20% of the total issued share capital of Zucero, under certain specific circumstances. In order to secure payment of the deferred consideration and protect the Company's interests, the parties have entered into security interest agreements and a guarantee.

Remaining losses applicable to the write down of the value of intangibles to recoverable amount were recognised as part of discontinued operations.

This transaction was the final step in the strategic review and company restructure which commenced in May 2015. Following the restructure, the Board and management will continue to focus on the Group's core competencies in the In Vitro Diagnostics ("IVD") industry as a result of the acquisition of TBG Inc. The Group's major emphasis will be on the development and expansion of product range and distribution throughout the high growth Asia region.

On 23 February 2017, a Deed of Variation was executed whereby the Company gave the buyer, Zucero, a right to make an early payment of the deferred payment, subject to occurrence of a $4 million capital raising event. This allows the buyer to pay the deferred payment by way of a $1,999,000 cash payment and $4 million in Zucero shares. This right must be exercised before 31 December 2017 or the original agreement is enforceable.

(b) Results of discontinued operations

	Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd	
	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	**6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $**
Revenue	–	–
Cost of sales	–	–
Gross profit	–	–
Other Income	882,047	264,692
Operating expenses	(3,926,738)	(369,633)
Results from operating activities	(3,044,691)	(104,941)
Income tax	–	–
Loss before income tax	(3,044,691)	(104,941)
Gain on sale of operation before tax – (c)	–	55,648
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	(3,044,691)	(49,293)
Basic and diluted loss per share – discontinued operations (cents per share)	(1. 40)	(0.023)

Other income relates to interest recognised on the fair value of the deferred consideration receivable from the time of sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 5. Discontinued operations (continued)

(c) Details of the sale of discontinued operations at disposal date

	Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd 22 August 2016 $
Consideration received or receivable:	
Cash	1,000
Present value of deferred consideration	2,778,999[1]
Total disposal consideration	2,779,999
Carrying amount of net assets sold – (e)	2,724,351
Gain (loss) on sale before income tax	55,648
Income tax expense	–
Gain (loss) on sale after income tax	55,648

1 The balance of the deferred consideration of $5,999,000 is to be paid on the deferred payment date which is 36 months from completion date on 31 August 2019. As part of the Share Sale Agreement, the buyer granted the seller the right to convert the deferred consideration into buyer's shares representing 20% of the total capital of the buyer, under certain specific circumstances. These receivables have been discounted to the fair value at the time of sale.

At 31 December 2017, the present value of the deferred consideration was $3,926,738 (2016: $3,044,691), and net book value is $nil ((2016: $3,044,691). This has been impaired due to uncertainty around the recoverability of this amount as disclosed in Note 13.

(d) Cash flows from discontinued operation

	Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd	
	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
Net cash outflow from operating activities	–	(32,944)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	–	(1,166,056)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	–	–
Net cash flow for the period	–	(1,199,000)

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 5. Discontinued operations (continued)

(e) The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at 22 August 2016 were:

	2016 $
Cash and cash equivalents	1,167,056
Receivables and prepayments	5,761
Property, plant and equipment	12,819
Patents	1,669,174
Total assets	2,854,810
Trade and other payables	45,771
Provisions	84,688
Total liabilities	130,459
Net assets – (c)	2,724,351
Cash received and disposed of in transaction	
Cash consideration received	1,000
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	(1,167,056)
Net cash outflow	(1,166,056)

(f) Cumulative income or expense included in other comprehensive income

There is no cumulative income or expenses included in other comprehensive income relating to the disposal group or discontinued operation.

Discontinued Operation – Disposal of PharmaSynth Pty Ltd

The interest which arose from the deferred consideration of Pharmasynth Pty Ltd on the sale to Luina Biotechnology Pty Ltd, as disclosed in Note 13, has been recognised as interest income for the period and has been classified as gain on discontinued operations. This amounted to $357,045 (2016: $233,946) for the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 6. Parent entity disclosure

Parent entity information required to be disclosed in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001. The legal parent entity of the group is TBG Diagnostics Ltd and the results shown below are for the year ended 31 December 2017 and 6 months ended 31 December 2016:

	Legal Parent	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Current assets	1,797,518	2,310,245
Total assets	11,756,684	15,860,068
Current liabilities	251,768	345,514
Total liabilities	272,104	360,130
Shareholders' equity		
Contributed equity	170,938,803	170,938,803
Reserves	451,029	3,982,389
Accumulated losses	(159,905,251)	(159,421,254)
	11,484,580	15,499,938
Net loss for the year	3,111,343	2,208,731
Total comprehensive income	3,111,343	2,208,731

The legal parent entity has no contingent assets, contingent liabilities or contractual commitments relating to the purchase of property, plant or equipment.

Note 7. Income tax

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
The prima facie tax, using tax rates applicable in the country of operation, on loss before income tax differs from the income tax provided in the financial statements as follows:		
Prima facie tax on loss before income tax @ 30%	(3,950,906)	(273,978)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Prior year R&D tax refund	(327,432)	–
Non-assessable items	(295,048)	(898,685)
Foreign tax rate adjustment	545,320	357,506
Under/ over provision	(22,787)	(22,781)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	4,050,853	837,938
Income tax benefit	–	–

Notes to the Financial Statements
continued

Note 7. Income tax (continued)

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Deferred income tax		
Deferred income tax at 31 December relates to the following:		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Prepayment and other asset	(448)	(133)
Deferred tax assets		
Unearned revenue	172	6,216
Sundry creditors and accruals	42,218	103,053
Depreciation	821	205
Employee entitlements	11,797	36,112
Share issue costs, legal and management consulting fees	74,728	95,335
Patent costs	104,466	113,055
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	24,727	33,294
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	2,399,407	3,144,795
Deferred tax asset	2,657,888	3,531,932
Net deferred tax asset not recognised	(2,657,888)	(3,531,932)
Net deferred income tax assets	–	–

The benefit of the deferred tax asset will only be obtained if:

i. future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised is generated;
ii. the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation continue to be complied with; and
iii. no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit.

The Group has 1) revenue tax losses arising in Australia of $5,554,096 (2016: $5,098,259) and capital losses of $5,622,506 (2016: $5,622,506); 2) revenue tax losses arising in Taiwan of TW$ 41,621,762 (2016: TW$ 16,363,281); and 3) revenue tax losses arising in China of CNY 17,322,578 (2016: CNY 8,732,750) that are available indefinitely and/or a certain period for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose, subject to satisfying the relevant income tax loss carry forward rules.

The Group's US subsidiary, Texas Biogene Inc, has US federal and state net operating loss carry-forwards of US$ 609,967 (2016: US$ 620,538) which have a carry forward period between 2017 – 2036 and are available for a maximum of 20 years, subject to continuity of ownership test.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 8. Earnings/(loss) per share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Earnings used to calculate basic and diluted EPS	(6,540,390)	(2,621,085)
Earnings used to calculate basic and diluted EPS - continuing	(3,852,744)	(2,805,738)

Weighted average number of shares and options	Number of shares	Number of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, used in calculating basic earnings per share	217,587,289	217,587,289
Weighted average number of dilutive options outstanding during the period	–	–
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares outstanding during the period, used in calculating diluted earnings per share	217,587,289	217,587,289

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

At 31 December 2017, there are 5,110,000 (2016: 5,140,000) options outstanding. Options are not considered dilutive as they are currently out of the money. Options may become dilutive in the future.

Note 9. Dividends paid and proposed

The entity has not declared or paid dividends and does not anticipate declaring or paying any dividends in the immediate term.

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

(a) Cash and cash equivalents per the statement of financial position:

	Consolidated	
	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	4,801,409	6,307,522
Short-term deposits	3,116,804	4,334,478
Cash and cash equivalents	7,918,213	10,642,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

(b) For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following:

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Cash at banks and on hand	4,801,409	6,307,522
Short-term deposits	3,116,804	4,334,478
	7,918,213	10,642,000

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one month and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

(c) Reconciliation of net loss after tax to net cash flows from operations:

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Net loss	(6,547,692)	(2,621,085)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1,170,672	514,132
Amortisation of intangibles	–	38,652
Share options expense	223,764	111,882
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	–	13,141
Impairment of non-current receivables	3,926,738	–
(Gain)/Loss on sale of subsidiary	–	(55,648)
Interest amortisation using the effective interest rate method	(1,239,092)	(499,638)
Net exchange differences	325,071	(49,968)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(350,087)	(123,591)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	(56,244)	28,747
Decrease /(Increase) in prepayments and other current assets	(71,804)	59,470
Increase in receivables and other assets	(21,038)	–
Increase in trade and other payables	202,311	76,676
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	3,636	(270,026)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,433,765)	(2,777,256)

(d) Non-cash investing and financing activities

During prior year, the Company sold Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd and the majority of consideration was deferred. Refer to Note 5 (c) for more information on the disposal.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 11. Trade and other receivables

Current	Consolidated 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2016 $
Trade receivables[1]	1,156,238	524,220
Other receivables	13,529	295,460
Total current trade and other receivables	1,169,767	819,680

1 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms.

(a) Impaired trade and other receivables

There were no impaired current trade and other receivables at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

(b) Past due but not impaired

As at 31 December 2017, trade receivables of $105,080 (2016: $155,648) were past due but not impaired. This relates to the receivable from a regular customer and a related party for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	Consolidated 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2016 $
Up to 3 months	–	33,618
3 – 6 months	105,080	–
over 6 months	–	122,030
	105,080	155,648

Based on the credit history, it is expected that these amounts will be received within the next twelve months. The Group does not hold any collateral in relation to these receivables.

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. Based on the credit history of these other classes, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due.

(c) Concentration of credit risk

The Group's concentration of credit risk relates to its receivable from its related party of $587,854 (2016: $300,867).

Note 12. Inventories

Current	Consolidated 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2016 $
Products and finished goods	32,447	55,035
Raw materials	433,525	465,998
Work in process and semi-finished good[1]	315,087	203,782
Total inventories	781,059	724,815

1 Inventories recognised as costs during the year amounted to $870,538 (2016: $220,738). These were included as a component of Cost of Sales in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 13. Receivables and other assets

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Receivables and other assets – current		
Receivable from Luina Bio Pty Ltd	957,038	–
Receivables and other assets – Non-current		
Receivables – non-current[1] – Note 10 (d)	4,559,211	4,277,156
Less Allowance for impairment – Note 5 (b)	(3,926,738)	–
Other non-current assets[2]	268,705	247,668
	901,178	4,524,824

1 The receivables relate to the disposal of Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd and Pharmasynth Pty Ltd to Zucero and Luina Biotechnology Pty Ltd ('Luina') respectively.

The Company had entered into a Share sale and Purchase Agreement (SSPA) to sell its wholly owned biopharmaceutical manufacturing subsidiary, Pharmasynth to Luina in 4 March 2016 for a total consideration of $2,200,000, of which $100,000 was received as upfront initial payment. The balance of the deferred consideration is to be paid in two remaining instalments, $1,000,000 on 4 March 2018 and $1,100,000 on 4 March 2020. The two amounts have been discounted to their fair value at the time of sale. At 31 December 2017, the present value of the current portion of the deferred consideration was $957,038 and the non-current portion was $632,473.

The remaining portion of the non-current receivable relates to the deferred consideration arising from the disposal of Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd, as described in Note 5(a). Details of the deferred consideration and the present value of this is detailed in Note 5(c).

2 Includes bank guarantee held for the purposes of a vendor agreement for outsourced production services in Taiwan. The restricted asset has a carrying value of $172,816 (TWD$ 4 million) with an expiry date of 15 April 2021.

Note 14. Non-current assets – plant & equipment

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Machinery & equipment at cost	2,457,940	2,147,519
Accumulated depreciation	(1,198,845)	(792,933)
	1,259,095	1,354,586
Testing equipment at cost	2,231,006	1,655,943
Accumulated depreciation	(1,216,256)	(832,612)
	1,014,750	823,331
Motor vehicles at cost	107,472	108,283
Accumulated depreciation	(90,222)	(59,778)
	17,250	48,505
Leasehold improvements at cost	1,709,634	1,706,850
Accumulated depreciation	(953,296)	(616,965)
	756,338	1,089,885
	3,047,433	3,316,307

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 14. Non-current assets - plant & equipment (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts

	Machinery & office equipment $	Testing equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Leasehold improvements $	Total $
Consolidated					
At 1 July 2016	1,221,385	934,309	61,293	1,256,895	3,473,882
Exchange differences	3,196	24,715	(1,056)	(21,480)	5,375
Transfers – internal (Note 15)	279,071	–	–	–	279,071
Additions – external	35,346	52,252	–	22,556	110,154
Depreciation	(156,355)	(177,959)	(11,732)	(168,086)	(514,132)
Disposal	(28,057)	(9,986)	–	–	(38,043)
At 31 December 2016	1,354,586	823,331	48,505	1,089,885	3,316,307
At 1 January 2017	1,354,586	823,331	48,505	1,089,885	3,316,307
Exchange differences	(7,108)	712	(944)	(14,623)	(21,963)
Transfers – internal (Note 15)	153,514	330,819	–	12,438	496,771
Additions – external	169,038	252,622	–	5,330	426,990
Depreciation	(410,935)	(392,734)	(30,311)	(336,692)	(1,170,672)
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2017	1,259,095	1,014,750	17,250	756,338	3,047,433

Note 15. Intangibles

	Consolidated 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2016 $
Goodwill at cost[1]	714,471	711,759
Accumulated impairment	–	–
	714,471	711,759
Capitalised development costs at cost[2]	41,506	651,571
Accumulated amortisation	–	–
	41,506	651,571
	755,977	1,363,330

1 The goodwill arose from the acquisition of Texas Biogene and is directly related to the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) business of TBG Inc.

2 The Group has capitalised development costs which relates to the software and related installation costs of the China subsidiaries. No amortisation has been recorded as these projects are not yet complete.

Goodwill relates to the In Vitro Diagnostics segment. In the current and prior years, the recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined by value-in-use calculations. These calculations were based on the following key assumptions:

- Pre-tax discount rate: 20% (2016: 20%);
- Long term growth rate: 2% (2016: 2%); and
- Budgeted gross margin: 75% (2016: 71%).

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 15. Intangibles (continued)

Cash flows were projected based on approved financial budgets and management projections over a five year period. Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations for the future. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports. The discount rates used reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segment.

There was no impairment recognised in relation to the goodwill at 31 December 2017 as the carrying amount is estimated to be lower than its recoverable amount. The directors and management have considered and assessed reasonably possible changes for key assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

Movements in carrying amounts

	Capitalised Development costs $	Goodwill $	Total $
Consolidated			
At 1 July 2016	706,297	689,847	1,396,144
Exchange differences	22,434	21,912	44,346
Additions	201,911	–	201,911
Transferred – internal (Note 14)	(279,071)	–	(279,071)
Amortisation	–	–	–
At 31 December 2016	651,571	711,759	1,363,330
At 1 January 2017	651,571	711,759	1,363,330
Exchange differences	2,341	2,712	5,053
Additions	71,006	–	71,006
Transferred – internal (Note 14)	(496,771)	–	(496,771)
Other	(186,641)	–	(186,641)
At 31 December 2017	41,506	714,471	755,977

Note 16. Share based payments

(a) Employee option plan

The TBG Directors and Employee Option Incentive Plan (“the Employee Plan”) was last approved by shareholders at the 2010 annual general meeting.

Options granted to Company employees are issued under the Employee Plan. Options are granted under the Employee Plan for no consideration and once capable of exercise entitle the holder to subscribe for one fully-paid ordinary share upon exercise at the exercise price. The exercise price is determined in reference to the current market price at which the Group’s shares traded on the Australian Securities Exchange during the five trading days immediately before they are granted plus a certain premium.

Options granted under the Employee Plan that have not vested at the time an option holder becomes ineligible (i.e. no longer an employee), are forfeited and not capable of exercise. When an option holder becomes ineligible and the options have already vested then the option holder has 3 months to exercise or they expire. Options must be exercised by the expiry dates or they lapse. There were no options granted during the year ended 31 December 2017.

At 31 December 2017 there were 5,110,000 employee options outstanding (2016: 5,140,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 16. Share based payments (continued)

(b) Consultant option plan

On 16 February 2005, the Directors approved the TBG Consultants and Advisors Option Incentive Plan ('the Consultant Plan"). The Consultant Plan rules are consistent with the Employee Plan rules, in that the consultants provide similar services to employees so the awards are accounted for in the same way as employee awards.

There were no consultant options outstanding at 31 December 2017 (2016: 30,000).

The following table summarises information about options outstanding at 31 December 2017:

31 December 2017

Tranche	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at start of period	Granted during the period	Forfeited during the period	Lapsed during the period	Balance at end of period	Vested and exercisable at end of period
1	1 Apr 2014	1 Apr 2018	$1.20	8,000	–	–	–	8,000	8,000
2	1 Apr 2014	1 Jan 2018	$1.30	16,000	–	–	–	16,000	16,000
3	1 Apr 2014	1 Oct 2018	$1.50	16,000	–	–	–	16,000	16,000
4	7 Nov 2014	1 Dec 2018	$1.20	60,000	–	–	–	60,000	60,000
5	7 Nov 2014	1 Jun 2018	$1.30	60,000	–	–	–	60,000	60,000
6	7 Nov 2014	1 Apr 2018	$1.20	6,000	–	–	(6,000)	–	–
7	7 Nov 2014	1 Jan 2018	$1.30	12,000	–	–	(12,000)	–	–
8	7 Nov 2014	1 Oct 2018	$1.50	12,000	–	–	(12,000)	–	–
10	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	2,000,000	–	–	–	2,000,000	–
11	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000	–
12	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.40	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000	–
13	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	950,000	–	–	–	950,000	–
				5,140,000	–	–	(30,000)	5,110,000	160,000
Weighted average exercise price				0.36	–	–	1.36	0.35	1.28
Weighted average share price at date of exercise				–	–	–	–	–	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 16. Share based payments (continued)

31 December 2016

Tranche	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at start of period	Granted during the period	Forfeited during the period	Lapsed during the period	Balance at end of period	Vested and exercisable at end of period
1	19 Aug 2013	25 Sep 2018	$0.21	30,000	–	–	(30,000)	–	–
2	1 Apr 2014	1 Apr 2018	$1.20	142,800	–	–	(134,800)	8,000	8,000
3	1 Apr 2014	1 Jan 2018	$1.30	259,600	–	–	(243,600)	16,000	16,000
4	1 Apr 2014	1 Oct 2018	$1.50	214,800	–	–	(198,800)	16,000	16,000
5	7 Nov 2014	1 Dec 2018	$1.20	60,000	–	–	–	60,000	60,000
6	7 Nov 2014	1 Jun 2018	$1.30	60,000	–	–	–	60,000	60,000
7	7 Nov 2014	1 Apr 2018	$1.20	6,000	–	–	–	6,000	6,000
8	7 Nov 2014	1 Jan 2018	$1.30	12,000	–	–	–	12,000	12,000
10	7 Nov 2014	1 Oct 2018	$1.50	12,000	–	–	–	12,000	12,000
11	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	2,000,000	–	–	–	2,000,000	–
12	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000	–
13	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.40	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000	–
14	13 May 2016	13 May 2022	$0.30	950,000	–	–	–	950,000	–
				5,747,200	–	–	(607,200)	5,140,000	190,000
Weighted average exercise price				0.47	–	–	1.29	0.36	1.29
Weighted average share price at date of exercise				–	–	–	–	–	–

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the period was 4.25 years (2016: 5.23 years).

(d) Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the period were $223,764 (2016: $111,882).

Note 17. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated 31 Dec 2017 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2016 $
Trade creditors[1]	699,622	450,407
Other creditors[2]	657,802	704,706
	1,357,424	1,155,113

Australian dollar equivalents

Australian dollar equivalent of amounts payable in foreign currencies (US$) - $20,570 (2016: $40,737) and (CNY) - $239,253 (2016: 154,836).

Terms and conditions

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

1 Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and are normally settled between 30 to 90 days
2 Other creditors are non-interest bearing and have a term between 30 to 90 days

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 18. Provisions

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Employee benefits provision		
Long service leave	20,336	14,616
Annual leave	18,987	21,071
	39,323	35,687

Note 19. Contributed equity

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
a) Issued and paid up capital	36,211,120	36,211,120

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

b) Movements in shares on issue

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Number of shares	Amount $	Number of Shares	Amount $
Beginning of the financial period	217,587,289	36,211,120	217,587,289	36,211,120
Transactions during the period:	–	–	–	–
End of the financial period	217,587,289	36,211,120	217,587,289	36,211,120

c) Share options

At 31 December 2017 there were a total of 5,110,000 (2016: 5,140,000) unissued ordinary shares in respect of which options were outstanding.

Refer to Note 16 for more details on unlisted options.

d) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital as stated in the statement of financial position, are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Note 20. Accumulated losses and reserves

Accumulated losses

Movement in accumulated losses were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Beginning balance	(17,789,732)	(15,168,647)
Net loss	(6,540,390)	(2,621,085)
Ending balance	(24,330,122)	(17,789,732)

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 20. Accumulated losses and reserves (continued)

Reserves

Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve is used to record the value of share based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration.

	Consolidated	
Share based payment reserve	**31 Dec 2017 $**	**31 Dec 2016 $**
Beginning balance	139,852	27,970
Cost of share based payments	223,764	111,882
Ending balance	363,616	139,852

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

	Consolidated	
Foreign currency translation reserve	**31 Dec 2017 $**	**31 Dec 2016 $**
Balance 1 July	2,426,930	2,117,220
Foreign currency translation	(66,886)	309,710
Balance 30 June	2,360,044	2,426,930
Total Reserves	2,723,660	2,566,782

Note 21. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks, including market risk (interest rate and currency risk) credit risk and liquidity risk in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

Depending on cash flow, the Group may simply procure the required amount of foreign currency to mitigate the risk of future obligations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rates and assessments of market forecasts for interest rate and foreign exchange. Ageing analyses is undertaken to manage credit risk.

The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Fair Values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value due to the short term nature. No financial assets or liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the other party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge their obligation resulting in the Group incurring a financial loss. This usually occurs when debtors fail to settle their obligations owing to the Group. It arises from exposure to customers as well as through deposits with financial institutions.

The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. Refer Note 11 for further details on trade and other receivables.

The Group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single counterparty, except for its holdings of cash which is held with Westpac, Taiwan Cooperative Bank and Bank of Xiamen. Although there is a significant concentration of risk with these banks, the banks have strong credit ratings.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. There is no collateral held as security at 31 December 2017. Credit risk is reviewed regularly by the Board.

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Cash and cash equivalents	7,918,213	10,642,000
Trade receivables	1,156,238	524,220
Other receivables	13,529	4,572,616
	9,087,980	15,738,836

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The Group is primarily exposed to changes in AUD/USD and AUD/CNY exchange rates. The Group's exposure to other foreign exchange movements is not material.

At 31 December 2017, the Group held USD 2,407,933 (2016: USD 4,406,030) in cash deposits. The Group had the following exposure to US$ currency shown in AUD:

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,098,147	6,078,163
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	20,570	40,737
Net exposure	3,077,577	6,037,426

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

At 31 December 2017, had the Australian Dollar moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

	Post-tax loss (Higher)/Lower		Equity Higher/(Lower)	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Consolidated				
AUD/USD + 10% (2016: + 5%)	(240,261)	(217,553)	(240,261)	(217,553)
AUD/USD -10% (2016: - 5%)	240,261	217,553	240,261	217,553

At 31 December 2017, the Group held CNY 5,545,989 (2016: CNY 171,753) in cash deposits. The Group had the following exposure to CNY currency shown in AUD:

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,093,815	34,130
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	239,253	154,836
Net exposure	854,562	(120,706)

At 31 December 2017, had the Australian Dollar moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

	Post-tax loss (Higher)/Lower		Equity Higher/(Lower)	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Consolidated				
AUD/CNY + 5% (2016: + 5%)	(217,101)	30,211	(217,101)	30,211
AUD/CNY -5% (2016: - 5%)	217,101	(30,211)	217,101	(30,211)

The sensitivity analysis for the foreign currency exposure was determined based on historical movements over the past two years.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash and short-term deposits. These deposits are held to fund the Group's ongoing and future development activities. Cash at bank of $4,801,409 earns interest at floating rates based on daily and "at call" bank deposit rates. Short term deposits of $3,116,804 are made for varying periods of between one to three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective term deposit rates. Refer to Note 10 for details on the Group's cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2017.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the weighted average interest rates applicable to the Group's cash and short-term deposits in existence at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

At 31 December 2017, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

	Post-tax loss (Higher)/Lower		Equity Higher/(Lower)	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Consolidated				
+ 1.0% / 100 basis points (2016: + 0.5%)	79,182	53,210	79,182	53,210
- 1.5% / 150 basis points (2016: - 0.5%)	(118,773)	(53,210)	(118,773)	(53,210)

The sensitivity in interest rates were determined based on historical movements over the past two years and management expectations of reasonable movements.

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of project research utilising an optimal combination of equity funding and available credit lines. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. The Group has no financial liabilities due after twelve months.

Liquid non-derivative assets comprising cash and receivables are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk. The Group ensures that sufficient liquid assets are available to meet all the required short-term cash payments.

The table below reflects all financial liabilities as of 31 December 2017. Financial liabilities are presented at their undiscounted cash flows. Cash flows for financial liabilities without fixed amounts or timing are based on the conditions existing at 31 December 2017. The Group had no derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2017.

Remaining contractual maturities

The remaining contractual maturities of the Group's financial liabilities are:

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
1 year or less	1,357,424	1,155,113

Investments

Investments are made in accordance with a Board approved Investment Policy. Investments are typically in bank bills and held to maturity investments. Policy stipulates the type of investment able to be made. The objective of the policy is to maximise interest income within agreed upon creditworthiness criteria.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities based on management's expectation

The risk implied from the values shown in the table below, reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Trade payables and receivables are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk.

	6 months or less $	6 to 12 months $	More than 12 months $	Total carrying amount as per the statement of financial position $
Financial instruments 31 December 2017				
Consolidated financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,801,409	–	–	4,801,409
Short term deposits	3,116,804	–	–	3,116,804
Trade and other receivables	1,169,767	–	–	1,169,767
	9,087,980	–	–	9,087,980
Consolidated financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,357,424	–	–	1,357,424
	1,357,424	–	–	1,357,424
Net maturity	7,730,556	–	–	7,730,556

Undrawn borrowing facilities

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities[1] of:	648,060	860,800

1 The facility ends 1 August 2018. It has varying interest rates from 1.9% adjusted at regular intervals.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

	6 months or less $	6 to 12 months $	More than 12 months $	Total carrying amount as per the statement of financial position $
Financial instruments 31 December 2016				
Consolidated financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,307,522	–	–	6,307,522
Short term deposits	4,334,478	–	–	4,334,478
Trade and other receivables	819,680	–	–	819,680
	11,461,680	–	–	11,461,680
Consolidated financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,155,113	–	–	1,155,113
	1,155,113	–	–	1,155,113
Net maturity	10,306,567	–	–	10,306,567

Note 22. Expenditure commitments

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
(a) Capital commitments[1]		
Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:		
Within one year[2]	–	261,655
Later than one year but not later than five years[2]	–	433,390
	–	695,045
(b) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments[3]		
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	293,538	318,407
Later than one year but not later than five years	355,065	24,976
	648,603	343,383

1 TBG Xiamen has a lease agreement pertaining to the manufacturing facility in Xiamen that expired on 30 November 2016. From 1 December 2016, TBG Xiamen was granted an extension of two years' free rent of the facility.

2 These capital expenditures relate to the development costs of the QPCR machine being used in the research and development operational activities of Taiwan.

3 The group leases various offices and warehouse under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within 5 years. The leases have varying terms and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 23. Employee benefits and superannuation commitments

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
The aggregate employee entitlement liability is comprised of:		
Accrued wages, salaries and on-costs	322,933	305,666
Provisions (current)	18,987	21,071
Provisions (non-current)	20,336	14,616
	362,256	341,353

Superannuation

The parent makes no superannuation contributions other than the statutory superannuation guarantee levy.

The Group contributed $18,392 on behalf of employees to superannuation funds (considered a related party) during the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: $14,967).

Pension

On 1 July 2005, the subsidiaries of TBG Inc. established a defined contribution pension plan (the 'New Plan') under the Labor Pension Act (the 'Act'), covering all regular employees with Republic of China nationality. Under the New Plan, TBG Inc. and its subsidiaries make a contribution equal to 6% of the employee's monthly gross salaries to the employee's individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

The Group contributed $107,618 on behalf of employees to the pension fund (considered a related party) for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: $32,298).

Note 24. Contingent liabilities and assets

There are no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 31 December 2017 that require disclosure in the financial report.

Note 25. Subsequent events

Release of shares from escrow

On 17 January 2018, the Company announced that the 101,722,974 ordinary shares held by Medigen Biotechnology Corp. has been released from escrow effective 5 February 2018. This is in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.10A.

Variation to Share Sale Agreement with Luina Biotechnology Pty Ltd

As previously announced on 4 March 2016, the Group entered into a Share Sale Agreement (SSA) to sell its wholly owned biopharmaceutical manufacturing subsidiary, PharmaSynth Pty Ltd ('PharmaSynth') to Luina Biotechnology Pty Ltd ('Luina') for a total consideration of $2,200,000 of which $100,000 was received as upfront initial payment. The balance of the deferred consideration is to be paid in two remaining instalments, $1,000,000 in 24 months and $1,100,000 in 48 months. In order to secure the payment of the deferred consideration and protect its interests, the parties entered into security interest agreements over various assets.

On 23 February 2018, the board resolved to accept a variation to the original agreement whereby a payment of $1.8 million is to made in full as final settlement of Luina's obligations in respect of the outstanding balance of $2.1 million. This represents a discount of $300k to the purchase price in exchange for Luina agreeing to bring forward the second instalment by two years. The payment is expected to be received on or before 7 March 2018, subject to TBG complying to certain conditions to this effect.

The balance of the deferred consideration receivable as at 31 December 2017 was $1,589,511, whereby $957,038 was classified as current and the remainder $632,472 as non-current, as this has been discounted back to the present value from the expected date of full payment. As such, the expected receipt of $1.8 million will represent a gain of $210,489 from the current value of the receivable as at 31 December 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 26. Auditors' remuneration

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
(a) Audit services – BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of the Group's financial reports	105,000	113,500
(b) Audit services – PwC Taiwan		
Audit or review of TBG Inc.'s financial reports[1]	8,588	17,216
	113,588	130,716
Non-audit services – BDO (QLD) Pty Ltd		
(b) Other non-audit services in relation to the entity[2]	34,707	68,863
	148,295	199,579

1 Pertains to audit services in relation to the financials of the accounting parent for TWD 200,000 (2016: TWD 400,000)
2 Non-audit services received from BDO for tax and other services

Note 27. Director and executive and related party disclosures

(a) Remuneration of directors and other key management personnel

	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Short term benefits	460,323	285,306
Long term benefits	4,184	995
Post-employment benefits	12,093	7,404
Share-based payments	–	–
Termination payments	–	–
Total key management personnel compensation	476,600	293,705

(b) Related party transactions* to ultimate parent, Medigen Biotechnology Corporation, a company incorporated in Taiwan

	12 months ended 31 Dec 2017 $	6 months ended 31 Dec 2016 $
Revenues		
- Sale of goods	1,815,907	584,019
Expenses		
- Office lease	175,190	85,421

	31 Dec 2017 $	31 Dec 2016 $
Receivables from related party		
- Trade receivables	587,854	300,867
Payables to related party		
- Trade and other payables	–	1,578

* Transactions with the related party are on normal commercial terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 27. Director and executive and related party disclosures (continued)

(c) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of TBG Diagnostics Limited and the subsidiaries are listed in the following table:

		% Equity Interest	
Name	**Country of Incorporation**	**31 Dec 2017**	**31 Dec 2016**
TBG Inc.	Cayman Islands	100	100
TBG Biotechnology Corp.	Taiwan	100	100
TBG Biotechnology Corp. (Xiamen)	China	100	100
Texas Biogene Inc.	United States	100	100
Xia De (Xiamen) Biotechnology Co., Ltd	China	100	–
Xiamen BioBay Medical Health Ltd[1]	China	60	–

1 Xiamen BioBay Medical Health Ltd is a 60% owned subsidiary of the group established primarily to promote the development of diagnostic reagents and facilitate the process of industrialisation of relevant enterprise diagnostic reagents of TBG Biotechnology (Xiamen) Inc. Non-controlling interest is represented by Xiamen Haicang who owns 40% of the subsidiered capital stock of Xiamen BioBay Medical Health Ltd.

(d) Non-controlling interest (NCI)

Set out below is a summarised information of a subsidiary that has non-controlling interest that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed are before inter-company eliminations.

	Non-controlling interest	
	31 Dec 2017 $	**31 Dec 2016 $**
Summarised balance sheet		
Current assets	971,345	–
Current liabilities	5,038	–
Current net assets	966,307	–
Non-current assets	1,220	–
Non-current liabilities	–	–
Non-current net assets	1,220	–
Net assets	967,527	–
Accumulated NCI	389,078	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

continued

Note 27. Director and executive and related party disclosures (continued)

	Non-controlling interest 31 Dec 2017 $	Non-controlling interest 31 Dec 2016 $
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenues	11	–
Profit for the period	(18,254)	–
Other comprehensive income	5,005	–
Total comprehensive income	13,249	–
Profit allocated to NCI[1]	(7,302)	–
Dividends paid to NCI	–	–

1 40% non-controlling interest allocated to Xiamen Haicang shareholders.

	Non-controlling interest 31 Dec 2017 $	Non-controlling interest 31 Dec 2016 $
Summarised statement of cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	(171,943)	–
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,220)	–
Cash flows from financing activities	990,786	–
Foreign exchange differences	(5,005)	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	812,618	–

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements, comprising the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity, accompanying notes, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    a. comply with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

    b. give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of its performance for the period ended on that date.

2. The company has included in the notes to the financial statements an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

3. 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.

4. The remuneration disclosures included in paragraphs pages 25 to 32 of the directors' report (as part of audited Remuneration Report), for the year ended 31 December 2017, comply with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

5. The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:

On behalf of the directors

Jitto Arulampalam
Executive Chairman
Date: 28 February 2018

Eugene Cheng
Executive Director
Date: 28 February 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

Tel: +61 7 3237 5999
Fax: +61 7 3221 9227
www.bdo.com.au

Level 10, 12 Creek St
Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 457 Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of TBG Diagnostics Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of TBG Diagnostics Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Group, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

continued

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of deferred consideration from sale of subsidiaries Refer to note 5 and 13 to the financial report for details	***How the matter was addressed in our audit***
As at 31 December 2017, the Group has receivables relating to deferred consideration from the sale of two subsidiaries that occurred in prior financial years. The valuation of the deferred consideration receivable was considered a key audit matter due to: • the quantum of the deferred consideration amounts as at 31 December 2017; • the long-term nature of the receivables and the impact on the assessment of recoverability; and • the judgement exercised by the group in determining the recoverable amount of the receivables as at 31 December 2017. These conditions required increased involvement from senior members of the audit team to challenge the assumptions used in the assessment of recoverability as at 31 December 2017.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Challenging the Group's assumptions and estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the receivables as at 31 December 2017 including management's assessment of the ability of the debtor to repay the amounts owed in accordance with the agreed terms • Assessment of the allowance for impairment raised by management for the receivable related to the disposal of Progen PG500 Series Pty Ltd • Critically assessing the Group's disclosure of quantitative and qualitative considerations in relation to the receivables, impairment and the associated credit risk by comparing these disclosures to our understanding of the matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information contained in Directors' Report and Appendix 4E for the year ended 31 December 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Independent Auditor's Report

continued

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and will request that it is corrected. If it is not corrected, we will seek to have the matter appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom our report is prepared.

Responsibilities of the directors 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 preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 25 to 32 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of TBG Diagnostics Limited, for the year 31 December 2017, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Independent Auditor's Report

continued

Responsibilities

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.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

BDO

T R Mann
Director

Brisbane, 28 February 2018

ASX Additional Information

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 15 March 2018.

Substantial shareholders

The number of shares held by substantial shareholders listed in the Company's ASX register as at 15 March 2018 were:

	Number of ordinary shares held	Percentage
MEDIGEN BIOTECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	105,915,938	48.68
ETERNAL MATERIALS CO LTD	40,200,000	18.48
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	23,079,615	10.61

Class of equities and voting rights

The voting rights attached to all ordinary shares in the Company as set out in the Company's constitution are:

a) On a show of hands every Member has one vote;
b) On a poll, every Member has one vote for each fully paid share

Under the terms of the Company's unlisted options there are no voting rights attached to options.

Distribution of equity securities

Category (size of holding)	No. of ordinary shareholders	No. of Unquoted employee option holders
1 – 1,000	948	–
1,001 – 5,000	706	–
5,001 – 10,000	161	–
10,001 – 100,000	183	2
100,001 and over	62	13
Total	2,060	15
Shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of shares	1,707	N/A

ASX Additional Information

continued

Names of the twenty largest holders of quoted securities are:

	Listed Ordinary Shares	
	No.	**Percent**
MEDIGEN BIOTECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	105,915,938	48.68
ETERNAL MATERIALS CO LTD	40,200,000	18.48
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	23,079,615	10.61
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	7,515,240	3.45
MISS FU MEI WANG	2,157,128	0.99
US CONTROL ACCOUNT	1,607,728	0.74
MS WEN-MIN WANG	1,576,289	0.72
MR YUNG-FONG LU	1,571,020	0.72
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	1,483,489	0.68
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	1,443,442	0.66
MRS LEE LI HSUEH YANG	1,322,558	0.61
YING CHENG	1,031,000	0.47
MR HSIEN-JUNG YANG + MRS MA SHU-HWA YANG <THE LAMBERT SUPER FUND A/C>	1,001,000	0.46
CHEMBANK PTY LIMITED <PHILANDRON ACCOUNT>	1,000,000	0.46
CHI-LIANG YANG	945,984	0.43
WEI CHENG	931,000	0.43
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	887,929	0.41
MIN-HUA YEH	844,894	0.39
MS YI-HUI SHEN	819,000	0.38
MR QIWEI GUO	770,000	0.35
TOTAL	196,103,254	90.13

Unquoted Equity Securities:

Number	**No. on issue**	**No. of holders**
Options issued under the Executive Directors and Employees Option Incentive Plan	5,110,000	15

Corporate Directory

Directors

I.S. Arulampalam (Chairman)
S. Chang
E. Cheng
E. Lee
E. Chang

Company Secretary

J. Stedwell

Registered and Corporate Office

Level 27, 101 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000
Australia

Phone +61 7 3088 7926
Fax +61 3394 4394

www.tbgbio.com

Share Registry – Australia

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
Level 1, 200 Mary Street
Brisbane, Queensland 4000
Australia

Phone 1300 552 270
www.computershare.com.au/investor/contact

Share Registry – United States

C/O Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 505002
Louisville, KY 40233-5002

Telephone
Toll fee in the US + 1 800 962 4284
Outside the US + 781 575 3120
www.computershare.com/investor

ABN

82 010 975 612

Bankers

Westpac Banking Corporation

Stock Exchanges

ASX: TDL
OTC: TDLAF

Auditors

BDO Audit Pty Ltd
Level 10, 12 Creek Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000
GPO Box 457 Brisbane 4001
Australia

www.tbgbio.com

Level 27, 101 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia
Phone +61 7 3088 7926
Fax +61 7 3394 4394